



ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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D

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಸಮಯ:

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ: ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 1

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು: 500



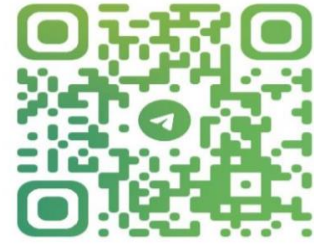
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PART – 02 (500 QUESTIONS)

QUESTION PAPER

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**“If you want to shine like a sun.
First burn like a sun.”**

- A.P.J Abdul Kalam



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1. ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ (IGMDP) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

1. ಪೃಥ್ವಿ
2. ಅಗ್ನಿ
3. ಆಕಾಶ್
4. ನಾಗ್

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

2. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು 'NATO ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಫೈವ್' ಮೈತ್ರಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ?

1. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ
2. ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್
3. ಜಪಾನ್
4. ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್
5. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5
- ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5

3. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ 'MQ 9 Reaper' ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಮುಖ್ಯ ಯುದ್ಧ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (MBT)
- ಬಿ) ಸೂಪರ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್
- ಸಿ) ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಔಷಧ
- ಡಿ) ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ವಾಹನ (UAV)

4. ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಸ್ವೇಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

1. ರೂಫ್ ಪ್ಲಾಜಾಗಳು
2. ಉಚಿತ ವೈಫೈ ಮತ್ತು 5ಜಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ
3. ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು
4. ಉಚಿತ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಟಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

1. Which of the following missiles were developed under Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP)?

1. Prithvi
2. Agni
3. Akash
4. Nag

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following nations are part of the 'NATO plus five' alliance?

1. Australia
2. New Zealand
3. Japan
4. Israel
5. South Korea

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. 'MQ 9 Reaper' recently seen in the news, is related to which of the following?

- a) Main Battle Tank (MBT)
- b) Supercomputer
- c) Anti-Cancer Drug
- d) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

4. Which of the following facilities are planned under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme?

1. Roof Plazas
2. Free WiFi & 5G connectivity
3. High level platforms
4. Free of cost station tickets

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್‌ಗಳು ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ವಿತರಣಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ 'ಮೇರಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೇರೆ ಹತ್' ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಭಾರತ್
- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಬಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಆಮ್ ಆದ್ಮಿ ಬಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ

6. PM SVANidhi ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ದುಡಿಯಲು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, 1ನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದ ಸಾಲಗಳಾದ ₹10,000 ಮತ್ತು ₹20,000 ಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 3ನೇ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು 1 ಲಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

7. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- 1991 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ G20 ಅನ್ನು 1994 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- G20 ಗುಂಪು ಜಾಗತಿಕ GDP ಯ ಶೇ.80 ಪ್ರತಿಶತವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

8. ChatGPT ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಮೂಲಮಾದರಿಯ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ AI ಚಾಟ್‌ಬಾಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಮಾನವನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

5. Which of the following schemes will be launching a doorstep distribution drive 'Meri Policy Mere Hath'?

- Ayushman Bharat
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- Employees' State Insurance Scheme

6. With reference to PM SVANidhi Scheme, consider the following statements:

- It is a Central Sector Scheme to facilitate street vendors to access affordable working capital loan
- Under the scheme, a 3rd loan of up to 1 Lakh in addition to 1st & 2nd loans of ₹10,000 and ₹20,000 has been introduced.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following statements:

- The G20 was formed in 1994 in the backdrop of the economic crisis of India in 1991.
- The G20 grouping accounts for 80 percent of global GDP.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

8. With reference to ChatGPT, consider the following statements:

- It is a prototype dialogue-based AI chatbot capable of understanding natural human language.
- It has been developed by Ministry of Communication, Government of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

9. ವಿವಾದ್ ಸೇ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ವಿವಾದದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಧ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 50% ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇದು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ವಿವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

10. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. "ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ" ಗಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು "ಆತ್ಮನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಕ್ಲೀನ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ" ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಜಿಐ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ವೈಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜಸ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ" ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

11. "Startup20 ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್" ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಗುಂಪು G20 ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದನ್ನು G20 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಇದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ B20 ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

9. With reference to Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is for a one-time settlement of contractual disputes in which an arbitral award is under challenge.
2. It will cover all organisations where the central government has a shareholding of 50%.
3. The scheme will also cover selective Private entities for dispute resolution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

10. Consider the following statements:

1. "One District, One Product" aims to improve Tourism infrastructure in border villages.
2. "Atmanirbhar Clean Plant Program" is launched to boost high-value horticultural crops.
3. "Vibrant Villages Programme" is launched for the promotion of GI products and handicrafts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding "Startup20 Engagement Group":

1. The group is India's innovation to the G20 movement.
2. It is proposed under India's presidency at G20.
3. It will replace the existing B20 Engagement Group.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

12. ಯುಎನ್ ಸಸ್ಟೇನಬಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸೋಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ಸ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ (SDSN) ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂತೋಷ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

1. ತಲಾವಾರು GDP
2. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲ
3. ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿ
4. ಜೀವನದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
5. ಉದಾರತೆ
6. ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2, 3, 4, 5 ಮತ್ತು 6 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ಮತ್ತು 6

13. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಜ್ವಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆ' (PMUY) ಅನ್ನು 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
2. LPG ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರದ ವಯಸ್ಕ ಮಹಿಳೆ UJJWALA 2.0 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

14. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ PM MITRA ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಸೌರ ಉದ್ಯಾನಗಳು
- ಬಿ) ಗಾಳಿ ಗಿರಣಿಗಳು
- ಸಿ) ಜವಳಿ ಉದ್ಯಾನಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಅಮ್ಯೂಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳು

15. ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರನ್ನು ಅವರೋಹಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ?

- ಎ. ಮದರ್ ತೆರೇಸಾ
- ಬಿ. ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್
- ಸಿ. ಡಾ. ಸಿ.ವಿ ರಾಮನ್
- ಡಿ. ಎಸ್.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್
- ಇ. ಹರಗೋಬಿಂದ ಖುರಾನಾ

ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ/ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಬಿ, ಎ, ಡಿ, ಸಿ, ಇ
- ಬಿ) ಬಿ, ಸಿ, ಇ, ಡಿ, ಎ
- ಸಿ) ಬಿ, ಸಿ, ಇ, ಎ, ಡಿ
- ಡಿ) ಬಿ, ಎ, ಸಿ, ಇ, ಡಿ

12. Which of the following dimensions are considered while calculating the World Happiness Index by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)?

1. GDP Per Capita
2. Social Support
3. Healthy life expectancy
4. Freedom to make life choices
5. Generosity
6. Environment Pollution

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' (PMUY) was launched by the Ministry of Power in 2016.
2. Adult woman not having LPG connection will be eligible under UJJWALA 2.0.

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

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

14. PM MITRA scheme that was recently in news will facilitate the setting up of which of the following?

- a) Solar Parks
- b) Wind mills
- c) Textile Parks
- d) Amusement Parks

15. Arrange the following descending chronological order based on the year received the nobel prize

- A. Mother Teresa
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Dr. C.V Raman
- D. S.Chandrashekhara
- E. Hargobinda Khurana

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

- a) B,A,D,C,E
- b) B,C,E,D,A
- c) B,C,E,A,D
- d) B,A,C,E,D

16. ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯವು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯ/ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ?
- ಎ) ನವದೆಹಲಿ
ಬಿ) ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ
ಸಿ) ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
ಡಿ) ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
17. 9ನೇ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ವಿಂಟರ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಯಾವುದು?
- ಎ) "Unity in Winter, Strength in Asia"
ಬಿ) "Dream of Winter, Love among Asia"
ಸಿ) "Asia's Winter Dream, Unity's Love"
ಡಿ) "Passion for Winter, Harmony in Asia"
18. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ನಗರಗಳು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಗಂಗಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿವೆ?
- ಎ) ವಾರಣಾಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯಾಗ್‌ರಾಜ್
ಬಿ) ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರಣಾಸಿ
ಸಿ) ಹರಿದ್ವಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಋಷಿಕೇಶ
ಡಿ) ಕಾನ್ಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್
19. ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗತಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿವೆ?
- ಎ) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DPIIT)
ಬಿ) ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (FICCI)
ಸಿ) ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಡಿ) ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ) ಎರಡೂ
20. 2024 ರ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಮಿಂಟನ್ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಟೀಮ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಂದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಗೆದ್ದರು?
- ಎ) ಪಿವಿ ಸಿಂಧು
ಬಿ) ಟ್ರೇಸಾ ಜಾಲಿ
ಸಿ) ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ಗೋಪಿಚಂದ್
ಡಿ) ಅನ್ಮೋಲ್ ಖರ್ಬ್
21. ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಖರೀದಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು?
- ಎ) FCI (ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ನಿಗಮ) ಮತ್ತು SAIL (ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್)
ಬಿ) ನಬಾರ್ಡ್ (ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಫಾರ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್) ಮತ್ತು SIDBI (ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ)
ಸಿ) NCCF (ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ) ಮತ್ತು NAFED (ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ)
ಡಿ) SEBI (ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ) ಮತ್ತು IRDAI (ಭಾರತದ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ)

16. The largest and the oldest museum of India is located in the state/union territory of
- a) New Delhi
b) West Bengal
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Andhra Pradesh
17. What is the official slogan of the 9th Asian Winter Games?
- a) "Unity in Winter, Strength in Asia"
b) "Dream of Winter, Love among Asia"
c) "Asia's Winter Dream, Unity's Love"
d) "Passion for Winter, Harmony in Asia"
18. Which two cities received the top awards for being the Cleanest Ganga Towns in the Swachh Survekshan Awards 2023?
- a) Varanasi and Prayagraj
b) Kolkata and Varanasi
c) Haridwar and Rishikesh
d) Kanpur and Allahabad
19. What organizations collaborated to organize the PM GatiShakti Summit in New Delhi?
- a) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
b) Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)
c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
d) Both (a) and (b)
20. Who clinched the decisive match securing India's historic gold medal at the Badminton Asia Team Championships 2024?
- a) PV Sindhu
b) Treasa Jolly
c) Gayatri Gopichand
d) Anmol Kharb
21. Which cooperative societies are to be involved in the procurement process as per the proposal?
- a) FCI (Food Corporation of India) and SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited)
b) NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) and SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India)
c) NCCF (National Cooperative Consumers Federation) and NAFED (National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India)
d) SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) and IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India)

22. ಯೋಗ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ-2024 ಅನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
- Yoga for Men's Health
 - Yoga for Children's Well-being
 - Yoga for Women Empowerment
 - Yoga for Elderly Care
23. "ನಮಸ್ತೆ" ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಿದ್ಯುದೀಕರಣ
 - ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ
 - ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ
 - ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ
24. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ 2023-2027 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಹವಾಮಾನ ನವೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ (IPCC)
 - ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (UNEP)
 - ವಿಶ್ವ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WMO)
 - ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (EEA)
25. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಇಂಡೋ - ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ (ಐಪಿಇಎಫ್)?
- ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ, ಭಾರತ, ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್
 - ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್, ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್
 - ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಜಪಾನ್, ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ
 - ಚೀನಾ, ಭಾರತ, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್
26. ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (SCO) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?
- SCO ರೂಪಿಸಲು 'ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್' ಅನ್ನು ಮರುಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 - SCO ನ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಹೆಡ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ನ 23 ನೇ ಸಭೆಯು ಇರಾನ್ ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ SCO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು.
 - 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ, SCO ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೊಸ ದೆಹಲಿ ಘೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು.
 - ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

22. Under which theme was Yoga Mahotsav-2024 celebrated?
- Yoga for Men's Health
 - Yoga for Children's Well-being
 - Yoga for Women Empowerment
 - Yoga for Elderly Care
23. What does "NAMASTE" program focus on?
- Rural electrification
 - Women empowerment
 - Healthcare access
 - Mechanized sanitation
24. Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2023-2027 has been released by which of the following organizations?
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
 - European Environment Agency (EEA)
25. Which among the following group of countries are part of the Indo - Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF)?
- Vietnam, India, Malaysia and Myanmar
 - New Zealand, Philippines, India and Thailand
 - Thailand, Japan, Myanmar and Vietnam
 - China, India, Vietnam and Thailand
26. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?
- 'Shanghai Five' was renamed to form the SCO.
 - The 23rd Meeting of SCO's Council of Heads of State granted Iran full SCO membership.
 - In 2023, leaders of the SCO member-states signed the New Delhi Declaration.
 - None of the above

27. ಇ-ಸಿಗರೇಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಅವು ಸಿಗರೇಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಕಾಯಿದೆ (COTPA) 2003ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
2. ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಕಾರಿ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರದ ಕಾರಣ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಿಗರೇಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇ-ಸಿಗರೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

28. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ 'ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಡ್ರಗ್ ಫೇಸಿಲಿಟಿ' ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರೋಗಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ
- ಬಿ) HIV/AIDS
- ಸಿ) ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ
- ಡಿ) ಕೋವಿಡ್-19

29. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ULLAS ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ದೇಶದ ಯುವಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ದೇಶದ ನಾಗರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತಾ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸಿ) STEM (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತ) ವನ್ನು ವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- ಡಿ) ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.

30. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಬಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMFBY) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ?

1. ಕಾಳುಗಳು
2. ಎಣ್ಣೆಬೀಜಗಳು
3. ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು

ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

27. With reference to the E-cigarettes, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. They do not fall within the ambit of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) 2003.
2. E-cigarettes can be used as an alternative to regular cigarettes as they contain no toxic chemicals.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

28. The 'Global Drug Facility', recently was in the news, primarily talks about which of the following diseases?

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) HIV/AIDS
- c) Malaria
- d) Covid-19

29. Which one of the following statements reflects the objective of the ULLAS mobile application which was launched recently?

- a) Incentivising a healthy lifestyle among the youths of the country.
- b) Promoting cyber security hygiene among the citizens of the country.
- c) Incentivising participation of girls to take STEM (Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) as a career.
- d) Promoting functional literacy, vocational skills, and many important life skills like financial literacy, legal literacy, digital literacy.

30. Which of the following are covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)?

1. Pulses
2. Oilseeds
3. Horticultural crops

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

31. 'ತಿರಂಗಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್' ಮತ್ತು 'ಜವಾಹರ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್' ಆಗಾಗ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ?
- ಎ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು
ಬಿ) ಮೌಂಟ್ ಎವರೆಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶುಕ್ರತುದಿ
ಸಿ) ಅಂಟಾರ್ಟಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು
ಡಿ) ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲಿನ ತಾಣಗಳು
32. ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.
1. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ರೂ 13,000 ಕೋಟಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಮೀನುಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಆದಾಯ-ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
33. ಯಶೋಭೂಮಿ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ (IICC) ಅನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
- ಎ) ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ದ್ವಾರಕಾ
ಬಿ) ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಾರಕಾ
ಸಿ) ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಚೆನ್ನೈ
ಡಿ) ಒಡಿಶಾದ ಪುರಿ
34. ಲಿಪ್ತಾಕೊ-ಗೌರ್ಮಾ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅದು ಒಂದು_____?
- ಎ) ಈ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ರಷ್ಯಾದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
ಬಿ) ಈ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಅಜೆರ್‌ಬೈಜಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಮೇನಿಯಾ ನಡುವೆ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
ಸಿ) ಸಹೇಲ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ.
ಡಿ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಚೀನಾ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನೀ ಆಕ್ರಮಣದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತೈವಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು USA ಮೈತ್ರಿ.
35. HAWK ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?
- ಎ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಗೊಂಡ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ
ಬಿ) ಮಾದಕವಸ್ತು ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲು ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಿಗಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.
ಸಿ) ಭಾರತದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ದೀರ್ಘ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಡ್ರೋನ್‌ಗಳು.
ಡಿ) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್.

31. The 'Tiranga point' and 'Jawahar Point' were mentioned in the news. They are the names of which of the following places?
- a) Islands in South Andaman
b) Peak Points on Mount Everest
c) Newly established Research Stations on Antarctica
d) Sites on the Moon
32. Consider the following statements regarding the PM Vishwakarma scheme.
1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
2. With the expense of Rs 13,000 Crores, this initiative is poised to create significant income-generating opportunities for fishermen and their families.
Select correct statement.
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2.
33. The India International Convention Centre (IICC), named YashoBhoomi was established at
- a) Dwaraka in Gujarat.
b) Dwaraka in New Delhi.
c) Chennai in Tamilnadu
d) Puri in Odisha.
34. Liptako-Gourma charter sometimes mentioned in news
- a) Charter Establishes the alliance between NATO and Ukraine against Russia.
b) Charter Establishes the alliance between Azerbaijan and Armenia.
c) Alliance of Sahel states.
d) Alliance of Taiwan and USA against Chinese aggression in south China sea.
35. The HAWK system sometime mentioned in news is related to
- a) newly inducted transport aircraft for indian airforce
b) Illegal monitoring system to tackle drug trafficking.
c) long range drones to enhance defense capability of india.
d) a software platform to monitor forest and wildlife crime.

36. ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ 2023 ರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಇದು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. 1984ರಲ್ಲಿ ಟೂರ್ನಿ ಆರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಎಂಟನೇ ಏಷ್ಯಾಕಪ್ ಗೆಲುವು.
3. ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ನಡುವೆ ನಡೆದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಸಿರಾಜ್ ಒಂದೇ ಓವರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಬಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 3 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 2 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಬಿ) 3 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 1 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ
- ಸಿ) 3 ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡಿ) 1 ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

37. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಇ-ವಿಧಾನ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. NeVA ಎಂಬುದು NIC ಯಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಸದನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಾಗದರಹಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2. 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ NeVA ಅನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ.

- ಎ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

38. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಬ್ರಾಕಿಶ್‌ವಾಟರ್ ಅಕ್ವಾಕಲ್ಚರ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪುನೀರಿನ ಅಕ್ವಾಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ

- ಎ) ಗುಜರಾತ್
- ಬಿ) ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ
- ಸಿ) ಮಂಗಳೂರು
- ಡಿ) ಚೆನ್ನೈ

39. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 16 ರಂದು ವಿಶ್ವ ಓಝೋನ್ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಮಾಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕುವ ನೆನಪಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಓಝೋನ್ ಸವಕಳಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಂತಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹಾಕುವಂತೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ, ಇದು 1987 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿನದಂದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. 2023 ರ ಓಝೋನ್‌ನ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯವೇನು?

- ಎ) ಮಾಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್: ಓಝೋನ್ ಪದರವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ಬಿ) ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ.
- ಸಿ) ಮಾಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ - ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು, ನಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಸಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಂಪಾಗಿರಿಸುವುದು.
- ಡಿ) ಓಝೋನ್ ಪದರವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ.

36. Consider the following statements regarding Asia Cup cricket 2023.

1. Tournament hosted jointly by Srilanka and Bangladesh.
2. It is India's eighth Asia Cup victory since the tournament's inception in 1984.
3. Final match clashed between India and Srilanka and Mohamad siraj created history by taking four-wicket in one over.

Select incorrect statement/s

- a) Among 3 statements any 2 statements are incorrect.
- b) Among 3 statements any 1 statement is incorrect
- c) 3rd statement is incorrect.
- d) Only 1st statement is incorrect.

37. Consider the following statements regarding National E-Vidhan Application

1. NeVA is an application developed by NIC that helps the Chair of the House and the members of the Legislative Assembly to conduct business smoothly in a paperless manner.
2. In 2022, Nagaland became the first Indian state to implement NeVA.

Select correct statements.

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

38. The Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture serves as the nodal agency for the development of brackishwater aquaculture in the country. The Headquarters of the Institute is located at

- a) Gujarat.
- b) Kolkatta
- c) Mangaluru
- d) Chennai.

39. World Ozone Day is celebrated on 16th September each year to commemorate the signing of the Montreal Protocol, an international environmental treaty for phasing out of production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances, that came into force on this day in 1987. Theme of 2023 ozone day is

- a) Montreal Protocol: Fixing the Ozone Layer and Reducing Climate Change
- b) Global Cooperation Protecting Life on Earth.
- c) Montreal Protocol – keeping us, our food and vaccines cool.
- d) Protect ozone layer protect Earth.

40. ಶೇರ್ ಷಾ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ-ವಿಜರತ್ - ಆದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ವಜೀರ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕೂಡ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
 2. ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ-ಅರಿಜ್ - ಸೇನೆಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ.
 3. ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ-ರಸಾಲತ್ - ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿ.
 4. ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ-ಇನ್ಯಾ-ಸಂವಹನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ.
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.
- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಜೋಡಿ
 - ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಜೋಡಿಗಳು
 - ಸಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಮೂರು ಜೋಡಿಗಳು
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

41. ಯಾಕ್ ಚುರ್ಪಿ, ಖಾವ್ ಥಾಯ್, ಟಂಗ್ಸಾ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟೈಲ್ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಇವು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ
- ಬಿ) ಜಮ್ಮು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ
- ಸಿ) ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಡಿ) ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

42. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಹಾರತ್ನ, ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ನವರತ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಬಿ) ನೀತಿ ಆಯೋಗ
- ಸಿ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಡಿ) ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿ ಎರಡೂ

43. ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು ದ್ವಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ

- ಎ) ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ ದೇಶಗಳು, USA ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ.
- ಬಿ) ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕುವೈತ್ ದೇಶಗಳು, USA ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ.
- ಸಿ) ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ ದೇಶಗಳು ಟರ್ಕಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ.
- ಡಿ) ಇರಾಕ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ ದೇಶಗಳು, ಯುಕೆ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ.

44. 1973ರ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಶಾಂತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ 50 ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?

- ಎ) ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಮರುಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ.
- ಬಿ) ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನಾ ನಡುವೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ.
- ಸಿ) ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ
- ಡಿ) ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿನಿಮಯ.

40. Consider the following information regarding Sher Shah administration.

1. Diwan-i-Wizarat - Also called Wazir, in charge of Revenue and Finance.
 2. Diwan-i-Ariz - In charge of the Army.
 3. Diwan-i-Rasalat - Foreign Minister.
 4. Diwan-i-Insha-Minister for Communications.
- Select incorrect pairs.
- a) Only one pair
 - b) Only two pairs
 - c) Only three pairs
 - d) None of the above

41. Yak churpi ,khaw thai ,tangsa textile recently got GI tags, are from which state

- a) Sikkim
- b) Jammu kashmir
- c) Himachal pradesh
- d) Arunchal Pradesh

42. In india which ministry or body gives maharatna, miniratna and navaratna status to public enterprises

- a) Ministry of commerce and industries
- b) NITI ayog
- c) ministry of finance
- d) both A and C.

43. The Abraham Accords are bilateral agreement signed between

- a) Israel, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain is mediated by the USA.
- b) Israel, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait is mediated by the USA.
- c) Israel, the Saudi Arabia and Bahrain is mediated by the Turkey.
- d) Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain is mediated by the UK.

44. 2023 marks the 50th anniversary of Paris peace accord signed in 1973 objective of the Accord was,

- a) Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam.
- b) Peace treaty between Vietnam and China.
- c) Trade purpose treaty between Vietnam and India
- d) Cultural exchange between Vietnam and India.

45. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 19 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಜರುಗಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಝೌ (ಚೀನಾ) ಅತಿಥೇಯ ನಗರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
2. 1951 ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 1 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು 18ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಕಾರ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

46. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಿಧನರಾಗಿದ್ದ, ಸರೋಜಾ ವೈದ್ಯನಾಥನ್ ಅವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದರು?

- ಎ) ಬರಹಗಾರರು
- ಬಿ) ಕಥಕ್ ನರ್ತಕಿ.
- ಸಿ) ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ ನರ್ತಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ನಾಟಕ್ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರರು
- ಡಿ) ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ

47. SUIT, SoLEXS, ASPEX ಪದಗಳು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವು_____?

- ಎ) ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನದ 3 ಪೆಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳು
- ಬಿ) ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ ದೇಶದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಪೆಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳು
- ಸಿ) ಭಾರತದ ಸೌರ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಪೆಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಜ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಪೆಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳು

48. ಶೆನ್ನಿಸ್ ಪ್ಯಾಲೇಸಿಯಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಾಲಾಲ್ ಸಮಾರಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಇವರು?

- ಎ) 2022 ರ ಮಿಸ್ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ CVC
- ಬಿ) 2023 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸುಂದರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು.
- ಸಿ) 2023 ರ ಮಿಸ್ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು.
- ಡಿ) 2022 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸುಂದರಿ ಮತ್ತು UPSC ಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.

49. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 'SMART 2.0' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ನಗರೀಕರಣ
- ಬಿ) ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆ
- ಸಿ) ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
- ಡಿ) ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಂವಹನ

45. Consider the following statements regarding Asian games 2023 .

1. This year marks the 19th edition of Asian games and Hangzhou(China) was the host city.
2. 1st edition of the Asian games held in Delhi 1951 and 18th edition was held at Jakarta in 2018.

Select correct statement/s.

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

46. Saroja Vaidyanathan recently passed away one of the famous personality in which among the following field.

- a) Writer
- b) Kathak dancer.
- c) Bharatanatyam dancer and prominent carnatic musician
- d) Politician.

47. SUIT, SoLEXS, ASPEX terms sometime mentioned in news are related to

- a) payloads of chandrayan 3
- b) payloads of Singapore satellites
- c) payloads of solar mission of india
- d) payloads of JUICE misiion

48. The names shennys palacios and hiralal samariya sometime mentioned in news is respectively related to

- A) Miss earth of 2022 and newly appointed CVC
- B) Miss universe of 2023 and newly appointed Chief information commissioner.
- C) Miss earth of 2023 and retired Chief election commissioner.
- D) Miss universe of 2022 and newly appointed chairman of UPSC.

49. Recently, 'SMART 2.0' program was in the news. It is related to which one of the following fields?

- a) Urbanisation
- b) Connectivity and mobility
- c) Study of Ayurveda
- d) Digital Communication

50. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ, ಜಾರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ (ED) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
- ಎ) ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಬಿ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಸಿ) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
51. 'ಎಕುವೆರಿನ್' ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ
ಬಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್
ಡಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್
52. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಜಪಾನ್‌ನ 'SLIM' ಮಿಷನ್ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?
- ಎ) ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟಿಂಗ್
ಬಿ) ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ
ಸಿ) ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮಿಷನ್
ಡಿ) ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಶಿಲಾಖಂಡರಾಶಿಗಳ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್
53. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸಾರಾಭಾಯ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (VSSC) 'FEAST' ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?
- ಎ) ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಉಡಾವಣೆಯ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್
ಬಿ) ರಚನೆಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
ಸಿ) ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಶಿಲಾಖಂಡರಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದು
ಡಿ) ಇಸ್ರೋದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಉಡಾವಣೆಗಳ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ರೆಪೋಸಿಟರಿ
54. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:
1. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 2013ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಜನರು ಇದರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
55. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನ ಯಾವುದು?
- ಎ) ಗಗನಯಾನ್
ಬಿ) ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-1
ಸಿ) ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್
ಡಿ) ಮೈಕ್ರೋಸ್ಯಾಟ್-ಆರ್

50. Often seen in news, the Directorate of Enforcement (ED) functions under which of the following Ministries?
- a) Ministry of Home affairs
b) Ministry of Finance
c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
d) None
51. 'Ekuverin' is the military exercise between which of the following two countries?
- a) India and Sri Lanka
b) India and Bangladesh
c) India and Myanmar
d) India and Maldives
52. Recently, Japan's 'SLIM' mission was in the news. It is related to which one of the following fields?
- a) Quantum Computing
b) Digital Currency
c) Moon Mission
d) Tracking Space Debris
53. Recently, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) launched 'FEAST' software. It is related to which one of the following?
- a) Tracking of rocket launch
b) Analysis of Structures
c) Tracking the space debris
d) Digital repository of all the space launches of ISRO
54. Consider the following statements with reference to the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana:
1. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the nodal Ministry.
 2. Its beneficiaries are the people covered under the National Food Security Act 2013.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
55. Which of the following is India's First Private Launch Vehicle?
- a) Gaganyaan
b) Chandrayaan-1
c) Vikram-S
d) Microsat-R

56. ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ (EAS) ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ASEAN ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಬಹುದು.
2. ಭಾರತವು EAS ನ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಭಾರತವು ಇಎಎಸ್ 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರಗಳ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು (ಐಪಿಒಐ) ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

57. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 'ಪಾಂಟೋಯಾ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರಿ' ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ವೈರಸ್
- ಬಿ) ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ
- ಸಿ) ಪಾಚಿ
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರೋಟೋಜೋವಾ

58. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
- ಬಿ) ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ
- ಸಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆ
- ಡಿ) ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್

59. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 'RAMP ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ' ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
- ಬಿ) ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
- ಸಿ) ಜವಳಿ
- ಡಿ) ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು (MSME)

60. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 'ಝೀರೋ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಅಥೆಂಟಿಕೇಶನ್' ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳು
- ಬಿ) ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತೆ
- ಸಿ) ಡ್ಯೂಯಲ್-ಯೂಸ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ರಫ್ತು
- ಡಿ) ಪರಮಾಣು ಪ್ರಸರಣ ರಹಿತ

61. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ-ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಅನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?

- ಎ) ಬಂಗಾಳ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ
- ಬಿ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಚೀನಾ ಸಮುದ್ರ
- ಸಿ) ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಗಲ್ಫ್
- ಡಿ) ಕೆಂಪು ಸಮುದ್ರ

56. With reference to the East Asia Summit (EAS), consider the following statements:

1. It can be chaired by an ASEAN member only.
2. India is one of the founding members of the EAS.
3. India unveiled Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI) at the EAS 2019.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Recently, 'Pantoea Tagorei' was in the news. It is a species of

- a) Virus
- b) Bacteria
- c) Algae
- d) Protozoa

58. Often seen in news, Global Competitiveness Index is released by:

- a) World Bank
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) World economic Forum
- d) International Institute for Management Development

59. Recently, 'RAMP Program' was in the news. It is associated with which one of the following fields?

- a) Education
- b) Skill development
- c) Textile
- d) Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)

60. Recently, 'Zero Trust Authentication' was in the news. It is related to which one of the following fields?

- a) International Financial Sanctions
- b) Cyber Security
- c) Export of Dual-Use Technology
- d) Nuclear non-proliferation

61. Often seen in news, the operation-Sankalp was initiated in which of the following region?

- a) Bay of Bengal
- b) South China sea
- c) Persian Gulf
- d) Red sea

62. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ, 'ದುಕ್ಮ್ ಬಂದರು' ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಇರಾನ್
- ಬಿ) ಇರಾಕ್
- ಸಿ) ಓಮನ್
- ಡಿ) ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ

63. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇವರಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) NITI AAYOG
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI)
- ಸಿ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಡಿ) ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು, ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

64. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಿಂಗಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ಓಪನ್ 2023ರ ವಿಜೇತರು ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಇ.ರೈಬಕಿನಾ
- ಬಿ) ಎ. ಸಬಲೆಂಕಾ
- ಸಿ) ಎಸ್. ಅಯೋಮಾ
- ಡಿ) ಇ. ಶಿಬಹರಾ

65. ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (FICCI) ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್‌ನ ಹೊಸ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೆ. ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ರಾಜು
- ಬಿ) ಶಮಿಕಾ ರವಿ
- ಸಿ) ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಖುರಾನಾ
- ಡಿ) ಶೈಲೇಶ್ ಪಾಠಕ್

66. 2023 ರ ಮಾರ್ಕೋನಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೆ.ವಿ. ತಿರುಮಲೇಶ್
- ಬಿ) ಮಧುಸೂದನನ್ ನಾಯರ್
- ಸಿ) ಹರಿ ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣನ್
- ಡಿ) ಡಾ. ಮನಮೋಹನ್ ಸಿಂಗ್

67. ನಾಗೋರ್ನೊ-ಕರಾಬಾಖ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವಿವಾದಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಅರ್ಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅಜರ್ಬೈಜಾನ್
- ಬಿ) ಅರ್ಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಟರ್ಕಿ
- ಸಿ) ಟರ್ಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಜರ್ಬೈಜಾನ್
- ಡಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಟಲಿ

68. 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಟಲಿನ್ ಕಾರಿಕೊ ಮತ್ತು ಡ್ರೂ ವೈಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು?

- ಎ) ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) ಔಷಧ
- ಡಿ) ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

62. Often seen in news, the 'Duqm port' is located in which of the following region?

- a) Iran
- b) Iraq
- c) Oman
- d) Saudi Arabia

63. Often seen in news, the Consumer Confidence Survey, is released by:

- a) NITI AAYOG
- b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

64. Who is the winner of Australian Open 2023 in Women's Singles?

- a) E. Rybakina
- b) A. Sabalenka
- c) S. Aoyama
- d) E. Shibahara

65. Who has been appointed as the new Secretary General of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI).

- a) K. Satyanarayana Raju
- b) Shamika Ravi
- c) Ayushmann Khurrana
- d) Shailesh Pathak

66. Who has been awarded the Marconi Prize 2023

- a) K.V. Tirumalesh
- b) Madhusoodanan Nair
- c) Hari Balakrishnan
- d) Dr Manmohan Singh

67. Nagorno-Karabakh is a disputed region between which of the following two countries?

- a) Armenia and Azerbaijan
- b) Armenia and Turkey
- c) Turkey and Azerbaijan
- d) France and Italy

68. What field did Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman receive the Nobel Prize for in 2023?

- a) Physics
- b) Chemistry
- c) Medicine
- d) Literature

69. ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಸಿಂಗ್ ತೋಮರ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ SATHI ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?

- ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವೇದಿಕೆ
- ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಲು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

70. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಜೋಹಾನ್ಸ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- BRICS ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ
- ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುವುದು
- ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು
- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ನಡುವಿನ ದ್ವಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

71. ಯಾವ ದೇಶವು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಆರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರಿಗೆ ವೀಸಾ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿದೆ?

- ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ
- ಭಾರತ
- ಚೀನಾ
- ಜಪಾನ್

72. ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾನಿ ನಿಧಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

- ಇದು ಯುದ್ಧದ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಕೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರ್ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ UNGA ಯುಎನ್‌ಡಿಪಿಯಿಂದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾನಿ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು 78/240 ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

69. What is SATHI Portal & Mobile App launched by Agriculture Minister Narendra Singh Tomar?

- A platform to provide market information to farmers
- An online portal to provide weather forecast to farmers
- A mobile application to provide information on soil health to farmers
- A portal and app to facilitate sustainable agriculture practices

70. Recently, Johannesburg Declaration was in news, it is related to

- Expansion of BRICS membership
- Raising the collective voice of developing nations at World trade organisation forum
- Providing agriculture subsidies to Africans nations
- Strengthening the bilateral relation between India and South Africa.

71. Which country recently waived visa fees for Indian tourists and visitors from six other nations to boost its tourism industry?

- Sri Lanka
- India
- China
- Japan

72. Consider the following statements about Loss and Damage Fund

- It is a global financial package to ensure the rescue and rehabilitation of countries facing the cascading effects of war.
- Recently UNGA adopted a resolution 78/240 to establish Loss and Damage Fund to which secretariat is provided by UNDP.

Choose the correct statement:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

73. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ (UNSC) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ (UNSC) ನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು.
2. ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಐದು ಖಾಯಂ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು
- ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು
- ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

74. ಝಪೋರಿಝಿಯಾ ಪರಮಾಣು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ರಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಳೆಯ ಪರಮಾಣು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಪರಮಾಣು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

75. ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಗುಂಪಿನ (GOF) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತವು 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
2. ಇದು ನೀಲಿ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

73. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

1. The primary responsibility of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is to maintain international peace and security.
2. The council's presidency rotates every month among the Five permanent members.
3. The non-permanent members are elected for five-year terms.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

74. Consider the following statements about the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant:

1. It is located in Russia and is one of the oldest nuclear facilities in the world.
2. It is situated in Ukraine and ranks as the largest nuclear power plant in Europe.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

75. Consider the following statements about the Group of Friends (GOF):

1. It was launched by India in 2022.
2. It aims to promote accountability for crimes against the Blue Helmets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

76. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್
2. ಲೆಬನಾನ್
3. ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್
4. ಇರಾನ್

ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಷ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು
- ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು
- ಸಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಮೂರು
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು

77. START 2024, ಹೊಸ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು?

- ಎ) CSIR
- ಬಿ) DRDO
- ಸಿ) ಇಸ್ರೋ
- ಡಿ) NITI

78. ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂನಲ್ ಫಾರ್ ದಿ ಲಾ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಸೀ (ITLOS) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಜೀವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಸಮುದ್ರ ಪರಿಸರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವಾದಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

79. 'ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ಅರೇ ಅಬ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರಿ' (SKAO) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಿಗ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ಗೆಲಕ್ಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಎರಡು ದೂರದರ್ಶಕ ಜಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಅಂತಿಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶಾಲ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಿವೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

76. Consider the following nations:

- 1.Egypt
- 2.Lebanon
- 3.Jordan
- 4.Iran

How many of the above nations share borders with Israel?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

77. START 2024, a new training program, will be conducted by the

- a) CSIR
- b) DRDO
- c) ISRO
- d) NITI

78. Consider the following statements regarding the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS):

1. It is an independent judicial body established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
2. It has jurisdiction over disputes related to conservation and management of the living resources of the sea, protection and preservation of the marine environment and marine scientific research.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

79. Consider the following statements about the 'Square Kilometre Array Observatory' (SKAO):

1. It is the world's largest radio telescope array, aiming to explore the universe from the Big Bang to the formation of galaxies and stars.
2. It consists of two telescope networks, one in South Africa and one in New Zealand, with thousands of antennas spread across vast distances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

80. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು 'ಖೋರಾಸನ್' ಪದವನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಖೋರಾಸನ್ ಮಧ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇಂದಿನ ಇರಾನ್, ಅಫಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತುರ್ಕಮೆನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಖೋರಾಸನ್ ಇರಾನ್‌ನ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಗರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಖೋರಾಸನ್ ಹಿಮಾಲಯದ ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಖೋರಾಸನ್ ಉತ್ತರ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮರುಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಪರೀತ ತಾಪಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

81. ಭಾಷಾನೆಟ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್‌ಡ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಡತಡೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು, ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಡಲು, ವಹಿವಾಟು ಮಾಡಲು, ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

82. ಯುನಿಟಿಂಗ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕನ್ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ (UfC) ಮಾದರಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- UfC ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ವೀಟೋ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು UfC ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

80. Which of the following statements accurately describes the term 'Khorasan'?

- Khorasan is a historical region in Central Asia that encompassed parts of present-day Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan.
- Khorasan is a modern city located in the southeastern region of Iran, known for its cultural heritage and ancient ruins.
- Khorasan is a mountain range in the Himalayas, renowned for its biodiversity and natural beauty.
- Khorasan is a desert located in North Africa, characterized by its vast sand dunes and extreme temperatures.

81. Consider the following statements about the BhashaNet portal:

- It is developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing with support of National Internet Exchange of India.
- It provides an ecosystem to enable citizens to easily create, communicate, transact, process and retrieve information with ease in digital medium without language barrier.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

82. Consider the following statements about the Uniting for Consensus (UfC) model:

- The UfC advocates for the expansion of permanent seats in the Security Council.
- The UfC supports the idea of granting veto powers to additional members of the Security Council.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

83. ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಇಂದ್ರಾವತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಭಾರತದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) ಸುಡಾನ್
ಬಿ) ರಷ್ಯಾ
ಸಿ) ಹೈಟಿ
ಡಿ) ಕ್ಯೂಬಾ
84. 'ಸಮಿಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರಸಿ', ಒಂದು ವರ್ಚುವಲ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು?
- ಎ) ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರಸಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಶನಲ್
ಬಿ) ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಐಡಿಯಾ
ಸಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
85. ಮಾದರಿ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಹಿತೆ (MCC) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:
1. MCCಯು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು ಹೊರಬರುವ ದಿನಾಂಕದವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
86. ಆಧುನಿಕ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಧ್ರುವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಣ ಪತ್ತೆಕಾರಕವಾದ 'ಐಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಬ್' ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:
1. ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯೂಟ್ರಿನೊ ಡಿಟೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಫನ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ಮಂಜುಗಡ್ಡೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
 2. ಡಾರ್ಕ್ ಮ್ಯಾಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಇದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿದೆ
 3. ಇದು ಮಂಜುಗಡ್ಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಹೂಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?
- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು
ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು
ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

83. Operation Indravati is India's initiative to evacuate its citizens from
- a) Sudan
b) Russia
c) Haiti
d) Cuba
84. Summit for Democracy', a virtual summit, recently in news, hosted by the
- a) Democracy International
b) International IDEA
c) World Economic Forum
d) None of the above
85. Consider the following statements about Model Code of Conduct (MCC):
1. The MCC comes into force from the date the election schedule is announced until the date that results are out.
 2. It has no statutory backing.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
86. In the context of modern scientific research, consider the following statements about 'IceCube', a particle detector located at South Pole, which was recently in the news :
1. It is the world's largest neutrino detector, encompassing a cubic kilometer of ice.
 2. It is a powerful telescope to search for dark matter
 3. It is buried deep in the ice.
- How many of the above statements is/are correct?
- a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None of the above

87. ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಆನ್ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್‌ಗೆ(GIDH) ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಇದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WHO) ನೇತೃತ್ವ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
3. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಆರೈಕೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

88. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದ ಸುದರ್ಶನ ಸೇತು ಎಂಬ ಸೇತುವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದದ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಮಾಂಡವಿಯನ್ನು ಪೋರಬಂದರ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಇದು ಅರಬ್ಬೀ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
4. ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 'ಸಿಗ್ನೇಚರ್ ಸೇತುವೆ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

89. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಓದುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ (NIPUN) ಭಾರತ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಶಾಲಾ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು
- ಬಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು..
- ಸಿ) ಅಗತ್ಯ ಓದುವಿಕೆ, ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಗಣಿತ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ರಾಪ್‌ಔಟ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

87. In the context of Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH), which of the following statements are correct?

1. It aims to replace traditional healthcare systems with purely digital solutions.
2. The initiative is being led by the World Health Organization (WHO).
3. Digital Health includes a wide range of technologies and platforms aimed at improving access to healthcare, enhancing the quality of care.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

88. With reference to the Sudarshan Setu bridge, recently inaugurated by the Prime Minister, consider the following statements:

1. It is the country's longest cable-stayed bridge.
2. It connects Mandvi with Porbandar.
3. It is on the Arabian Sea.
4. The bridge was earlier known as 'Signature Bridge'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

89. Which one of the following is the objective of the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat Mission?

- a) Increase school enrollment rates
- b) Improve overall academic performance in all subjects
- c) Equip children with essential reading, comprehension, and basic math skills
- d) Reduce dropout rates in primary education

90. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಟಿ ವಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?

- ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು.
- ವಿವಿಧ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೂಪದ ನೋ ಯುವರ್ ಕಸ್ಪಮರ್ (ಕೆವೈಸಿ) ರೂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು.
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು.
- ಬಡವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ನೆರವು ನೀಡಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

91. ಪಂಚೇಶ್ವರ ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಪಾಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪಂಚೇಶ್ವರ ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಎರಡೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

92. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸ್ಟೆಡ್‌ಫಾಸ್ಟ್ ಡಿಫೆಂಡರ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು?

- ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (EU)
- ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (NATO)
- ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (UN)
- ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (OSCE)

93. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-I: ನಾರ್ಡಿಕ್ ದೇಶವಾದ ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ರೀಟಿ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (NATO) ನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II: NATO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾರ್ಡಿಕ್ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-I ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II ಎರಡೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-I ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II ಎರಡೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಯಲ್ಲ
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-I ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-I ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

90. The objective of 'T V Somanathan Committee' is:

- To conserve and protect the biodiversity of the Western Ghats.
- To streamline and finalize uniform Know Your Customer (KYC) norms across different sectors.
- To improve the agricultural sector and the welfare of farmers in India.
- To make recommendations for providing legal aid to the poor and disadvantaged.

91. Consider the following statements with respect to the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project:

- Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project is being developed as part of the Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal.
- The main goal of the project is to demarcate boundary between both the nations.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

92. Which one of the following conducted the military exercise known as Steadfast Defender?

- European Union (EU)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- United Nations (UN)
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

93. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Sweden, a Nordic country, has recently become a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Statement-II: NATO membership is open to all Nordic countries.

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

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

94. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶವು "ಮೆರಿನ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಬೆಲ್ಟ್ 2024" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ನೌಕಾ ಕವಾಯತು ನಡೆಸಿತು?

- ಎ) ಚೀನಾ, ಇರಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾ
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್
- ಸಿ) ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಓಮನ್
- ಡಿ) ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ

95. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಐದು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು (FVEY) ಮೈತ್ರಿಯು ಪರಮಾಣು ಪ್ರಸರಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್ ಐದು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳ (FVEY) ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್ ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

96. ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೇಡ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್‌ನ 13 ನೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು (MCA 13) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಒಲವುಳ್ಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ (MFN) ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಸೇವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಗಣನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ದೇಶಗಳ ಸೇವಾ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಬಹುದು.
- ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸೇವಾ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
- ಡಿ) ಅವರು ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

97. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು 'ವೈಭವ್ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ'ದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ (S&T) ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವುದು.
- ಸಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಗಣಿತ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ (STEMM) ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಲಸಿಗರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು.
- ಡಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿನಿಮಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು.

94. Which of the following countries conducted naval drill named "Marine Security Belt 2024"?

- a) China, Iran, and Russia
- b) India, Russia and Israel
- c) Bangladesh, United States and Oman
- d) Australia, Japan and India

95. Consider the following statements:

1. Five Eyes (FVEY) alliance is a multilateral agreement focused on nuclear non-proliferation.
2. New Zealand is a member country of the Five Eyes (FVEY) alliance.
3. India and New Zealand share common views on Indo-Pacific security.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

96. The 13th Ministerial Conference (MCA 13) of the World Trade Organization has recently implemented fresh regulations aimed at streamlining international trade in services, applying them on a Most Favored Nation (MFN) basis. Which one of the following is the implication of the new regulations for member countries?

- a) Developing countries receive special treatment in terms of service trade.
- b) They can impose stricter regulations on service providers from certain countries.
- c) All member countries must offer the same level of market access to service providers from other member countries.
- d) They can offer preferential treatment to specific trading partners in the service sector.

97. Which one of the following is the primary objective of the 'VAIBHAV Fellowship Programme'?

- a) To attract foreign investment in Indian Science and Technology (S&T) sector.
- b) To provide financial assistance to Indian students studying abroad.
- c) To connect the Indian diaspora in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and medicine (STEMM) fields with Indian research institutions.
- d) To promote tourism and cultural exchange between India and other countries.

98. ಜಲ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ (ಎವಬಿ) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗುರಿಯು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮನೆಯ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ (FHTC) ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ನೀರು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
3. ನೀರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

99. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ(ಗಳು) ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

1. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗಿಯ ಸೌರ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಸೌರ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಉಚಿತ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

100. ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಘ (ASEAN) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ತನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ASEANನ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾದ ಜಕಾರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

98. With reference to Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), consider the following statements:

1. Its primary goal is to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections (FHTCs) to every rural household in India.
2. It also aims to establish centralized water treatment plants for all rural communities.
3. Community involvement in water management is a key feature of the Mission.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

99. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Suryodaya Yojana, which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. It aims to install rooftop solar panels on one crore households.
2. Under the initiative, beneficiaries will be entitled to free installation of solar rooftop systems.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

100. With reference to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), consider the following statements:

1. It is a regional grouping that aims to promote economic and security cooperation among its members.
2. Bangladesh is one of the member countries of ASEAN.
3. Its headquarters are at Jakarta, Indonesia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

101. 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಏಕ ಗವಾಕ್ಷಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (NSWS)' ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. CDSCO ಗಾಗಿ NSWS ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ಫೋಸಿಸ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.
2. NSWS ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ, ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಮದು ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

102. ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ-ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ಆಪ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಫೈಬರ್ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ವಿಧೇಶಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
2. ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಏರ್‌ಟೆಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸಮುದ್ರದೊಳಗಿನ ಕೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

103. ಗೇಬ್ರಿಯೆಲ್ ಅಟ್ಟಲ್ ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಬಾಣಸಿಗ
- ಬಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ
- ಸಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಅಥ್ಲೀಟ್
- ಡಿ) ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ

104. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಗಣಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ CAMYEN ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ.
2. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು.
3. ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾವು ಚಿಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೊಲಿವಿಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ "ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಟ್ರಯಾಂಗಲ್" ನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

101. Consider the following regarding 'National Single Window System (NSWS)' :

1. Infosys played a key role in developing the NSWS for CDSCO.
2. The NSWS will initially handle certificate of registration, manufacturing licenses, and import licenses for specific medical device purposes.

Select the correct answer from the option given below:

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

102. Consider the following regarding Kochi-Lakshadweep Submarine Optical Fibre Cable project.

1. The project was funded through the Foreign Aid, showcasing a strategic use of public funds for essential infrastructure development.
2. The undersea cables were laid by the Airtel, emphasizing government involvement in critical infrastructure projects.

Select the correct answer from the option given below:

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

103. Who is Gabriel Attal?

- a) A renowned French chef
- b) The youngest Prime Minister in the history of the France Republic
- c) An Olympic athlete from France
- d) A prominent scientist in the field of physics

104. Consider the following statement:

1. Indian Mines Ministry, signed the crucial agreement with CAMYEN for the exploration and development of lithium blocks in Argentina.
2. The project cost is about 200 crores.
3. Argentina is the part of "Lithium Triangle" along with Chile and Bolivia with more than half of world's total lithium resources

Select the correct codes:

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

105. ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ 'ಮಾಜಿ ಅಯುತಯಾ' ನೌಕಾ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು?

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯದ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಲ್ ಥಾಯ್ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯದ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಪಾನ್ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ

106. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಕತಾರ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸಲರೇಟ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್‌ಎನ್‌ಜಿ ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಎಕ್ಸಲರೇಟ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 15-ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್‌ಎನ್‌ಜಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು (ಎಸ್‌ಪಿಎ) ಔಪಚಾರಿಕಗೊಳಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಇಂಧನ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

107. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಶ್ರೀ ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಪನಗಾರಿಯಾ ಅವರು ಭಾರತದ ಹದಿನಾರನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ (SFC) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಅವರು NITI ಆಯೋಗದ ಮಾಜಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

108. ಟಾಮ್‌ಟಾಮ್‌ನ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ವರದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಟಾಮ್‌ಟಾಮ್‌ನ ವರದಿಯು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ವಯ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ದಟ್ಟಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಹತ್ತು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಪುಣೆ ಸೇರಿವೆ.
- ಪ್ರತಿ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ CO₂ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಡನ್ CO₂ ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

105. Who participated in the inaugural 'Ex-Ayutthaya' naval exercise held in December 2023?

- Indian and Indonesian Navy
- Indian and Royal Thai Navy
- Indian and Australian Navy
- Indian and Japanese Navy

106. Consider the following:

- QatarEnergy and Excelerate Energy have formalized a 15-year LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Excelerate Energy for supplying LNG to Bangladesh.
- Its aim is to bolstering Bangladesh's energy sector.

Select the correct answer from the option given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

107. Consider the following statements:

- Shri Arvind Panagariya is appointed as chairman of the Sixteenth Finance Commission (SFC) of India.
- He was a former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog.

Select the incorrect answer from the option given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

108. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding TomTom's traffic index report ?

- Bengaluru and Pune were among the top ten worst cities for traffic congestion globally in 2023, as highlighted by TomTom's report.
- London is the major emitter of CO₂ in terms of CO₂ emissions per driven mile.

Select the codes:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

109. ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. UDGAM ಅನ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು RBI ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
2. ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಚಾಲ್ತಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಾಕಿಗಳು 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
3. ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಅವಧಿಯ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳು.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

110. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. NITI ಆಯೋಗ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 'ಗ್ರೀನಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಸ್ಟೋರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ವೆಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ವಿತ್ ಆಗ್ರೋಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ರಿ' (GROW) ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 26 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನಃಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಸಿಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

111. ಭಾರತ-ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ 2 ನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು?

- ಎ) ಅಬುಜಾ
- ಬಿ) ದೆಹಲಿ
- ಸಿ) ಮುಂಬೈ
- ಡಿ) ಬೆನಿನ್ ನಗರ

112. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ವಿಟ್ಟಿ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಅರ್ಚನಾ ಗಾಡ್ಬೋಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಾಡ್ ನಾರ್ಮನ್.
2. ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಡಾ.ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ ದೇವಿ ಬರ್ಮನ್ ಅವರು ಹರ್ಗಿಲಾ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಅವರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 'ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಆಸ್ಕರ್' ವಿಟ್ಟಿ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರದಾನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

109. Consider the following statements regarding Unclaimed Deposits:

1. UDGAM refers to Unclaimed Deposits-Gateway to Access inforMation, which is an online portal developed by RBI.
2. Balances in savings or current accounts not operated for 10 years.
3. Term deposits not claimed within 10 years from the date of maturity.

Select the correct codes:

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

110. Consider the following statements:

1. The NITI Aayog has recently launched the 'Greening and Restoration of Wetland with Agroforestry' (GROW) report and portal.
2. It aims to restore 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 and create an additional carbon sink.

Select the correct codes:

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

111. Where was the 2nd session of the India-Nigeria Joint Trade Committee held ?

- a) Abuja
- b) Delhi
- c) Mumbai
- d) Benin City

112. Consider the following :

1. The first Indians to get the Whitley Gold Award were Archana Godbole and Brad Norman in 2007.
2. Dr Purnima Devi Barman of Assam for her conservation effort in saving the Hargila bird has been conferred with 'Green Oscar' Whitley Gold Award 2024.

Select the correct codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

113. ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 'ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಯೋಜನೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ?

- ಎ) RBI
- ಬಿ) ನಬಾರ್ಡ್
- ಸಿ) WHO
- ಡಿ) UNESCO

114. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಅಮೆಜಾನ್ ಅನಕೊಂಡ ಜಾತಿಯ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಹೆಸರೇನು?

- ಎ) ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಮುರಿನಸ್
- ಬಿ) ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟರ್
- ಸಿ) ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಅಕಿಯಾಮಾ
- ಡಿ) ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ನೊಟೊಫಿಸ್

115. EMPS 2024 ರ ಗುರಿ ಬೆಂಬಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವರ್ಗದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ನಾಲ್ಕು-ಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನಗಳು (e-4W)
- ಬಿ) ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಬೈಸಿಕಲ್‌ಗಳು (E-ಬೈಕ್‌ಗಳು)
- ಸಿ) ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನಗಳು (e-2W)
- ಡಿ) ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳು (E-ಬಸ್‌ಗಳು)

116. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೇಬರ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (ILO), ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಹ್ಯೂಮನ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ (IHD) ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ಭಾರತದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವರದಿ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
2. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ ವಿ. ಅನಂತ ನಾಗೇಶ್ವರನ್ ಅವರು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು, ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

117. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಬಾರ್ಡ್ ದ್ವೀಪಸಮೂಹದ ಹೋಪೆನ್ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಲ್ಯಸ್ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಜ್ವರದಿಂದ ಸಾವನ್ನಪ್ಪಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಬಾರ್ಡ್ ಆರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ದೂರದ ದ್ವೀಪಸಮೂಹವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಗ್ರೀನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಧ್ರುವದ ನಡುವೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

113. Which organization is supporting the 'World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector'?

- a) RBI
- b) NABARD
- c) WHO
- d) UNESCO

114. What is the scientific name of the newly discovered Amazon anaconda species?

- a) Eunectes murinus
- b) Eunectes constrictor
- c) Eunectes akiyama
- d) Eunectes notophis

115. Which category of electric vehicles is included in the target support of EMPS 2024?

- a) Four-wheelers (e-4W)
- b) Electric bicycles (e-bikes)
- c) Electric two-wheelers (e-2W)
- d) Electric buses (e-buses)

116. Consider the following statements :

1. The International Labour Organization (ILO), in collaboration with the Institute of Human Development (IHD), released the 'India Employment Report 2024.
2. The report was unveiled by Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran, highlighting its significance in the economic policy discourse of India.

Select the correct codes:

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

117. Consider the following statements:

1. The first case of a walrus dying from bird flu on Hopen Island in the Svalbard archipelago was reported.
2. Svalbard is a remote archipelago located in the Arctic Ocean, situated between Greenland and the North Pole.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

118. ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ದೇಶಗಳು ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಐಡಿ-ಚೆಕ್-ಮುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ವಲಯವಾದ ಷೆಂಗನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ?

- ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೇನ್
- ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರ್ವೇಜಿಯನ್
- ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾ
- ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್

119. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ (CSR) ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಾಗಿ SJVN ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ 15 ನೇ CIRC ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕಂಪನಿಯು 'ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಟ್ರೋಫಿಯಲ್ಲಿ CIRC ಪಾಲುದಾರರು' ಸಹ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

120. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

121. ರಾಮ್ಸ್ ತಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಜೈವಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಅಂಕಸಮುದ್ರ ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮೀಸಲು
- ಅಘನಾಶಿನಿ ನದೀಮುಖ
- ಕರೈವೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಧಾಮ
- ಮಾಗಡಿ ಕೆರೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮೀಸಲು

122. ಕಿತ್ತೂರು 1824 ರ ಮೊದಲ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿ ಪಡೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ವಿಜಯದ 200 ನೇ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಚರಿಸಿತು?

- "ಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ"
- "ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ"
- "ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ವಿಜಯ"
- "ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ದಂಗೆ"

118. Which two countries have partially joined the Schengen area, the ID-check-free travel zone in Europe?

- Portugal and Spain
- Sweden and Norwegian
- Romania and Bulgaria
- Denmark and Ireland

119. Consider the following:

- SJVN Limited received the 15th CIRC Vishwakarma Award 2024 for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Contribution.
- The company also secured the 'Achievement Award for Social Development and Creating Impact' and the 'CIRC Partners in Progress Trophy'.

Select the correct codes:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

120. Consider the following statements:

- e-sarvajanika granthalaya was a mobile application of the Government of Karnataka to view digital library services online.
- e-Sarvajanika Granthalaya has the contents in Kannada only.

Select the correct codes from the options given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

121. Which of the following wetlands recently added to Ramsar Sites was not present in Karnataka?

- Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve
- Aghanashini Estuary
- Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary
- Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve

122. Kittur celebrated the 200th year of Rani Chennamma's victory over the East India Company forces in the first Kittur war of 1824 with the event title:

- "Brave Chennamma"
- "I too am Rani Chennamma"
- "Victory of Rani Chennamma"
- "Kittur Revolt"

123. ECI ಮತ್ತು BCCI ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ PwD ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಐಕಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಯಾರನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
- ಎ) ಶೀತಲ್ ದೇವಿ
ಬಿ) ಅರುಣಾ ತನ್ವಾರ್
ಸಿ) ಅವನಿ ಲೇಖರ್
ಡಿ) ದೀಪಾ ಮಲಿಕ್
124. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದ 'ಚಕ್ಷು' ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?
- ಎ) ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು
ಬಿ) ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು
ಸಿ) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು
ಡಿ) ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ಕರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದೇಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು
125. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ AI ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರು ಯಾರು?
- ಎ) ಸೋಫಿಯಾ ರೋಬೋಟ್
ಬಿ) ಡೆವಿನ್ ಎಐ
ಸಿ) ವ್ಯಾಟ್ಸನ್ AI
ಡಿ) ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ AI
126. 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು?
- ಎ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್
ಬಿ) ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ
ಸಿ) ಜರ್ಮನಿ
ಡಿ) ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್
127. ಬೊಜ್ಜನ್ನಕೊಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗಲಕೊಂಡ ಎರಡು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಗುಹೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿವೆ ?
- ಎ) ಎಲ್ಲೋರಾ, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
ಬಿ) ವಿಶಾಖಪಟ್ಟಣಂ, ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ
ಸಿ) ಅಜಂತಾ, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
ಡಿ) ಸಾಂಚಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ
128. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಕಿಸಾನ್ ಮಾನ್-ಧನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (PM-KMY) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ.
- ಎ) PMKMY ಎಂಬುದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರಿಗೆ (SMF) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ನಿವ್ವಳವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
ಬಿ) PMKMY ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರ್ಹ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರಿಗೆ 60 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 3,000 ರೂ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಸಿ) PMKMY ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 18 ರಿಂದ 55 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೀತಿಯಿದೆ.
ಡಿ) ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜೀವ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

123. Who was announced as the national icon in the PwD category at the inclusive cricket match organised by ECI and BCCI?
- a) Sheetal Devi
b) Aruna Tanwar
c) Avani Lekhara
d) Deepa Malik
124. What is the purpose of the 'Chakshu' initiative unveiled by the government?
- a) To promote indigenous art forms
b) To enhance agricultural productivity
c) To improve public transportation systems
d) To combat frauds through spam calls and messages
125. Who is recognized as the world's first AI software engineer?
- a) Sophia Robot
b) Devin AI
c) Watson AI
d) Soundarya AI
126. Where was the First-ever Nuclear Energy Summit held in 2024?
- a) France
b) Belgium
c) Germany
d) Switzerland
127. Bojjannakonda and Lingalakonda are two Buddhist rock-cut caves located at:
- a) Ellora, Maharashtra
b) Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
c) Ajanta, Maharashtra
d) Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh
128. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) and select the incorrect statement.
- a) PMKMY is a Central Sector Scheme to provide social security net for the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF)
b) Under PMKMY, a minimum fixed pension of Rs 3,000 is provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, on attaining the age of 60 years.
c) PMKMY is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with an entry age of 18 to 55 years.
d) The beneficiary can opt to become a member of the Scheme by subscribing to a Pension Fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

129.ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಬೇ ಆಫ್ ಬೆಂಗಾಲ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಫಾರ್ ಮಲ್ಟಿಸೆಕ್ಟೋರಲ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಕೋಆಪರೇಷನ್ (BIMSTEC) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

1. ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
 2. ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್
 3. ಮಯನ್ಮಾರ್
 4. ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ
 5. ನೇಪಾಳ
 6. ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್
 7. ಭೂತಾನ್
- ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು
- ಎ) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ಮತ್ತು 7
ಬಿ) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 ಮತ್ತು 7
ಸಿ) 1, 3, 4, 5 ಮತ್ತು 6
ಡಿ) 1, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5

130.2018-ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಆಫ್ ಬರೋಡಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ _____ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್(ಗಳು) ವಿಲೀನವನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.

1. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
 2. ವಿಜಯಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
 3. ದೇನಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
 4. ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
- ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು
- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3
ಸಿ) ಕೇವಲ 1 ಮತ್ತು 4
ಡಿ) ಕೇವಲ 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

131.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ವಾರಿಯರ್ ಮಾಮ್ಸ್' ಮತ್ತು 'ಕಿಡ್ಸ್ ಫಸ್ಟ್' ನಂತಹ ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಯುದ್ಧ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಕೊಂಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಿ) ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಸವಪೂರ್ವ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.

132.KHANJAR ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವನ್ನು ಭಾರತವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕಿರ್ಗಿಜ್ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯ
- ಬಿ) ತಜಿಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್
- ಸಿ) ತುರ್ಕಮೆನಿಸ್ತಾನ್
- ಡಿ) ಉಜ್ಬೆಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್

129.Apart from India which other countries are members of Bay of Bengal Initiative for MultiSectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)?

1. Bangladesh
 2. Maldives
 3. Myanmar
 4. Sri Lanka
 5. Nepal
 6. Thailand
 7. Bhutan
- Codes
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
b) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
c) 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
d) 1, 3, 4 and 5

130.In 2018-September, Government of India announced the merger of _ _ _ bank(s) with Bank of Baroda.

1. Central Bank of India
 2. Vijaya Bank
 3. Dena Bank
 4. Corporation Bank
- Codes
- a) Only 1 and 2
b) Only 2 and 3
c) Only 1 and 4
d) Only 3 and 4

131.Campaigns like 'warrior moms' & 'Kids First', which were recently in the news, are related to which of the following?

- a) Kids stuck in a war zone
- b) Protecting children from sexual offences
- c) Protecting children from Climate Change
- d) Prenatal development

132.Exercise KHANJAR is conducted by India with which of the following countries?

- a) Kyrgyz Republic
- b) Tajikistan
- c) Turkmenistan
- d) Uzbekistan

133. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಯುವಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
 ಬಿ) ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಸ್ವದೇಶೀಕರಣ
 ಸಿ) ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ
 ಡಿ) ಮಾನವ ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು

134. "ಸೂಡೋಹೆಲಿಸ್ ಅನ್ನಾಮಲೈ" ಅನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಯಿತು, ಅವು _____ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳಾಗಿವೆ?
 ಎ) ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಕ್ಕು
 ಬಿ) ಆಮೆಗಳು
 ಸಿ) ಏಡಿಗಳು
 ಡಿ) ಅಣಬೆ

135. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ LCH 'ಪ್ರಚಂದ್' ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಇದು 5,000 ಮೀಟರ್ ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಟೀಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಏಕೈಕ ದಾಳಿ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
 ಬಿ) ಇದನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (HAL) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದೆ.
 ಸಿ) ಇದೊಂದು ಬಹು-ಪಾತ್ರದ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಮರುಭೂಮಿ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತರದ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

136. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?
 ಎ) ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಷಣ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ-ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.
 ಬಿ) ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2023 ಅನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ವರ್ಷವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ.
 ಸಿ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ 2023 ಅನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ವರ್ಷವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

137. "ಬಾಲಿ ನಾಯಕರ ಘೋಷಣೆ"ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದವು?
 ಎ) ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
 ಬಿ) ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಘ
 ಸಿ) G20
 ಡಿ) ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ

133. The Prarambh Mission was seen in the news, it is related to:
 a) Skill development among the youth
 b) Indigenisation of Defence equipments
 c) Private sector participation in Space
 d) Curbing Human Trafficking

134. The "Pseudohelice annamalai" was recently discovered, they are the species of:
 a) Fishing Cat
 b) Turtles
 c) Crabs
 d) Mushroom

135. LCH 'Prachand', which was recently in the news, is related to which of the following?
 a) It is the only attack helicopter in the world that can land and take off at an altitude of 5,000 metres.
 b) It is designed and manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).
 c) The multi-role attack helicopter operates both in desert terrains and high-altitude sectors.
 d) All are correct

136. Which of the following statements is not correct?
 a) Government of India has notified millets as nutri-cereals by including them under the POSHAN Mission Abhiyan.
 b) Government of India has decided to mark 2023 as the National Year of Millets.
 c) United Nations, at the behest of the Government of India, declared 2023 the International Year Millets.
 d) None of the above

137. "Bali Leaders' Declaration" was recently signed by which of the following Multilateral Organizations?
 a) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
 b) Association of Southeast Asian Nations
 c) G20
 d) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

138.ASTRA ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆ (IAF) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ಅಸ್ಟ್ರಾ Mk-1 ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೋಚರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಭೂ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಜಿಗಿಯುವ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

139.ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

1. ಇಂದಿರಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್
 2. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ಸೌತೆಕಾಯಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
 3. ಡಾ. ಸಲೀಂ ಅಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಧಾಮ
- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಡಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

140.PM-KISAN ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ರೈತರು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಜಮೀನುದಾರರು ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

141.'ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್' ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ?

- ಎ) ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ವೈಡ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಫಾರ್ ನೇಚರ್
- ಬಿ) ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್
- ಸಿ) ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಚರ್
- ಡಿ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

138.With reference to ASTRA missile, consider the following statements:

1. It has been designed and developed by the Indian Air Force (IAF).
2. The Astra Mk-1 is a beyond visual range surface-to-air missile (SAM). Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

139.Which of the following is located on the Great Nicobar island?

1. Indira Point
 2. World's first cucumber conservation area
 3. Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- a) 1 only
 - b) 1 and 2 only
 - c) 2 and 3 only
 - d) 3 only

140.With reference to the PM-KISAN Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is a Central Sector scheme implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
 2. Marginal farmers and all Institutional landholders are eligible for the benefit under the scheme.
- Which of the given above statements is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

141.The 'Champions of the Earth Award' was seen in the news recently, it is given by which of the following organizations?

- a) World Wide Fund for Nature
- b) Conservation International
- c) International Union for Conservation of Nature
- d) United Nations Environment Programme

142.ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ 112 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

143.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಮೊಹಂಜೊ ದಾರೊವನ್ನು ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಆರ್.ಡಿ. ಬ್ಯಾನರ್ಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ ಜಾನ್ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರು.
2. ಇದನ್ನು UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

144.ರೋಜಿ ಲಾ ಪಾಸ್ ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ರೋಜಿ ಲಾ ಭಾರತದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ ಲಡಾಖ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿಮಾಲಯದ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪರ್ವತ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು NH 1ರ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
3. ರೋಜಿ ಲಾ ಸುರಂಗವು ಏಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದದ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸುರಂಗವಾಗಲಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

145.ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ (SGB) ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಈ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.
2. ಈ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1961ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

142. With reference to Aspirational District Programme, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to effectively transform 112 most under-developed districts across the country.
2. Districts are ranked based on 5 broad socio- economic themes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

143. Consider the following statements:

1. Mohenjo Daro was discovered by archeologists Rakhaldas Banerji and Sir John Marshall.
2. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

144. With reference to Zoji La Pass, consider the following statements

1. Zoji La is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas in the Indian union territory of Ladakh.
2. It is the highest pass on NH 1.
3. Zoji La tunnel will be the longest bidirectional tunnel in Asia.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

145. Which of the following statements is /are correct regarding the Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) scheme?

1. Gold Bonds are issued by the Scheduled Commercial Banks on behalf of the Union Government.
2. Interest on Gold Bonds are tax exempted under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

146. ಜಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಗೂಳಿ ಪಳಗಿಸುವ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಇದು ಓಣಂ ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
 3. ವಾದಿವಾಸಲ್ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯು ಈ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

147. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ 'J ಫಾರ್ಮ್' ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಯುದ್ಧ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ.
- ಬಿ) ಮಂಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟದ ರಸೀದಿ.
- ಸಿ) ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರಮ ಯೋಗಿ ಮಂಥನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ.
- ಡಿ) ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ.

148. ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ (BSF) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಇದನ್ನು 1971ರ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.
 2. ಇದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಗಡಿ ಕಾವಲು ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 3. ಇದು ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (MHA) ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

149. 'ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ರೈಫಲ್ಸ್' ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಅರೆಸೇನಾ ಪಡೆ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಳೆಯ ಅರೆಸೇನಾ ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

146. With reference to the Jallikattu festival, consider the following statements:

1. It is a bull-taming sport practised in the Indian state of Kerala.
2. It is a part of Onam celebrations.
3. Vaadivaasal novel is associated with this festival.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

147. The 'J form' sometimes mentioned in the news recently is related to

- a) the rehabilitation of war victims.
- b) the sale receipt of a farmer's agricultural produce in mandis.
- c) the implementation of PM Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana.
- d) the identification of migrant workers.

148. With reference to Border Security Force (BSF), consider the following statements

1. It was raised in the wake of the 1971 War.
2. It is India's border guarding forces along the borders of Pakistan and Bangladesh.
3. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

149. Consider the following statements regarding 'Assam Rifles':

1. It is the only paramilitary force under the total control of the Ministry of Defence.
2. It is the oldest paramilitary force.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

150.ಕೆನ್-ಬೆಟ್ವಾ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚಾಲಿತ ನದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಈ ಎರಡೂ ನದಿಗಳು ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿಯ ಉಪನದಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
 3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕನ್ಹಾ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಮುಳುಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಡಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

151.ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ (JWST)ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 6.5-ಮೀಟರ್ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮಸೂರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇನ್ಫ್ರಾರೆಡ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಇದು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 3. ಇದು NASA, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಎಜೆನ್ಸಿ (ESA) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ISRO) ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3
ಡಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

152.ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. 30 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

153.ಅಗ್ನಿ ಪ್ರೈಮ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಮ್ಮುವ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಇದು 10000 ಕಿಮೀ ವರೆಗಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

150. With reference to Ken-Betwa River linking Project, consider the following statements:

1. It is the first major centrally-driven river interlinking project in the country.
 2. Both these rivers are tributaries of river Ganga.
 3. The project will partly submerge the Kanha Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

151. With reference to James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), consider the following statements:

1. It will be a large infrared telescope with an approximately 6.5-meter primary mirror.
 2. It will study every phase in the history of the Universe.
 3. It is an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 and 2
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3
d) 3 only

152. With reference to the Ramanujan Prize, consider the following statements:

1. It is administered by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
 2. The Mathematician who is less than 30 years of age is eligible for it.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

153. With reference to the Agni Prime missile, consider the following statements:

1. It is a canisterised surface-to-air ballistic missile.
 2. It has a range of up to 10000 km.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

154.ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ 'ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳು' ಎಂದರೆ_____

- RBIನಿಂದ ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು
- ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವುದು
- RBIನಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

155.ಇ-ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಮೂಲಕ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಟೆಲಿಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸೇವಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

156.ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ದೇಶವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ?

- ಬೆಲಾರಸ್
- ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ
- ಹಂಗೇರಿ
- ಜಾರ್ಜಿಯಾ

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

157.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ?

- ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್
- ಉತ್ತರ ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್
- ಸ್ಕಾಟ್ಲೆಂಡ್
- ವೇಲ್ಸ್

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

154.With reference to the Indian economy, 'Open Market Operations' are:

- Borrowing by scheduled banks from the RBI
- Lending by commercial banks to industry and trade
- Purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI
- None of the above

155.Regarding E-Sanjeevini, consider the following statements:

- It is a national doctor to doctor telemedicine consultations service via digital platform.
- It caters to citizens only in rural areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

156.Ukraine shares borders with which of the following countries?

- Belarus
- Romania
- Hungary
- Georgia

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only

157.Which of the following constitutes Great Britain?

- England
- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- Wales

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

158. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ?

ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಂದರು		ದೇಶ	
1.	ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಬಂದರು	-	ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
2.	ಹಂಬಂಟೋಟಾ ಬಂದರು	-	ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ
3.	ಸುಡಾನ್ ಬಂದರು	-	ಸುಡಾನ್

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

159. ಬೆಲ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೋಡ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ (BRI) ಗೆ _____ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದನ್ನು ಚೀನಾದ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂತಲೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
 - ಇದು ಹರ್ಮುಜ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯದಿಂದ ಚೀನಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ..
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ,
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ,
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

160. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಅವರ 1000 ನೇ ಜನ್ಮ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವದ ನೆನಪಿಗಾಗಿ ಏಕತಾ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅವರು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.
- ಅವರು ಶೈವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಂಪರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

161. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ "ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ" ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಚೀನಾ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ವಿವಾದವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು
ಬಿ) ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ
ಸಿ) ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಹಾಟ್‌ಸ್ಪಾಟ್‌ನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ
ಡಿ) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್-ರಷ್ಯನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ

158. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Port in news		Country	
1.	Chittagong port	-	Bangladesh
2.	Hambantota port	-	Sri Lanka
3.	Port Sudan	-	Sudan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

159. With reference to Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), consider the following statements:

- It is also known as China's Marshall Plan.
- It is a project bypassing the need to transport goods from the Middle East to China through the Strait of Hormuz.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

160. With reference to Sri Ramanuja charya, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- The Statue of Unity has been unveiled to mark his 1000th birth anniversary.
- He gave the philosophy of Vishishtadvaita.
- He set the Parampara or traditions to be followed in Shaivite temples.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

161. The "Minsk agreement", recently seen in the news, related to?

- a) Solving the dispute of South China Sea
b) Agreement to ban nuclear weapons
c) Protection of biodiversity hotspot
d) Ukraine-Russian agreement to end a separatist war

162.ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್ ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್ 1967ರ ಆರು ದಿನಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಸಿರಿಯಾದಿಂದ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
2. ಇದು ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್ ನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೆಲಿಲೀ ಸಮುದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

163.ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೈಂಟಿ (G-20) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಮೊದಲ G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಲಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು
2. ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತವು 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ G-20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

164.Yotta D1, ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಇದು ಶುಕ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ಹೊಸ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ನಾವಿಕ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಿಂದ ಉಡಾವಣೆಯಾದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಇದು ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೈಪರ್‌ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಡೇಟಾ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ಇದು ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ.

165.‘ಹಸಿರು ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ’ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರ-ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಹಸಿರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಬಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ (IMF) ಹಸಿರು ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

162.With reference to Golan Heights, consider the following statements

1. Golan Heights refers to the border region captured from Syria by Israel during the Six-Day Middle-East War of 1967
2. It is bounded by the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

163.Consider the following about Group of Twenty (G-20)

1. The first G20 Summit was held in Berlin in December 1999
2. For the first time, India will host the annual G-20 Summit in 2022.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

164.Yotta D1, is sometime seen in news, is related to which of the following?

- a) It is a new space craft launched to study Venus.
- b) It is a satellite launched by Pakistan to counter Navic satellites of India.
- c) It is North India's first hyperscale data centre.
- d) It is a potential hazardous asteroid.

165.With reference to ‘Green Bonds’, consider the following statements:

1. They are used to fund environmental-friendly projects a lower interest rate than regular bonds.
2. The aim of the bond is to encourage companies to invest in green projects.
3. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was the first institution to issue green bonds.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

166.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುವು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರಮ ಯೋಗಿ ಮಾನ್-ಧನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ (PM-SYM) ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡವಾಗಿದೆ/ವೆ?

1. ಅವರು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ವಲಯದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
2. ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು 18 ಮತ್ತು 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರಬೇಕು
3. ಮಾಸಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ 15000 ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
4. ಅವರು ಹೊಸ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (NPS) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

167.ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, "ಆರ್ಟೆಮಿಸ್ ಮಿಷನ್" ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಭಾರತದ 3D ಇಮೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಸ್ರೋದ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ಜಿಯೋ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ISRO ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಉಪಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ 'ನಾಸಾ' ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೆಸರು.
- ಡಿ) ಮಂಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರು ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಗ್ರಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿದೆ..

168.ಲಿಥಿಯಂ-ಐಯಾನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ರಿಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಅಯಾನುಗಳು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿದ್ಯುದಾವೇಷಗಳ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿದ್ಯುದಾವೇಷಗಳು ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

166.Which of the following are the eligibility criteria for the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Scheme(PM-SYM) ?

1. They should be an unorganised worker (UW).
2. Their age should be between 18 and 40 years Monthly Income Rs 15000 or below
3. They should be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

167.In the context of space missions, what is "Artemis Mission" related to?

- a) A newly launched geoportal of ISRO with 3D imaging capabilities of India
- b) A satellite launch by ISRO for promoting the distance education in India
- c) The name given to NASA's manned mission to the Moon.
- d) A probe related to studying the Asteroids between the Marsh and Jupiter belt.

168.With reference to the Lithium-ion Batteries, consider the following statements:

- a) Metallic lithium is used in these rechargeable batteries.
- b) Lithium ions move from the negative electrode to the positive electrode during discharge and vice- versa while charging.

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

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

169.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ (CCEA) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾರು ?

- ಎ) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರು
- ಬಿ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಂತ್ರಿ
- ಸಿ) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ
- ಡಿ) ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿ

170.ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯವು 'ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಉತ್ಸವ'ವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
- ಬಿ) ಗೋವಾ
- ಸಿ) ಗುಜರಾತ್
- ಡಿ) ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ

171.ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಲಘು ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ (ALH) Mk-III ಸ್ಕ್ವಾಡ್ರನ್- 840 Sqn (CG) ಅನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಡಿ. ಆರ್. ಡಿ. ಒ
- ಬಿ) ಎಚ್. ಎ. ಎಲ್
- ಸಿ) ಮಜಗಾಂವ್ ಡಾಕ್
- ಡಿ) ಬಿ. ಎಚ್. ಇ. ಎಲ್

172.ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನವನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
2. ಮಹಿಳೆ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದು
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನ ಮಂಡಳಿ (NSB) ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳನ್ನು (SSB) ರಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

173.ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು "ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್" ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ
- ಬಿ) ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್
- ಸಿ) ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್
- ಡಿ) ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎಫ್

169.Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) recently seen in the news, it is chaired by:

- a) President
- b) Finance Minister
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

170.Which state is the host of 'International Lusophone Festival'?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Goa
- c) Gujarat
- d) Assam

171.Which institution manufactures the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) Mk-III squadron- 840 Sqn (CG)

- a) DRDO
- b) HAL
- c) Mazagon Dock
- d) BHEL

172.With reference to Surrogacy in India, consider the following statements

- 1 Surrogacy is legal in India while commercial surrogacy is not allowed in India
2. A woman can act as a surrogate mother only once in her lifetime
3. The Union and State governments are expected to constitute a National Surrogacy board (NSB) and State Surrogacy Boards (SSB) respectively

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

173.Which following organisations releases the "Living Planet Report"?

- a) The Global Environment Facility
- b) Conservation International
- c) Climate Action Network
- d) WWF

174. PM-DevINE ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. ಇದನ್ನು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

175. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ, DMH-11 ಎಂಬುದು ಯಾವ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಬದನೆಕಾಯಿ
ಬಿ) ಹತ್ತಿ
ಸಿ) ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಜೋಳ
ಡಿ) ಸಾಸಿವೆ

176. ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17A ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ?

- ಎ) ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳು
ಬಿ) ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು
ಸಿ) ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ವಾಹನಗಳು
ಡಿ) ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ನೌಕೆಗಳು

177. 1816 ರ ಸಾಗೌಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಭಾರತವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ನೆರೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿತು?

- ಎ) ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ
ಬಿ) ನೇಪಾಳ
ಸಿ) ಭೂತಾನ್
ಡಿ) ಬರ್ಮಾ

178. ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಅರಿವು (SSA) ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
ಬಿ) ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ
ಸಿ) ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ
ಡಿ) ಪಂಜಾಬ್

174. Consider the following statements regarding PM-DevINE scheme:

1. The projects under the schemes will include basic infrastructure in all primary healthcare centres and government schools.
2. It will be implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, through the North Eastern Council

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

175. Recently seen in the news, DMH-11 is the other name of which Genetically Modified Crop?

- a) Brinjal
b) Cotton
c) Maize
d) Mustard

176. In the context of the Indian defense sector, Project 17A has been set up to build

- a) frigates
b) tanks
c) unmanned aerial vehicles
d) submarines

177. Treaty of Sagauli, 1816 was signed by British India with which one of the following neighboring regions?

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

178. India's first commercial Space Situational Awareness (SSA) Observatory is being set up in which of the following states?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
b) Uttarakhand
c) Sikkim
d) Punjab

179. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಇನ್ಫ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (AIIB) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. AIIB ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವು ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಸಮಾನ ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

180. "PM-DevINE" ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಎಲ್‌ಇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಈಶಾನ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.
- ಸಿ) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಡಿಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅನುದಾನ.
- ಡಿ) ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಇಂಧನವಾಗಿ ಹಸಿರು ಜಲಜನಕ.

181. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ
2. ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ
3. ಕೆನಡಾ
4. ಸ್ವಿಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್

ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳು ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ಟ್ವೆಂಟಿ (G20) ನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

182. ಭಾರತದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ 2023ರ G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಥೀಮ್ ಯಾವುದು?

- ಎ) ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಮ್: ಒಂದು ಭೂಮಿ, ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಒಂದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯ
- ಬಿ) ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ
- ಸಿ) ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಚೇತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಚೇತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ
- ಡಿ) ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು

179. With reference to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), consider the following statements:

1. The membership of the AIIB is limited only to the Asian countries.
2. Unlike the World Bank, all the member countries have equal voting rights in the AIIB.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

180. The scheme "PM-DevINE" is associated with which of the following?

- a) Providing LED and Solar Lamps.
- b) Development of the North-East.
- c) Central finance for the state DISCOMS.
- d) Green hydrogen as an alternate fuel.

181. Consider the following countries:

1. Argentina
2. Singapore
3. Canada
4. Switzerland

Which of the above countries are part of Group of Twenty (G20)?

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

182. What is the theme of India's G20 presidency 2023?

- a) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One arth, One Family, One Future
- b) Understanding the challenges and the need for collective action
- c) Recover Together, Recover Stronger
- d) Realizing Opportunities of the 21st Century For All

183. "Nuclearization of Asia" ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಲೇಖಕರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.
 ಎ) ಪಿಯರೆ ಡಿ ಮಾರಿವಾಕ್ಸ್
 ಬಿ) ರೆನೆ ನಬಾ
 ಸಿ) ವೋಲ್ಟೇರ್
 ಡಿ) ಚಾರ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಸೊರೆಲ್

183. Name the author of the book "Nuclearization of Asia".
 a) Pierre de Marivaux
 b) Rene Naba
 c) Voltaire
 d) Charles Sorel

184. ರಿಝೇರೋ ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ರಿಝೇರೋ ಎಫೆಕ್ಟ್ (ZED) ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ?
 ಎ) ಸ್ಟಬಲ್ ಬರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈವಿಕ ಅನಿಲ
 ಬಿ) ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು
 ಸಿ) ಗಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
 ಡಿ) ಡೈರಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಬೆರಕೆ

184. Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) scheme sometimes seen in the news is related to-
 a) Stubble burning and biogas
 b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
 c) Border roads and the associated ecosystem
 d) Adulteration in dairy products

185. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
 ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
 ಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆ
 ಸಿ) ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
 ಡಿ) ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ

185. Which among the following institutions publishes the Global financial stability report?
 a) World Bank
 b) World Economic Forum
 c) Asian Development Bank
 d) International Monetary Fund

186. PM-KISAN ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
 1. ಇದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ 100% ಧನಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಮಾನ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 8,000/- ಆದಾಯದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರೈತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 3. ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

186. Consider the following statements, with respect to PM-KISAN Scheme
 1. It is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.
 2. Under the scheme an income support of 8,000/- per year in four equal installments is provided to land holding farmer families.
 3. The fund is directly transferred to the beneficiaries' bank accounts.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 and 2 only
 b) 2 only
 c) 1 and 3 only
 d) 1, 2 and 3

187. ಜಯಾ ಜೇಟ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
 ಎ) ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ
 ಬಿ) ಡೇಟಾ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡೇಟಾ ಗೌಪ್ಯತೆ
 ಸಿ) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
 ಡಿ) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹದ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು

187. Jaya Jaitly committee was constituted for the purpose of
 a) Battery Waste Management
 b) Data Protection and Data Privacy
 c) Public Distribution System
 d) To raise the legal age of marriage for women in India

188.ಲೀಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಗುರಿ ಯಾವುದು?

- ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು
- ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕೃತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ಇರಬೇಕು
- ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ತೀವ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಲು ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

189.2023-24ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ 'ಭಾರತ ಶ್ರೀ' ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಸ್ವಂತ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಹುಡುಕಾಟ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು
- ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು
- ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣ
- ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು

190."ಜಲ್ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್" ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮನೆಯ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಜಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

191.ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ತೇಜಸ್ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ-

- ಇದು 5 ನೇ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಭಾರೀ ಯುದ್ಧ ವಿಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
 - ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

188.The basic aim of Lead Bank Scheme is that?

- Big banks should try to open offices in each district
- There should be stiff competition among the various nationalized banks
- Individual banks should adopt particular districts for intensive development
- All the banks should make intensive efforts to mobilize deposits.

189.Government initiative "Bharat SHRI" which is announced in Budget 2023-24, is related to

- To develop own Artificial intelligence based search engine
- To provide health benefit to senior citizens
- Digitisation of ancient inscription
- Providing internet facilities to tribal areas

190.With reference to "Jal Jeevan Mission" consider the following statements:

- It seeks to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections to all rural households by 2024.
- It is being implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Select the correct statement using the codes given below:

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both are correct
- None of the above

191.Consider the following statements regarding Indian aircraft Tejas-

- It is 5th generation heavy combat aircraft.
 - It is indigenously developed by India.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both correct
 - Neither correct

192. ಚಿಮೆರಿಕ್ ಆಂಟಿಜೆನ್ ರಿಸೆಪ್ಟರ್ (CAR)-T ಸೆಲ್ ಟೆರಪಿ, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ? ?

- ಎ) ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್
- ಬಿ) ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಸೋಮ್ ನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆನುವಂಶಿಕ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥತೆಗಳು
- ಸಿ) ಕೊರೋನಾವೈರಸ್ ನಂತಹ ವೈರಲ್ ರೋಗಗಳು
- ಡಿ) HIV- ಏಡ್ಸ್

193. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ "ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ" ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೊಚಿನ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
- ಬಿ) ರಾಜೀವ್ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
- ಸಿ) ಭದ್ರಪತಿ ಶಿವಾಜಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
- ಡಿ) ಮನೋಹರ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಗೋವಾ.

194. ಈ ವರ್ಷ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶವು 2023 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಹಿಂದಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್
- ಬಿ) ಹವಾಯಿ
- ಸಿ) ಫಿಜಿ
- ಡಿ) ಟೌಂಗಾ

195. ಭಾರತದ ರೆಡ್ ಲೈನ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಿರಾಯ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.
- ಬಿ) ಏಡ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.
- ಸಿ) ಪ್ರತಿಜೀವಕಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾದ ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ನಿರುತ್ತರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.
- ಡಿ) ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಬೆರಕೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

196. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮುದ್ರಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ಸಣ್ಣ/ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ 10 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಇದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, 'ತರುಣ್ ವರ್ಗ'ದಲ್ಲಿ 50,000 ರೂ.ವರೆಗಿನ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

192. Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR)-T Cell T therapy, recently seen in news, is a therapy aimed primarily towards:

- a) Cancer
- b) Hereditary disorders due to extra or less chromosome
- c) Viral diseases like coronavirus
- d) HIV- AIDS

193. Which of the following airport won the prestigious "Best Sustainable Greenfield Airport" award?

- a) Cochin International Airport
- b) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport
- d) Manohar International Airport Goa

194. This year, which of the following country host World Hindi Conference 2023?

- a) New Zealand
- b) Hawaii
- c) Fiji
- d) Tonga

195. India's Red Line initiative is associated with which of the following?

- a) To aware youngsters of the use of steroids in sports
- b) To create awareness regarding AIDS
- c) To discourage the over-the-counter sale of antibiotics
- d) To engage citizens on issues of food safety and adulteration

196. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, consider the following statements:

1. It is launched in 2015 for providing loans up to 10 lakh to non-farm small/micro enterprises.
2. Under this, the 'Tarun category' covers loans up to Rs. 50,000.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

197. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪ್ಯೂಜಿವ್ಹಾರಾ ಎಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಹಿಮನದಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಗುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳು, ಹವಳಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಅದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಸಾಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು 1,400 ಕಿಮೀಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಬಿಂದು-ರಿತಿಯ ಕಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಂತಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ಆಯಾಮದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದಂತಹ ಭೌತಿಕ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಮಾನವನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಲವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ.

198. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ (ASI) 1200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಣರಂಜಿತ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ?

- ನಳಂದ ಮಹಾವಿಹಾರ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ
- ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲಾ, ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಯಾತ್ರಾ ಸ್ಥಳವಾದ ಕುಶಿನಗರ
- ಲಡಾಖ್

199. ಭೀಮಾ ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್ ಕದನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್ ಕದನವು ಮರಾಠ ದೊರೆ 2ನೇ ಬಾಜಿ ರಾವ್ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ನಡುವೆ ಜರುಗಿತು.
- ಭೀಮಾ ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್ ಕದನವು ಮೂರನೇ ಆಂಗ್ಲೋ-ಮರಾಠ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

197. Which of the following best describes the Fujiwhara Effect, which was recently in the news?

- Fluctuations of sea level during the building up and melting down of glaciers leads to formation of Corals.
- Any interaction between tropical storms formed around the same time in the same ocean region with their centres or eyes at a distance of less than 1,400 km.
- It is a theoretical framework in which the point-like particles of particle physics are replaced by one dimensional objects called strings.
- Physical geographic features such as climate and terrain exert a strong and unmediated influence upon human affairs

198. Recently the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) discovered two 1200-year-old miniature votive stupas at which of the following locations in India?

- Nalanda Mahavihara site complex
- Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh
- Kushinagar pilgrimage site
- Ladakh

199. With reference to Battle of Bhima Koregaon, consider the following statements:

- The Battle of Koregaon was fought between Maratha ruler Baji Rao Peshwa II and the British East India Company.
- The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was part of the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

200.ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಆತಿಥ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ 100% ವಿದೇಶಿ ನೇರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು (FDI) ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2022-23 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ರೂ. 2,400 ಕೋಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು FY 2021-22 ರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಗಿಂತ 18.42% ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) ಎರಡೂ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

201."ಭಾರತ್ ಪಾರ್ವ"ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಸ್ತಬ್ಧಚಿತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಲಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

202.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ, ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ?

- ಎ) iGOT ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್
- ಬಿ) PM-DevINE
- ಸಿ) ಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಡಿ) ಸೇತು ಯೋಜನೆ

203.ಸ್ವದೇಶ್ ದರ್ಶನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು 2014-15 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿಯಾನ, ಸ್ಕಿಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಕ್ ಇನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಂತಹ ಇತರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

200.With reference to India's Tourism sector, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under the automatic route in the tourism and hospitality industry in India.
2. In the Union Budget 2022-23, Rs. 2,400 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Tourism which is 18.42% lower than the allocation for FY 2021-22.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

201.With reference to "Bharat Parv", consider the following statements:

1. It is being organised by the Ministry of Culture.
2. It will showcase the best Republic Day Parade tableaux and cultural performances by the Zonal Cultural Centres.

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

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

202.Which of the following initiatives primarily aim at creating professional, well-trained and future-ready civil service for India?

- a) iGOTKarmayogi Portal
- b) PM-DevINE
- c) SVAMITVA Scheme
- d) SETU Scheme

203.With reference to the Swadesh Darshan Project, consider the following statements:

1. It is a Central Sector scheme launched in 2014-15.
2. It is envisioned to synergise with other schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, and Make in India.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

204.ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಬರುವ, ತೋಳ-ಯೋಧರ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ

- ಎ) ಯುಎಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- ಬಿ) ರಷ್ಯನ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- ಸಿ) ಇರಾನ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- ಡಿ) ಚೈನೀಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

205.ವಾಸೆನಾರ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ರಫ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿ-ಬಳಕೆಯ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಭಾರತವು 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸೆನಾರ್ ಅರೇಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

206.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು (ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು NRI/ವಿದೇಶೀಯರು/OCI ಗಳಿಗೆ) 120 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಬಾರದು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

207.ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಬಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಸಿ) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಡಿ) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

204.Often heard in the news, wolf-warriors diplomacy resembles the foreign policy of-

- a) The US Government
- b) Russian Government
- c) Government of Iran
- d) Chinese Government

205.With reference to Wassenaar Arrangement, consider the following statements:

1. It is a voluntary export control regime which monitors transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies.

2. India joined the Wassenaar Arrangement in 2022 as a participating state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

206.Consider the following statement:

1. The Padma Awards Committee is constituted by the President of India every year.

2. The total number of awards to be given in a year should (excluding posthumous awards and to NRI/foreigners/OCIs) not be more than 120.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

207.Which of the following ministries has initiated National Girl Child Day?

- a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- b) Ministry of Rural Development
- c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- d) Ministry of Women and Child Development

208.ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯುವ ಉತ್ಸವ 2023 ರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ವೀಕ್ಲಿತ್ ಯುವ ವೀಕ್ಲಿತ್ ಭಾರತ್
- ಬಿ) YUVAAH – ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ನಯೇ ಭಾರತ್ ಕಾ
- ಸಿ) ಹಿಟ್ ಇಸ್ ಆಲ್ ಇನ್ ಯುವರ್ ಮೈಂಡ್.
- ಡಿ) ಫಿಟ್ ಯೂತ್ ಫಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ.

209.ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (APPU) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 80 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (UPU) ನ ಏಕೈಕ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿತ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

210.ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜೋಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

	ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕರಕುಶಲಗಳು		ರಾಜ್ಯ
1.	ಪುತುಕ್ಕುಳಿ ಶಾಲುಗಳು	-	ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
2.	ಸುಜ್ಜಿ ಕಸೂತಿ	-	ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
3.	ಉಪ್ಪದ ಜಮ್‌ದಾನಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು	-	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಜೋಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

211.ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ವರದಿ, ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
- ಬಿ) ಸೆಬಿ
- ಸಿ) ASSOCHAM
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

212.ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ
- ಬಿ) NITI ಆಯೋಗ
- ಸಿ) ಲೇಬರ್ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ
- ಡಿ) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ

208.Which of the following is the Theme of the National Youth Festival 2023?

- a) Viksit Yuva Viksit Bharat
- b) YUVAAH – Utsah Naye Bharat Ka
- c) It's all in your mind
- d) Fit Youth Fit India

209.With reference to Asian Pacific Postal Union (APPU), consider the following statements:

1. It is an intergovernmental organisation comprising more than 80 member countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
2. It is the only restricted union of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the region, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

210.Consider the following pairs:

	Craft Heritage of		State
1.	Puthukkuli Shawls	-	Tamil Nadu
2.	Sujni Embroidery	-	Maharashtra
3.	Uppada Jamdani saris	-	Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

211.Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, sometime seen in the news, is published by

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) SEBI
- c) ASSOCHAM
- d) None of the above

212.Consumer Expenditure Survey is conducted by

- a) Central Statistics Office
- b) NITI Aayog
- c) Labour Bureau
- d) National Statistical Office

213.ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯ NETRA ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಡ್ರೋನ್ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಣ್ಗಾವಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

214.ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್ ನದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ವರುಷನಾಡ್ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನದಿಯು ಸತ್ಯಮಂಗಲಂ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಆವೃತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಕಲ್ಲನೈ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ?
 - 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3.

215.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 'ಹೆಲಿನಾ' ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ ಇದು:

- ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡ ಹೊಸ ಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಿಯನ್ ವರ್ಗದ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಹೊಸ ವಾಯು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ನಾಗ್-ಆಂಟಿ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಉಡಾವಣೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

216.ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಣ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಯಾವುದು?

- ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಯುವತಿಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು
- ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಶ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವುದು
- ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು
- ಹದಿಹರೆಯದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು.

213.With respect to the Project NETRA sometimes seen in the news, consider the following statement:

- It aims to facilitate growth in the drone sector.
- It is a surveillance project for women's safety.
- It aims to monitor space debris.
- It aims to assist the Visually Handicapped persons.

214.Consider the following statements with reference to Periyar river:

- It rises in the Varushanad Hills of western ghats.
 - The river is surrounded by Sathya mangalam Tiger Reserve.
 - Kallanai Dam is built across this river.
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
- 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3.

215.Recently 'Helina' was seen in the news. It is:

- It is a new scorpion class submarine inducted in the Indian Navy.
- It is a new air defense system to guard the cities of national importance.
- It is a helicopter launched version of Nag-Anti tank guided missile
- None of the above

216.Which of the following is the objective of the KIRAN Scheme?

- To promote entrepreneurship and skill development among young women from tribal region
- To ensure rehabilitation and shelter for women in distress
- To provide opportunity to women to pursue research in science and engineering technology
- To ensure adequate supply of food and nutrients to adolescent girls.

217. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ ಸಂಪದ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಇದು ಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಚರ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡುವುದು.
- ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲ ಆಯೋಗವು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ನಿಷೇಧವನ್ನು ಮುರಿಯುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಜಪಾನ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲಗಳ ಆಮದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

218. ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಆವರ್ತಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು (PLFS) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ?

- NITI ಆಯೋಗ
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ
- ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ

219. G20 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 'ಥಿಂಕ್-20' ಸಭೆಯ ಆತಿಥೇಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯಾವುದು?

- ಗುಜರಾತ್
- ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್
- ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢ

220. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ SIGHT (SIGHT ಫಂಡ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು—?

- ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ರೋಗಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೃದ್ಧರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮರುಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ
- ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲಿಗಳ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವಸತಿ ಕಾಂಪ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ
- ಹಸಿರು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ

221. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳು ಚತುರ್ಭುಜ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಂವಾದದ (QSD) ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಭಾರತ
 - ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ
 - ಜಪಾನ್
 - ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ
- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.
- 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

217. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, which of the following statements is correct?

- It aims to increase fish and aquatic products.
- It is to give boost to Market handicrafts.
- One of its objectives is to break the moratorium put up by The International Whaling Commission.
- It aims to increase the import of whales from Japan.

218. Which institution releases the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)?

- NITI Aayog
- National Statistical Office
- Ministry of Labour and Employment
- Reserve Bank of India

219. Which state is the host of the 'Think-20' meeting held under G20?

- Gujarat
- Madhya Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Chhattisgarh

220. The recently launched SIGHT (including a SIGHT fund), is part of a scheme for—

- Restoration of eyesight in the elderly and the poor suffering from chronic eyesight diseases or disorders
- Tracking and monitoring of tigers in protected areas
- A global housing compact or treaty
- Production of green hydrogen

221. Which of the following countries are part of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD)?

- India
- Australia
- Japan
- Indonesia

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

222. ಮೀಥೇನ್ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕರ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ-

- ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಕುರಿತ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮಾವೇಶ
- ಶುದ್ಧ ಗಾಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ
- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ
- ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

223. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 'LHS 475 b' ಆಕಾಶಕಾಯವನ್ನು NASAದ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ, ಇದೊಂದು _____

- ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಗ್ರಹ
- ಉಲ್ಕೆ
- ಕಪ್ಪು ಕುಳಿ
- ಎಕ್ಸೋಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್

224. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಸೊಲೊಮನ್ ದ್ವೀಪವು ಯಾವ ಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ?

- ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರ
- ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರ
- ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರ
- ಅಂಟಾರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರ

225. ಕುಕಿ-ಚಿನ್ ಮೂಲತಃ ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ-

- ಚೀನಾ
- ಮಯನ್ಮಾರ್
- ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
- ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ

226. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ (GCC) ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಕತಾರ್, ಓಮನ್
- ಯುಎಇ, ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್
- ಕತಾರ್, ಯೆಮೆನ್, ಓಮನ್
- ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಯೆಮೆನ್, ಕತಾರ್

227. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ.

ಪಟ್ಟಿ I (ಸಮುದ್ರ ಬಂದರು)		ಪಟ್ಟಿ II (ದೇಶ)	
ಎ.	ಆಕ್ಲೆಂಡ್	1.	USA
ಬಿ.	ರಿಯೊ ಡಿ ಜನೈರೊ	2.	ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್
ಸಿ.	ನ್ಯೂ ಓರ್ಲಿಯನ್ಸ್	3.	ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್
ಡಿ.	ಜಪಾನ್	4.	ಯೋಕೊಹಾಮಾ

ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು

ಎ ಬಿ ಸಿ ಡಿ

- 4 1 3 2
- 3 1 2 4
- 3 2 1 4
- 4 2 1 3

222. Methane Global Tracker report is published by which organisation-

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Coalition for Clean Air
- International Energy Agency
- United Nations Environment Programme

223. Recently, 'LHS 475 b' celestial body is discovered by NASA's James Webb Space Telescope, is a _____

- Asteroid
- Meteor
- Blackhole
- Exoplanet

224. Solomon island, recently seen in news, is located in which ocean?

- Indian Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Antarctic ocean

225. Kuki-Chin is an ethnic community originally from—

- China
- Myanmar
- Bangladesh
- Indonesia

226. Which of the following groups of countries is part of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)?

- Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman
- UAE, Bahrain and Jordan
- Qatar, Yemen, Oman
- Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar

227. Match the following lists correctly and choose the correct code.

List I (Sea Port)		List II (Country)	
A.	Auckland	1.	USA
B.	Rio de Janeiro	2.	Brazil
C.	New Orleans	3.	New Zealand
D.	Japan	4.	Yokohama

Codes

A B C D

- 4 1 3 2
- 3 1 2 4
- 3 2 1 4
- 4 2 1 3

228. ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಗಾಜಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ?

1. ಸಿರಿಯಾ
2. ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್
3. ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್
4. ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

229. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಬ್ರೆಸಿಲಿಯಾ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆ
- ಬಿ) ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ
- ಸಿ) ನಿವ್ವಳ-ಶೂನ್ಯ ಇಂಗಾಲ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಗುರಿ
- ಡಿ) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು

230. ಮಣಿಪುರದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಟವಾದ ಸಾಗೋಲ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ಜಿಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಆಧುನಿಕ ದಿನದ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್
- ಬಿ) ಕುದುರೆ ರೇಸಿಂಗ್
- ಸಿ) ಪೋಲೋ
- ಡಿ) ಚೆಸ್

231. ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಿವಸ್ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಿವಸ್ (PBD) ಅನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಆಯ್ದು ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಿವಸ್‌ನ ಮೊದಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು 2000 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

228. Gaza strip, often seen in the news, shares a border with which of the following countries?

1. Syria
2. Egypt
3. Jordan
4. Israel

Select the correct answer code:

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

229. The Brasilia Declaration, which was sometimes seen in the news, is related to which of the following?

- a) Water Pollution Abatement
- b) Road Safety
- c) Net-Zero emission target
- d) Women's rights

230. Sagol Kangjei, an indigenous game of Manipur is similar to the modern day sports of:

- a) Football
- b) Horse Racing
- c) Polo
- d) Chess

231. Consider the following statements about Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

1. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) is celebrated every year to strengthen the engagement of the overseas Indian community with the Government of India.
2. Selected overseas Indians are also honored with Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award.
3. The first chapter of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas was held in 2000.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

232.ರೈನೋ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಮೊದಲ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ?

- ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
- ಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ಸಿ) ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ
- ಡಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್

233.ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿ (BEE)ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ;

1. ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್, 2001 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಲೇಬಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

234.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಅನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMGKAY)ಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಬಿ) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಸಿ) ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು, ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಡಿ) ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

235.MAARG ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ

- ಎ) ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
- ಬಿ) ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
- ಸಿ) ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆ
- ಡಿ) NITI ಆಯೋಗ

236.PRANA ವೆಬ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

- ಎ) DRDO
- ಬಿ) NDMA
- ಸಿ) CPCB
- ಡಿ) NGT

232.The world's first Wildlife Conservation Bond – also known as 'the Rhino Bond' – has been issued by

- a)United Nations Environment Programme
- b)World Trade Organization
- c) International Monetary Fund
- d) World Bank

233.Consider the following statements Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE):

1. It is a statutory body that works under the aegis of the Ministry of Power.
2. The Star Labeling Programme has been formulated by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

234.Which of the following is the nodal ministry for the PM Garibi Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY)?

- a) Ministry of Finance
- b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- c) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
- d) Ministry of Home Affairs

235.MAARG Portal is an initiative of the

- a) National Highways Authority of India
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
- d) NITI Aayog

236.PRANA web portal is developed by

- a) DRDO
- b) NDMA
- c) CPCB
- d) NGT

237.ಪರಾಖ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ (NEP)- 2020 ರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಮಗ್ಗಿಂಗ್ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

238.ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಮಿತ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
2. ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಆಯ್ದು ಎನ್‌ಜಿಒ ಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

239.'UN Watch' ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಇದೊಂದು ?

- ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ.
- ಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಫ್ರೇಮ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆನ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ (ಯುಎನ್‌ಎಫ್‌ಸಿಸಿಸಿ) ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಂದು ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ.
- ಡಿ) UN ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ (UNHRC) ವಿಭಾಗ.

240.ಚೀನೀ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ನಿಷೇಧವನ್ನು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಎ) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1980
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಫ್ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1885
- ಸಿ) ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2000
- ಡಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈರ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಫಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್, 1933

237.Consider the following statements about PARAKH:

1. It has been launched as part of the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP)- 2020.
2. It promotes creative learning instead of mugging up.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

238.Consider the following statements about the Monument Mitra Scheme:

1. The Scheme was started a few years back under the Ministry of Culture.
2. Under the scheme, monument amenities will be revamped by the Civil Society and selected NGOs only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

239.'UN Watch', often seen in the news, is:

- (a) a specialised reporting agency of United Nations.
- (b) a non-governmental organisation to monitor the performance of the United Nations.
- (c) an intergovernmental agency to monitor the goals of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- (d) a division of UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC).

240.The recent ban on Chinese mobile applications was implemented under provisions of:

- a) The National Security Act, 1980
- b) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
- c) Information Technology Act, 2000
- d) Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933

241. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ-ಆವರ್ತಕ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೀತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿವೆ?

- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿಂಜರಿತದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ಉತ್ಕರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿಂಜರಿತದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ಉತ್ಕರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

242. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಿಧಿ (ERF) ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಪರಿಸರ (ರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1986
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಮೆ (PLI) ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1991
- ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2002
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2010

243. ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ:

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
- ಯುಎನ್- Water
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ಮಂಡಳಿ

244. SAFF ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ 2023 ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಕುವೈತ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರೋಮಾಂಚಕ ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ಶೂಟ್‌ಔಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಗಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ತಂಡವು SAFF ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ 2023 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- SAFF ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ 2023 ಫೈನಲ್ ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

245. ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ನ ಯಾವ ಸಮುದಾಯ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ "ಹೋಪ್ ಜೀನೆ ಕಿ ರಾಹ್" ಗಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯಾಧಾರಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ?

- ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮೈಂಡ್ ಟ್ರೀ, ಅಂಬಾಲಾ, ಹರಿಯಾಣ
- ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಹಿರಾಖಂಡ್, ಸಂಬಲ್ಪುರ್, ಒಡಿಶಾ
- ಗ್ರೀನ್ ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ಸಬೂರ್, ಬಿಹಾರ
- ರೇಡಿಯೋ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ್, ಜೈಪುರ್, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ

241. Which of the following measures is associated with counter-cyclical fiscal policy?

- Decreasing taxes during a recession.
- Increasing public expenditure during the boom period.
- Decreasing public expenditure during the recession.
- Decreasing taxes during the boom period.

242. Environment Relief Fund (ERF) has been established under the provisions of which of the following?

- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Public Liability Insurance (PLI) Act, 1991
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

243. World Water Development Report is an annual publication released by the:

- World Bank
- UN-Water
- World Meteorological Organization
- World Water Council

244. With reference to SAFF Championship 2023 consider the following statements:

- The Indian team secured the SAFF Championship 2023 title by emerging victorious in a thrilling penalty shootout against Kuwait.
- The SAFF Championship 2023 final was held at Kolkata.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

245. Which community radio station won the First Prize in the Thematic Awards category for its program "Hope Jeene Ki Raah"?

- Radio Mind Tree, Ambala, Haryana
- Radio Hirakhand, Sambalpur, Odisha
- Green Radio, Sabour, Bihar
- Radio Vishwas, Jaipur, Rajasthan

246. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ ಕನಕಲತಾ ಬರುವಾ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುತಾತ್ಮರಾದರು:

ಎ) ಸಿಪಾಯಿ ದಂಗೆ
ಬಿ) ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೊಲಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ
ಸಿ) ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ
ಡಿ) 1893 - 1894 ರ ರೈತ ದಂಗೆ

247. ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಬ್ರಾಡರ್ ಸ್ವೋರ್ಡ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಾಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ?

ಎ) ನಕಲಿ ಐಷಾರಾಮಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು
ಬಿ) ಅಕ್ರಮ ಔಷಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಗಾಮಿ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು
ಸಿ) ಕದ್ದ ಕಲಾಕೃತಿಗಳು
ಡಿ) ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಸಾಧನಗಳು

248. UPI 123PAY ಎಂದರೇನು?

ಎ) UPI ಪಾವತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋನ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್
ಬಿ) IVR ಆಧಾರಿತ UPI ಪರಿಹಾರ
ಸಿ) USSD ಮೂಲಕ UPI ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಮತಿ ಸುವ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ
ಡಿ) ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ಪಾವತಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ

249. ಸಮುದ್ರಯಾನ ಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಡೀಪ್ ಓಷನ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಸಾಗರ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಆಳ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಯುದ್ಧ ವಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಂಭವನೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ
ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು
ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

246. Freedom fighter Kanaklata Barua was martyred in:

a) Sepoy Mutiny
b) Quit India Movement
c) Non-Cooperation Movement
d) Peasant Uprising of 1893 - 1894

247. Operation Broader Sword aimed to prevent the shipment of which of the following items?

a) Counterfeit luxury goods
b) Illicit pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals
c) Stolen artwork
d) Unauthorized electronic devices

248. What is UPI 123PAY?

a) A smartphone application for UPI payments
b) An IVR-based UPI solution
c) A feature that allows UPI transactions through USSD
d) A cardless payment solution

249. With reference to Samudrayaan Mission, consider the following statements:

- It is a part of the Deep Ocean Mission.
- It is India's first manned ocean mission.
- Its aim is to assess the probability of establishing deep-sea war zones to enhance military combat capabilities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) Only one statement
b) Only two statements
c) All three statements
d) None of the above

250.ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ್ ಭಟ್ನಾಗರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಇದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೈಂಟಿಫಿಕ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ (CSIR) ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. 45 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಬಹುಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ
3. ಬಹುಮಾನದ ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ ವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

251. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಚಂದ್ರ ಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾದ ಲೂನಾ-25 ಮಿಷನ್, ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಉಡಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಚೀನಾ
- ಬಿ) ಜಪಾನ್
- ಸಿ) ರಷ್ಯಾ
- ಡಿ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ

252. ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ನಬಾರ್ಡ್) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಉನ್ನತ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದನ್ನು 1972 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಮನ್ನಾರ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
3. ಇದು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ
- ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು
- ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

250. Consider the following statements, with respect to Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize

1. It is a science award in India given annually by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for notable and outstanding research, applied or fundamental science.
2. Any citizen of India engaged in research in any field of science and technology up to the age of 45 years is eligible for the prize
3. Prize is awarded on the basis of contributions made through work done primarily in India during the five years preceding the year of the Prize.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

251. Luna-25 mission to Moon, is launched by which country

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) Russia
- d) South Korea

252. Consider the following statements regarding National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):

1. It is an apex regulatory body for overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India.
2. It was established on the recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee in 1972.
3. It is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one statement
- b) Only two statements
- c) All three statements
- d) None of the above

253. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್-75ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಇದು ಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಿಯನ್ ವರ್ಗದ ಆರು ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಅಟ್ಯಾಕ್ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ನೌಕೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

2. ಐದನೇ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ INS ವಾಗ್ಶೀರ್ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿತು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

254. ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಲೀಗ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಥಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಎನ್‌ಜಿಒ ಆಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು 1978 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

2. ಇದು ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾದ ಮೆಕ್ಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿರಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

255. ಡಾ. ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸಾರಾಭಾಯ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (VSSC) ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

2. ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಡಾ. ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರ ಜನ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

256. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ PM-WANI ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಆಪರೇಬಲ್ ವೈ-ಫೈ ಹಾಟ್‌ಸ್ಪಾಟ್ ಗಳ ರಚನೆ

- ಬಿ) ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

- ಸಿ) ಬಿಲ್ ಪಾವತಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳು

- ಡಿ) ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣ.

253. With reference to Project-75 which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It includes the indigenous construction of six diesel electric attack submarines of Scorpene class.

2. The fifth submarine INS Vagsheer was commissioned recently.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

254. With reference to Muslim World League, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an international NGO with members from all Islamic countries and sects, and was founded in 1978.

2. It is headquartered in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

255. With reference to the Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Knowledge Centre and Space Museum, consider the following statements:

1. The project is jointly promoted by the State government of Tamil Nadu and the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC).

2. The project is planned at the birth place of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

256. PM-WANI that was recently in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Creation of millions of interoperable wi-fi hotspots

- b) Provide citizens ease of access to government portals.

- c) Bill payment services

- d) Digitization of the process of securing the life certificate for Pensioners.

257. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಹತ್ತಿಕುಂಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಗಂಗಾ
- ಬಿ) ಯಮುನಾ
- ಸಿ) ಗೋದಾವರಿ
- ಡಿ) ಕಾವೇರಿ

258. ACROSS Scheme ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಇದು ಕೃಷಿ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಸರಪಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

259. ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಗ್ರೀನ್‌ಹೌಸ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ವಾಚ್ (G3W) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಗ್ರೀನ್‌ಹೌಸ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ವಾಚ್ (G3W) ಯು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂನಿಂದ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. UNFCCC ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ ಹರಿವಿನ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು G3W ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ:
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

260. ಯಾವ ಉಪಕರಣವು ಅತಿಗಂಪು ಚಿತ್ರ ಹರ್ಬಿಗ್-ಹರೋ 46/47 ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನದ ರೋವರ್ 3
- ಬಿ) ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕ
- ಸಿ) ಹಬಲ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕ
- ಡಿ) ಚಂದ್ರ ಎಕ್ಸ್ ರೇ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕ

261. ಸೈಬರ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್, ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (ITU)
- ಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆ
- ಸಿ) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ರೀಜನಲ್ ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ (UNICRI)
- ಡಿ) ಇಂಟರ್‌ಪೊಲ್

257. Hathnikund Barrage, recently seen in news is located on which of the following state?

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) Godavari
- d) Kaveri

258. Consider the following statements about ACROSS Scheme

1. It is an umbrella scheme that aims to improve agricultural supply chain.
 2. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
- Choose the incorrect statements using the codes given below
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

259. Consider the following statements about Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W)

1. Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W) is an initiative coordinated by United Nations Environment Programme.
 2. G3W aims to establish internationally coordinated monitoring of greenhouse gas fluxes to support the provision of the UNFCCC parties.
- Choose the correct statements:
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

260. Which instrument has captured the infrared image Herbig-Haro 46/47 stars?

- a) Rover of Chandrayaan 3
- b) James Webb Space Telescope
- c) Hubble Space Telescope
- d) Chandra X Ray Observation Telescope

261. Cyber Security Index, sometimes seen in the news, is published by

- a) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
- d) Interpol

262. ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ ವಿಕಾಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (PMJVK), ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (MCAs) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

1. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
 2. ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
 3. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ
- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ
- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3
ಬಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

263. ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ (ICAR) ಇದು _____ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ?

- ಎ) ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
- ಬಿ) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಕಾಸ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಸಿ) NITI ಆಯೋಗ
- ಡಿ) ಕೃಷಿ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

264. ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬಿರ್ಸಾ ಮುಂಡಾ ಜೋಡಾರಸ್ತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು ಸುಮಾರು 6,838 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬಿರ್ಸಾ ಮುಂಡಾ ಜೋಡಾರಸ್ತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

265. ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (GI) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಿ ಕೇಸರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಸರ್ ಮಾವು
- ಬಿ) ರಾಜೌರಿ ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ವುಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ಕಸೂತಿ
- ಸಿ) ಅನಂತನಾಗ್ ಆಪಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜೌರಿ ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ವುಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್
- ಡಿ) ಮುಶ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಬ್ಜಿ ರೈಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜೌರಿ ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ವುಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್

262. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK), in the identified Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) of the country. The scheme focuses on which of the following areas?

1. Education
2. Skill development
3. Health

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

263. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous organisation under the

- a) Department of Agricultural Research and Education
- b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare

264. With reference to Bhagwan Birsa Munda Jodaraste Scheme consider the following statements:

1. The scheme involves the construction of around 6,838 kilometers of roads to connect tribal villages with primary roads.
2. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible for executing and implementing the Bhagwan Birsa Munda Jodaraste Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

265. Which two products have recently been granted Geographical Indication (GI) Tags?

- a) Kashmiri Saffron and Kesar Mango
- b) Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft and Chikankari Embroidery
- c) Anantnag Apples and Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft
- d) Mushqubudji Rice and Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft

266.ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನವನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 7 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. 2023ರ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನದ 7 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನದ ಥೀಮ್, "ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮಾದರಿಗಾಗಿ (ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್) ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ".

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

267.ULLAS ಉಪಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ 14 ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ULLAS ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

268.PMAY-G ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ PMAY-G ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು 95 ಕೋಟಿ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. PMAY-G ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 34.74 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮನೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

266.With reference to National Handloom Day, consider the following statements:

1. National Handloom Day is celebrated on 7th August annually.
2. In 2023, the nation celebrates the 7th edition of National Handloom Day and the theme of National Handloom Day, is "Handlooms for Sustainable Fashion".

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

267.With reference to ULLAS initiative, consider the following statements:

1. Citizens aged 14 and above who missed formal schooling.
2. The ULLAS initiative focuses on promoting essential life skills, including digital literacy, financial literacy, legal literacy, and more.

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

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

268.With reference to PMAY-G Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. The Union Government set a target of constructing about 2.95 crore houses under the PMAY-G Scheme ahead of the Lok Sabha elections in 2024.
2. Uttar Pradesh completed the target of construction of 34.74 lakh houses under the PMAY-G Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

269.ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಕಾಫಿ ಕಾನ್ಫರೆನ್ಸ್ (WCC) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಭಾರತವು 5 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು (WCC) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 25 ರಿಂದ 28, 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 5ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ "ಸಸ್ಟೇನಿಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಥ್ರೂ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಲರ್ ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಜೆನರೇಟಿವ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್".

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

270.ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಹ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ ತ್ಸಾಂಗ್ ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.
2. ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಪ್ರಾಕೃತವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
3. ಇಂದೊಂದು ಹೀನಾಯಾನ ಪಂಥದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ವಾಗಿತ್ತು

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

271.ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು G7 ಗುಂಪಿನ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಲ್ಲ ?

1. ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಇಟಲಿ
2. ಜಪಾನ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್
3. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್
4. ಕೆನಡಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

272.ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು.
2. ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಐದು ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
3. ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶೀಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

269.With reference to World Coffee Conference (WCC), consider the following statements:

1. India is hosted the 5th World Coffee Conference (WCC) in Bengaluru from September 25 to 28, 2023.
2. The central theme of the 5th World Coffee Conference in Bengaluru is "Sustainability through Circular Economy and Regenerative Agriculture."

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

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

270.Consider the following statements regarding Nalanda University

1. Hiuen Tsang gives a very valuable account of the Nalanda University.
2. The medium of instruction was Prakrit.
3. It was a Hinayana University

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

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

271.Which of the following are not the members of G7 group of countries?

1. Germany, Italy
2. Japan,United Kingdom
3. United Kingdom, United States
4. Canada, Russia

Select the codes below

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

272.Consider the following statements regarding Bharat Ratna Award:

1. It can be given to achievements in any field of human endeavour.
2. A maximum of five nominees being awarded per year
3. The award can be given to both Indian citizens and foreigners.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

273. ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ (NRI) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗೆ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪಾಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯನ್ನು NRI ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. NRIs ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

274. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ 2023 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಮಣಿಪುರ
- ಬಿ) ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಸಿ) ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ
- ಡಿ) ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ

275. ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಯವಂದನ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMVVY) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಇದು 60 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್ಯೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

276. 'ನಮೋಹ್ 108' ಕಮಲದ ವಿಧವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಲಾಯಿತು?

- ಎ) ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಬಿ) ಬಿಹಾರ
- ಸಿ) ಮಣಿಪುರ
- ಡಿ) ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ

273. With reference to Non-resident Indian (NRI), consider the following statements:

1. An Indian citizen ordinarily residing outside India and holding an Indian passport is designated an NRI.
2. NRIs are entitled to all the benefits available to Indian citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

274. Which of the following states has the largest forest cover as percentage of total geographical area of the state as per the India State of Forest Report 2023?

- a) Manipur
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Mizoram
- d) Madhya Pradesh

275. Consider the following statements regarding PradhanMantriVayaVandanaYojana(PMVVY)

1. It is a Pension Scheme exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years and above.
2. General Insurance Corporation of India is the nodal agency to operate this scheme.

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) none of the above

276. Where was the 'Namoh 108' lotus variety discovered?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Manipur
- d) Rajasthan

277. 'ಲಖ್‌ಪತಿದಿದಿ' ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. 'ಲಖ್‌ಪತಿದಿದಿ' ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ
 2. ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ 'ಲಖ್‌ಪತಿದಿದಿ' ಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

278. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಬಿ) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಸಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಡಿ) ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

279. FCRA ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. FCRA ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. ದೆಹಲಿ ಮೂಲದ NGO ಸದ್ಭಾವನಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ನ FCRA ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

280. ಆದಿತ್ಯ L1 ಮಿಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಆದಿತ್ಯ L1 ಮಿಷನ್ ಭಾರತದ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಕೋಟಾ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ತಾಣದಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
 2. ಆದಿತ್ಯ-L1 ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯು ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರ್ಯನ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಲಾಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ L1 ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

277. Consider the following statements regarding 'LakhpatiDidi' scheme

1. The 'LakhpatiDidi' scheme aims to encourage women to pursue higher education
 2. Prime Minister Narendra Modi outlined the vision of cultivating two crore 'lakhpatididis' during his Independence Day address. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

278. Which ministry is responsible for implementing the Nari Adalat initiative in India?

- a) Ministry of Justice
b) Ministry of Women and Child Development
c) Ministry of Rural Development
d) Ministry of Home Affairs

279. Consider the following statements regarding FCRA.

1. The FCRA is administered and enforced by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
 2. The FCRA licence of the Sadbhavana Trust, a Delhi-based NGO was cancelled by the Union government. Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

280. Consider the following statements regarding Aditya L1 mission

1. The Aditya L1 mission is launched on September 2 from the Sriharikota launch site in Andhra Pradesh, India.
 2. The Aditya-L1 spacecraft will journey to the Lagrange point L1, which is situated between the Earth and the Sun.. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

281. 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಇಸ್ರೋ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನವು ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಸಮುದ್ರಯಾನದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ತುಂಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

282. ಯಾವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಗರವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ನಗರಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆ (WCCF) ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಮುಂಬೈ
- ಬಿ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
- ಸಿ) ಚೆನ್ನೈ
- ಡಿ) ದೆಹಲಿ

283. ಮಲಬಾರ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು 10 ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದು ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ, ಈ ದೇಶಗಳು ಮಲಬಾರ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

284. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹೆಸರೇನು?

- ಎ) ಗೃಹ ಸುವಿಧಾ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಬಿ) ಗೃಹ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಸಿ) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಹಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆ
- ಡಿ) ನಾರಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ

281. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nabhmitra' device

1. The 'Nabhmitra' device, developed by ISRO, aims to enhance the safety of fishermen during their sea expeditions..
2. The successful testing of the 'Nabhmitra' device took place at thumba.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

282. Which Indian city recently joined the World Cities Culture Forum (WCCF)?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Bengaluru
- c) Chennai
- d) Delhi

283. Consider the following statements regarding Malabar Exercise.

1. The Australian Navy is hosting the 10-day event, which will include harbor and sea phases.
2. United States, Japan, and India, these countries are the permanent partners in the Malabar Exercise..

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

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

284. What is the name of the scheme launched by the Karnataka Government to provide financial assistance to women heads of households?

- a) Gruha SuvidhaYojana
- b) Gruha Lakshmi Yojana
- c) Mahila Sahayata Scheme
- d) Nari Shakti Abhiyan

285.ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಲಾಭಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ NSSO ಪ್ರಕಾರ, 'ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಅನುಪಾತ'ವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರ ಅನುಪಾತವೆಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ದುಡಿಯುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನರು.
- ದುಡಿಯುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ 15 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನರು.
- ದುಡಿಯುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಥವಾ 59 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಜನರು.
- ದುಡಿಯುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ 15 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನರು ಅಥವಾ 59 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಜನರು.

286.UDGAM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

- UDGAM ಎಂದರೆ ಅನ್‌ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ಡ್ ಡೆಪಾಸಿಟ್ಸ್ ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ ಟು ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮೇಷನ್.
- UDGAM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು RBI ReBIT, IFTAS ಮತ್ತು ಆಯ್ದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

287.ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ISRO) ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭೂ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

- INSAT-3DR
- CARTOSAT
- RISAT
- Megha-Tropiques

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- 1 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

285.As per NSSO in the context of demographic dividend, 'age dependency ratio ' is best defined as the ratio of dependents of which age groups?

- people younger than 18 to the workingage population.
- people younger than 15 to the workingage population.
- people younger than 18 or older than 59 to the working-age population.
- people younger than 15 or older than 59 to the working-age population.

286.Consider the following statements regarding UDGAM portal.

- UDGAM stands for Unclaimed Deposits Gateway to Access Information.
- RBI collaborated with ReBIT, IFTAS, and select banks to develop the UDGAM portal.

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

- 2 only
- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- Neither 1 nor 2

287.Earth observation satellites launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) include

- INSAT-3DR
- CARTOSAT
- RISAT
- Megha-Tropiques

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- 1 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

288.ಗಗನಯಾನ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ವ್ಯೊಮಿತ್ರ ಒಂದು ಮಾನವರೂಪಿ ರೋಬೋಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕರಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಗಗನಯಾನ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಮಿಷನ್ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

289.PM ಪ್ರಣಾಮ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದ ರೈತರ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

290.ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಆರ್ಚರಿ ಯೂತ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ 2023ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಪಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಳುಂಖೆ ಯೂತ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರುಷ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರ ಎಂಬ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದರು.
2. ಭಾರತವು 2023 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಚರಿ ಯೂತ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 10 ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

288.Consider the following statements regarding Gaganyaan project

1. Vyommitra is a humanoid robot designed to simulate tasks that humans would perform in a space environment.
2. The manned mission of the Gaganyaan project is expected to involve sending one to three astronauts into space.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

289.With reference to PM PRANAM consider the following statements:

1. It is launched by Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.
2. The scheme focuses on reducing the burden of distress farmers by giving higher subsidies on fertilisers.

Select the incorrect statements using the code given below:

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

290.With reference to the World Archery Youth Championships 2023 consider the following statements:

1. Parth Salunkhe created history by becoming the first Indian male archer to win the Youth World Championship.
2. India secured a total of 10 medals, at the 2023 World Archery Youth Championships.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

291. ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ (ATGM) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಅಥವಾ ದೀರ್ಘ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಸಜ್ಜಿತ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ATGMಗಳನ್ನು ಭೂ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

292. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಐಡೆಂಟಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (NAFIS) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂಧಿತರಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೂ ಇದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ 10-ಅಂಕಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

293. ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆ, 2023 ರ ನಂತರ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಖನಿಜಗಳು ಈಗ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ?

- ಎ) ಚಿನ್ನ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ಲಾಟಿನಂ ಮತ್ತು ವಜ್ರಗಳು
ಬಿ) ಬೆರಿಲಿಯಮ್, ನಿಯೋಬಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಥಿಯಂ
ಸಿ) ತಾಮ್ರ, ಸತು ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಸ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿ

294. ಪರಿಸರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷಾ ರಾಯ್ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು?

- ಎ) ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಶಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ
ಬಿ) ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ
ಸಿ) ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ
ಡಿ) ಯುಎನ್ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ

291. Consider the following statements about Anti Tank Guided Missile (ATGM)

1. Anti tank guided missiles are medium or long-range missiles whose primary purpose is to destroy tanks and other armoured vehicles.

2. ATGMs can be launched from land vehicles only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

292. Consider the following statements regarding National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS):

1. It assigns a unique 10-digit National Fingerprint Number to each person arrested for a crime.

2. It is managed by the National Crime Records Bureau.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

293. Which of the following minerals will now be open for private sector exploration after the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023.?

- a) Gold, Silver Platinum and Diamonds
b) Beryllium, Niobium, and Lithium
c) Copper, Zinc, and Lead
d) All of the above

294. What award did Moksha Roy receive for her efforts in helping the environment?

- a) Nobel Peace Prize
b) Padma Shri
c) British Prime Minister's Points of Light award
d) UN Sustainable Development Goals award

295. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಾತೃ ವಂದನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಾತೃ ವಂದನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ (BPL) ವರ್ಗದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಲುಣಿಸುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.
2. PMMVY ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯರಿಗೆ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂರು ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

296. NASA ಮತ್ತು ISRO ನಡುವಿನ ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು
2. ಇದು 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

297. ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು
2. ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರವು 6% ಆಗಿದೆ

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

295. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

1. The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana primarily targets pregnant and lactating women who fall under the below poverty line (BPL) category.
2. Pregnant women receive a direct cash transfer of Rs. 6,000 in three installments under the PMMVY.

Select the correct statements

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

296. Consider the following statements regarding Artemis Accords between NASA and ISRO

1. Ensuring the peaceful utilization of space resources
2. Joint mission to the International Space Station in 2024

Select the correct statement

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

297. Consider the following statements regarding Vishwakarma Yojana

1. Promoting modern technologies in traditional crafts
2. The interest rate for loans provided to artisans under the Vishwakarma Yojana in its initial phase is 6%

Select the correct statement

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

298.ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ಚಾಟ್‌ಬಾಟ್ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ
2. AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್, ಫೇಶಿಯಲ್ ರೆಕಗ್ನಿಷನ್, ಒಟಿಪಿ ಮತ್ತು ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಉರ್ಜಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

299.ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಜಗನ್ನಾಥಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ (ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ)
- ಬಿ) ರಘುನಾಥಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ)
- ಸಿ) ಚಂದನ್‌ಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಒಡಿಶಾ)
- ಡಿ) ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಕೇರಳ)

300.2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸತತ ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷ ಡಚ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಗೆದ್ದವರು ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಲೆವಿಸ್ ಹ್ಯಾಮಿಲ್ಟನ್
- ಬಿ) ಸೆಬಾಸ್ಟಿಯನ್ ವೆಟ್ಟೆಲ್
- ಸಿ) ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಸ್ಟಾಪ್ಪನ್
- ಡಿ) ಫರ್ನಾಂಡೋ ಅಲೋನ್ಸೊ

301.ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚತರ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (PM-USHA) ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉಚ್ಚತರ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (RUSA) ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು "ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚತರ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (PM-USHA)" ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. PM-USHA ಯೋಜನೆಯು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

298.Consider the following statements regarding AU Small Finance Bank's recent innovation in customer service

1. AU Small Finance Bank has introduced a Chatbot Assistance for customer service
2. AU Small Finance Bank ensure the security of video banking transactions by Encryption, Facial Recognition, OTP, and Video Validation

Select the correct statement

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

299.Which Village Panchayat received the Best Village Panchayat award at the National Water Awards?

- a) Jagannadhapuram Village Panchayat (Telangana)
- b) Raghunathpur Village Panchayat (West Bengal)
- c) Chandanpur Village Panchayat (Odisha)
- d) Kottur Village Panchayat (Kerala)

300.Who won the Dutch Grand Prix in 2023 for the third consecutive year?

- a) Lewis Hamilton
- b) Sebastian Vettel
- c) Max Verstappen
- d) Fernando Alonso

301.Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) scheme

1. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) Scheme has been renamed as the "Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)"
2. The PM-USHA scheme aims to provide financial support to States for improving their higher education systems

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

302. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶವು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ?
 ಎ) ಹಂಗೇರಿ
 ಬಿ) ಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ
 ಸಿ) ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್
 ಡಿ) ಜರ್ಮನಿ

303. "ವೈ-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಒತ್ತಡ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು "Y-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಯೋಗವು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ "Y-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

304. 2023 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. 2023 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ತನ್ನ ಹಿಡಿತವನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ
2. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸ್ಕೋರ್ ಅದರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಿತು, ಇದು ಅದರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

305. ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಒಡೆತನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನದ ಮೂಲ ಹೆಸರೇನು?

- ಎ) ಹೌರಾ
- ಬಿ) ಕಂಟೈ
- ಸಿ) ಬಂಕುರಾ
- ಡಿ) ಭೂಬದಂಗ

302. Which of the following country does not share its border with Ukraine

- a) Hungary
- b) Slovakia
- c) Poland
- d) Germany

303. Consider the following statements regarding "Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair" protocol

1. The "Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair" protocol introduced to promote employee well-being and stress relief.
2. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga collaborated with the Ministry of AYUSH to develop and test the "Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair" protocol.

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

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

304. Consider the following statements regarding Global Competitiveness Index for 2023

1. Ireland maintained its grip on the top position in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2023
2. India's competitive score benefited from its exchange rate stability, which played a significant role in enhancing its competitiveness.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

305. What is the original name of shantiniketan which is owned by Tagore family

- a) Howrah
- b) Contai
- c) Bankura
- d) Bhubadanga

306. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು "ChatGPT" ಪದವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
- ಎ) ಇದು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಇದು OpenAI ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಚಾಟ್‌ಬಾಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ಇದು ಸಂವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೆಟಾವರ್ಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ META ಯಿಂದ ಜನರೇಟಿವ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
307. ಭಾರತದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ,
1. ಚಿರತೆ
2. ರುದ್ರ
3. ಆಕಾಶ್
- ಮೇಲಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ತಿರುಗು ಗನ್, ರಾಕೆಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3
ಡಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
308. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ವರದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:
1. ಇದನ್ನು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮಾನಿಟರಿ ಫಂಡ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ
309. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (D-SIB) ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
- ಎ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಬಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
ಸಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಘ
ಡಿ) ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ

306. Which of the following statements correctly describes the term "ChatGPT"?
- a) It is a Government of India portal to create sensitization about mental issues.
b) It is an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by OpenAI.
c) It is an initiative of Ministry of Education to help students deal with exam anxiety.
d) It is a Generative Transformer from META for an interactive metaverse.
307. With reference to India's consider the following helicopters in defence,
1. Cheetah
2. Rudra
3. Akash
- Which of the above has/have turret gun, rocket system and air-to-air missile?
- a) 1 and 2
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3
d) 3 only
308. Consider the following statements regarding the recently released Global Economic Prospects report:
1. It is released by International Monetary Fund.
2. It is released once a year.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
309. Which one of the following designates a bank as Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) in India?
- a) Ministry of Finance
b) Reserve Bank of India
c) Indian Banks' Association
d) Securities and Exchange Board of India

310. "ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು" WLR ಕುರಿತು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. "ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು" WLR ಅನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (DRDO) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಭಯಾನಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು, ಯುದ್ಧ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

311. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಯಾವ ಬೀಚ್ ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

- ಎ) ಓಂ ಬೀಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಡುಬಿದ್ರಿ ಬೀಚ್
- ಬಿ) ಮರವಂತೆ ಬೀಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಸರಕೋಡು ಬೀಚ್
- ಸಿ) ಕಾಸರಕೋಡು ಬೀಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಡುಬಿದ್ರಿ ಬೀಚ್
- ಡಿ) ಕುಡ್ಲೆ ಬೀಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮರವಂತೆ ಬೀಚ್

312. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುವು ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (ನ್ಯಾಟೋ) ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು?

1. ಇಟಲಿ
2. ಉಕ್ರೇನ್
3. ಟರ್ಕಿ
4. ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೊ
5. ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್

ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5

313. ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ಟಾಸ್ಕ್ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ (FATF) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ?

1. FATF ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮನಿ ಲಾಂಡರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಾಚ್‌ಡಾಗ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
2. ಭಾರತವು FATF ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

310. Consider the following statements regarding "Swathi Mountains" WLR

1. The "Swathi Mountains" WLR was developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
2. Its primary function being the detection and tracking of hostile artillery, mortars, and rockets in these challenging environments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

311. Which of the following beach have blue flag certificate in Karnataka

- a) Om Beach and Padubidri Beach
- b) Maravante Beach and Kasarkod Beach
- c) Kasarkod Beach and Padubidri Beach
- d) Kudle Beach and Maravante Beach

312. Which of the following are member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

1. Italy
2. Ukraine
3. Turkey
4. Mexico
5. France

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

313. With reference to Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. The FATF is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog.
2. India is a member of the FATF consultations and its Asia Pacific Group.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

314. ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ ಅಲೈಯನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲಸ್ (GCCA+) ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದರ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) UNFCCC
 ಬಿ) ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್
 ಸಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
 ಡಿ) ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ

315. ಯಾವ ಇತರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು NavIC ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ?
 ಎ) ಜಿಪಿಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ಲೋನಾಸ್
 ಬಿ) ಗೆಲಿಲಿಯೋ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಡೌ
 ಸಿ) ಜಿಪಿಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೆಲಿಲಿಯೋ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

316. ಕಾನ್ಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಸ್ (COP28) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.
 1. ಕಾನ್ಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಸ್ (COP28) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮುಖೇಶ್ ಅಂಬಾನಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. COP28 ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (UAE) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

317. ಆರ್ಬಿಐನ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೋಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಖಾತೆಗಳ (ಎಸ್ಆರ್‌ವಿಎ) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
 1. Vostro ಖಾತೆಗಳು ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. 20 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೋಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು (ಎಸ್ಆರ್‌ವಿಎ) ತೆರೆಯಲು ಆರ್ಬಿಐ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

314. The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is an initiative of which one of the following ?
 a) UNFCCC
 b) European Union
 c) World Meteorological Organisation
 d) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

315. Which other global navigation satellite systems are interoperable with NavIC?
 a) GPS and Glonass
 b) Galileo and BeiDou
 c) GPS and Galileo
 d) All of the above

316. Consider the following statements regarding Conference of the Parties (COP28).
 1. MukeshAmbani has been selected to serve on the Advisory Committee to the President of the Conference of the Parties (COP28).
 2. COP28 conference took place in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

317. Consider the following statements regarding Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVAs) of RBI
 1. Vostro accounts reduces foreign exchange risks.
 2. The RBI has given permission to open Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVAs) of partner banks from 20 countries.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

318. ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಗೊಂಡ ಇಂಟರ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸಿಬಿಷನ್-ಕಮ್-ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ನ ಹೆಸರೇನು?
 ಎ) ಪ್ರಗತಿಮಂಟಪ
 ಬಿ) G-20 ಕೇಂದ್ರ
 ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮಂಟಪ
 ಡಿ) ಮರೀನಾ ಬೇ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್

319. ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ 3 ರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
 1. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೃದುವಾದ ಇಳಿಯುವಿಕೆಗೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಯಾನ್ ರೋವರ್, ಆರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ಚಕ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುವು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ/ವೆ ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

320. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 29 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೃದಯ ದಿನದ 2023 ರ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯ ಯಾವುದು?
 ಎ) Leaving no one behind
 ಬಿ) Use Heart Know Heart
 ಸಿ) Healthy heart for future
 ಡಿ) All for 1 One Health for all

321. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಹುಲಿ ಗಣತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:
 1. ಬಂಡೀಪುರ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
 2. ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಸುಮಾರು 75% ವನ್ಯ ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

322. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
 1. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ಯು ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಝೌ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು.
 2. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರ ಸ್ಕ್ವಾಷ್ ಟೀಮ್ ಈ ವೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತವು ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿತು.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

318. What is the name of the newly inaugurated International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre in Delhi?
 a) PragatiMandapam
 b) G-20 Centre
 c) Bharat Mandapam
 d) Marina Bay Sands

319. Consider the following statements regarding chandrayan 3
 1. The Vikram lander was responsible for the soft landing on the Moon with four landing legs.
 2. Pragyan Rover has six independently movable wheels.
 Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

320. What is the theme of world heart day 2023 which was celebrated on September 29 ?
 a) Leaving no one behind
 b) Use Heart Know Heart
 c) Healthy heart for future
 d) All for 1 One Health for all

321. Consider the following statements regarding recent tiger censuses:
 1. BandipurTiger Reserve has the highest tiger abundance.
 2. India currently harbors almost 75% of the world's wild tiger population.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

322. Consider the following statements regarding Asian Games 2023
 1. The venue of Asian Games 2023 is Hangzhou Olympic Sports Expo Center
 2. India beat Pakistan in the final to win the gold medal in the men's squash team event at the Asian Games 2023.
 Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

323. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ 'ಕವಚ' ಪದವು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಶಿಲಾಖಂಡ ರಾಶಿಗಳ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ.
- ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ರೈಲು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.
- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್.
- ಸಿಯಾಚೆನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೇನೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಹಿಮ ಸೂಟ್‌ಗಳು

324. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- PSLV
- GSLV-Mk II
- LVM-3
- SSLV

ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವ ಭಾರತದ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಕ್ರಯೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತವೆ?

- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- 2 ಮತ್ತು 3
- 3 ಮತ್ತು 4
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 4

325. SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

- SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಗಣಿತದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಯುವ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರುಯಿಕ್ಸಿಯಾಂಗ್ ಜಾಂಗ್ ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ 2023 ರ SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವವರಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

326. ವಿಂಡ್ ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?

- ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು.
- ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿ

323. The term 'KAVACH' is related to :

- An indigenous anti space debris project.
- An Automatic Train Protection System.
- A location tracking application for women.
- Special snow suits for army at Siachen

324. Consider the following launch systems :

- PSLV
- GSLV-Mk II
- LVM-3
- SSLV

Which of the above launch vehicles of India uses Cryogenic Engines ?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- 1 and 4

325. Consider the following statements regarding SASTRA Ramanujan Prize.

- The SASTRA Ramanujan Prize is an annual award bestowed on young mathematicians for their outstanding contributions to areas of mathematics
- Ruixiang Zhang has been selected as the recipient of the prestigious 2023 SASTRA Ramanujan Prize.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- None of the above

326. What is the purpose of the windfall tax?

- To capture excessive profits in the crude petroleum sector
- To make diesel more affordable for consumers and businesses
- To lower operational costs for airlines
- All of the above

327. ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ (CPA) ನ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೇ ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು?
 ಎ) ನವದೆಹಲಿ
 ಬಿ) ಮುಂಬೈ
 ಸಿ) ಜೈಪುರ
 ಡಿ) ಉದಯಪುರ

328. ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 2023 ರ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರು ಯಾರು?
 ಎ) ಪಿಯರೆ ಅಗೋಸ್ಟಿನಿ, ಫೆರೆಂಕ್ ಕ್ರೌಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನ್ನೆ ಲ್‌ಹುಯಿಲ್ಲಿಯರ್
 ಬಿ) ಜಾನ್ ಪೆಂಡ್ರಿ, ಡೇವಿಡ್ ಥೌಲೆಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಕೆಲ್ ಕೋಸ್ಟೆರ್ಲಿಟ್ಜ್
 ಸಿ) ಅಲೈನ್ ಆಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್, ಜಾನ್ ಕ್ಲೌಸರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಟನ್ ಝೆಲಿಂಗರ್
 ಡಿ) ಜಾರ್ಜಿಯೊ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸಿ, ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಹ್ಯಾಸೆಲ್ಮನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಯುಕುರೊ ಮನಾಬೆ

329. ಶ್ರಮದಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
 1. 1 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2023 ರಂದು MSME ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು 'ಶ್ರಮದಾನ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
 2. 'ಶ್ರಮದಾನ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿಷಯವು "ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿಯಾನ" ಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

330. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ
 1. 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ.
 2. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕ್ವಾಷ್ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ.
 ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

331. ಯಾಕ್ ಹಾಲಿನಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹುದುಗಿಸಿದ ಚೀಸ್ ಚುರ್ಪಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (GI) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
 ಬಿ) ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ
 ಸಿ) ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ
 ಡಿ) ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

327. Where did the Ninth India Region Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) take place?
 a) New Delhi
 b) Mumbai
 c) Jaipur
 d) Udaipur

328. Who are the 2023 Nobel Laureates in Physics?
 a) Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz, and Anne L'Huillier
 b) John Pendry, David Thouless, and Michael Kosterlitz
 c) Alain Aspect, John Clauser, and Anton Zeilinger
 d) Giorgio Parisi, Klaus Hasselmann, and Syukuro Manabe

329. Consider the following statements regarding Shramdaan event
 1. 'Shramdaan' event organized by the Ministry of MSME on 1st October 2023
 2. The theme of the 'Shramdaan' event was "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan."
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

330. Consider the following statements regarding Asian Games 2023
 1. Japan won the most gold medals at the 2023 Asian Games.
 2. India won a gold medal in the sport of squash at the Asian Games.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

331. Which Indian state recently received the prestigious Geographical Indication (GI) tag for Churpi, a naturally fermented cheese made from yak milk?
 a) Himachal Pradesh
 b) Uttarakhand
 c) Sikkim
 d) Arunachal Pradesh

332. ಮಾಜಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗಜನರಿಗೆ (ಅಂಗವಿಕಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು) ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು?

- ಎ) ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ
- ಬಿ) ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ
- ಸಿ) ಅನುರಾಗ್ ತಾಕೂರ್
- ಡಿ) ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಇರಾನಿ

333. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ (GBA) ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (GBA) ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು.

2. GBAಯು 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 12 ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

334. ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು 2015 ರಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

2. ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 10 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

335. ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಎಗ್ಮೋರ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
- ಬಿ) ಸೂರತ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
- ಸಿ) ಛತ್ರಪತಿ ಶಿವಾಜಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಟರ್ಮಿನಸ್
- ಡಿ) ಎರ್ನಾಕುಲಂ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ

336. ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ತನ್ನ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಸಿರಿಯಾ, ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯೆಮೆನ್
- ಬಿ) ಸಿರಿಯಾ, ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್, ಯೆಮೆನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟರ್ಕಿ
- ಸಿ) ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಸಿರಿಯಾ, ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್
- ಡಿ) ಸೈಪ್ರಸ್, ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಸಿರಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್

332. Who inaugurated India's first high-tech sports training center for Divyangjan (persons with disabilities) named after former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee?

- a) Amit Shah
- b) Narendra Modi
- c) Anurag Thakur
- d) Smriti Irani

333. Consider the following statements regarding Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)

1. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the formation of the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA) during the G20 Summit.

2. The GBA consists of 19 countries and 12 international organizations.

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

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

334. Consider the following statements regarding World Biofuel Day

1. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been observing World Biofuel Day since 2015.

2. World Biofuel Day is observed every year on August 10.

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

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

335. Which station is receiving the highest allocation for redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat Scheme?

- a) Chennai Egmore station
- b) Surat station
- c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja Terminus
- d) Ernakulam station

336. Israel shares its border with which of the following countries ?

- a) Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Yemen
- b) Syria, Jordan, Yemen and Turkey
- c) Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt
- d) Cyprus, Turkey, Syria and Jordan

337.ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ನದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಐಕಾನಿಕ್ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡ್-ಕಮ್-ತೂಗು ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ?

- ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿ
- ಮಂಜೀರಾ ನದಿ
- ನಕ್ಕವಗು ನದಿ
- ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ

338."ಫೋರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ದಿ ರೋಡ್: ಮೈ ಡೇಸ್ ಅಟ್ ಆರ್ ಬಿಐ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಯಾಂಡ್" ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಲೇಖಕರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.

- ಡಿ.ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್
- ವೈ.ವೇಣುಗೋಪಾಲ್ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ
- ಸಿ. ರಂಗರಾಜನ್
- ರಘುರಾಮ್ ರಾಜನ್

339.ಭಾರತವು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಅನ್ನು ಎರಡು ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಧದ ಗೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯುವ ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿತು. ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಫೈನಲ್ ಪಂದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣವು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿತು?

- ಕಳಿಂಗ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣ
- ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣ
- ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂ
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಅರೆನಾ

340.FAME ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

- FAME ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಮತ್ತು ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಇಂಧನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ
 - FAME ಎಂದರೆ ಫಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಅಡಾಪ್ಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನುಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಚರಿಂಗ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

341.ಹೊಸ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

- ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
 - 18 ಮತ್ತು 60 ರ ನಡುವಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

337.The central government has approved the construction of an iconic cable stayed-cum-suspension bridge across the which of following Rivers connecting Telangana & Andhra Pradesh?

- Tungabhadra River
- Manjeera River
- Nakkavagu River
- Krishna River

338.Name the author of the book titled "Forks in the Road: My Days at RBI and Beyond".

- D. Subbarao
- Y. Venugopal Reddy
- C Rangarajan
- Raghuram Rajan

339.India lifted the Intercontinental Cup as it tamed a young Lebanon side by two second-half goals. Which stadium hosted the Intercontinental Cup final between India and Lebanon?

- Kalinga Stadium
- Bhubaneswar Stadium
- All India Football Federation Stadium
- Indian Football Arena

340.Consider the following statements regarding FAME India Scheme

- The FAME India Scheme was launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 - FAME stands for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric vehicles
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

341.Consider the following statements regarding New Swarnima Scheme

- The Scheme aims to provide social and financial security to women entrepreneurs belonging to backward classes.
- The eligibility criteria for the Scheme include being a female between the ages of 18 and 60.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

342.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಸ್ತಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕಣಜ
- ಬಿ) ಕಾವೇರಿ
- ಸಿ) ಭೂಮಿ
- ಡಿ) ಇ-ಕ್ಷಣ

343.ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಧಿ
- ಬಿ) ಅರಿವು
- ಸಿ) ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮುತ್ತು
- ಡಿ) ಅಭ್ಯುದಯ

344.ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಲಹೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಉನ್ನತ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಡಿ) (ಬಿ) ಮತ್ತು (ಸಿ) ಎರಡೂ

345.ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೌರವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಎಂಟನೇ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಈ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದು ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ನೀಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

346.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು 'ಯುನೆಸ್ಕೋ'ದ ಮೆಮೋರಿ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಏಷ್ಯಾಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ರೀಜನಲ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಸಹ್ಯದಯಲೋಕ-ಲೋಕನ
- ಬಿ) ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) ರಾಜತರಂಗಿಣಿ
- ಡಿ) ರಾಮಚರಿತಮಾನಸ್

342.Which of the following online portal of karnataka is responsible for property registration ?

- a) Kanaja
- b) Kaveri
- c) Bhoomi
- d) e- kshana

343.Which of the following scheme is launched to provide education loan for the students from state's religious minority populations?

- a) Vidhyanidhi
- b) Arivu
- c) Halli Muthu
- d) Abhyudaya

344.Which of the following statements about the Padma Awards is/are correct?

- a) The Padma Awards are conferred by the President of India on the advice of the Padma Awards Committee.
- b) Only Indian citizens are eligible to receive Padma Awards.
- c) A recipient of a Padma Award cannot be awarded a higher category of Padma Award in subsequent years.
- d) Both (b) and (c)

345.With reference to the Sahitya Academy Fellowship, one of the highest literary honours in India, consider the following statements:

1. It is bestowed upon writers for their contributions only in languages mentioned in the eighth schedule of Indian constitution.
2. It is limited to twenty-one recipients at any given time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

346.Recently which one of the following has not been included in the 'UNESCO's Memory of the World AsiaPacific Regional Register'?

- a) Sahrdayaloka-Locana
- b) Panchatantra
- c) Rajatarangini
- d) Ramcharitmanas

347. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ 'ರೆಮಲ್' ಚಂಡಮಾರುತವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದೇಶ ಹೆಸರಿಸಿತು?
 ಎ) ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
 ಬಿ) ಓಮನ್
 ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ
 ಡಿ) ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ

348. ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಭಾರತ್ - ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ (AB-PMJAY) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಭರವಸೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ಆರೈಕೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

349. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ (DPI) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ?

- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೇಗದ ಇಂಟರ್ನೆಟ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು
- ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಣ್ಗಾವಲು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು
- ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು

350. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು 'ಪಹಲ್' ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- LPG ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ
- ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ
- ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ
- ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಷೇಧ

351. ವೈಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ರೇಖೆಯ (LAC) ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವೈಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು (BADP) ಬದಲಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

347. Cyclone 'Remal', recently seen in the news, was named by
 a) Bangladesh
 b) Oman
 c) India
 d) Pakistan

348. With reference to the Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), consider the following statements:

- It is the world's largest Government funded health assurance scheme.
- It provides a cover of Rs. 2 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

349. What is Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) primarily aimed at achieving?

- Providing high-speed internet access to rural areas
- Enhancing government surveillance capabilities
- Facilitating digital services delivery to citizens
- Regulating social media platforms

350. Which one of the following is related to the 'PAHAL' scheme?

- LPG Subsidy
- Digital Literacy
- Women Participation in the Armed Forces
- Ban on Single Use Plastics

351. Which of the following statements about the Vibrant Village Programme is/are correct?

- The programme focuses on developing infrastructure and creating livelihood opportunities in border villages along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- It is a Centrally Sector Scheme.
- The Vibrant Village Programme replaced the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).
- None of the above

352. ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟೀಸ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
2. ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಎರಡು ಹಂತದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ 150 ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು
- ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು
- ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

353. 'ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ UDBHAV' ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು _____ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತದ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಿ) ಮರುಭೂಮಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅರಣ್ಯ
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ನೀರಿನ ಚಾನಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುವುದು

354. ಅಗ್ನಿಪಥ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ಟೂರ್ ಆಫ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಅಗ್ನಿವೀರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಚ್‌ನಿಂದ 50 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ನೇಮಕಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

355. ಅಮೃತ್ (ಪುನರ್‌ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಟಲ್ ಮಿಷನ್) ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಖಚಿತ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಳವೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಅಮೃತ್ 2.0 ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು 'ನೀರಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ' ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ನೀರಿನ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

352. With reference to the Smart Cities Mission, consider the following statements:

1. It is an initiative of the Union Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry, launched in 2015.
2. 150 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities through a two-stage competition for five years.
3. The Mission is operated as a Central Sector Scheme.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None of the above

353. The 'Project UDBHAV' sometimes seen in the news, is in context of:

- a) Land Reform and Poverty Alleviation
- b) Exploring India's Military Heritage
- c) Growing Forest in Desert Region
- d) Exploring Ancient Water Channel

354. With reference to the Agnipath scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is also called the Tour of Duty scheme and is a short-term recruitment scheme for the Indian Army.
2. Agniveers' are recruited for four years, at the end of which 50 percent of recruits from a batch are retained for regular service.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

355. With reference to the AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.
2. AMRUT 2.0 is aimed at making cities 'water secure' and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all statutory towns.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

356. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಜರುಗಿತು?

- ಎ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು USA
- ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
- ಡಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್

357. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಮೈಲಿಂಗ್ ಬುದ್ಧ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ

- ಎ) ಎಡಪಂಥೀಯ ಉಗ್ರವಾದ
- ಬಿ) ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ
- ಸಿ) ಬೌದ್ಧ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ
- ಡಿ) ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು

358. ಎಕ್ಸರ್ಸಿಸ್ ರೆಡ್ ಫ್ಲಾಗ್, ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ಯುದ್ಧ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತವೆ?

- ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ಬಿ) ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (NATO)
- ಸಿ) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಏರ್ ಫೋರ್ಸ್
- ಡಿ) ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ

359. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾದ ಕೋಪರ್ನಿಕಸ್ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ (ಇಎಂಎಸ್) ಅನ್ನು ಇವರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ಸಿ) ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್
- ಡಿ) ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

360. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು?

- ಎ) ಜಿಂಬಾಬ್ವೆ
- ಬಿ) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್
- ಸಿ) ಕತಾರ್
- ಡಿ) ಅಂಗೋಲಾ

361. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ "ಕೊಲಂಬೊ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ" ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ:

- ಎ) ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು
- ಬಿ) ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಿ) ಶಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು
- ಡಿ) ಏಕ-ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

362. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಆಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವನಿರೋಧಕದ ಸಾರಜನಕದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಬಿಹಾರ
- ಬಿ) ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
- ಸಿ) ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಡಿ) ಗುಜರಾತ್

356. Exercise SHAKTI, recently seen in the news, was held between which of the following countries?

- a) India and France
- b) India and USA
- c) India and Bangladesh
- d) India and Maldives

357. Operation Smiling Buddha, recently seen in the news is related to

- a) Left Wing Extremism
- b) Nuclear Test
- c) Buddhist Tourism
- d) Refugee Crisis

358. Exercise Red Flag, an international aerial combat training event, is hosted by which of the following entities?

- a) United Nations
- b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- c) United States Air Force
- d) European Union Military Staff

359. The Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS) which was recently mentioned in the news is operated by the:

- a) United Nations
- b) World Health Organization
- c) European Union
- d) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

360. Which one of the following countries recently introduced a gold-backed currency to manage its monetary crisis?

- a) Zimbabwe
- b) United Arab Emirates
- c) Qatar
- d) Angola

361. The term "Colombo Process", recently seen in the news, is related to:

- a) Addressing Issues of Migrant Workers
- b) Mitigating Climate Change
- c) Regulating Shipping Industry
- d) Eliminating Single-Use Plastics

362. Which of the following Indian states has recently issued an advisory banning the use of liquid nitrogen in food?

- a) Bihar
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Gujarat

363.ಬೋಯಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಲೈನರ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಇದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಸಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

364.ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I: ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು 'ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸಮಾಜಿಕ್ ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೋಜ್‌ಗರ್ ಅಧಾರಿತ ಜನಕಲ್ಯಾಣ' (PM-SURAJ) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ II: PM-SURAJ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಸಾಲದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಎರಡೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ II ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಎರಡೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿ, ಆದರೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ II ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಯಲ್ಲ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ಸರಿ, ಆದರೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ II ತಪ್ಪು
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ತಪ್ಪು, ಆದರೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ II ಸರಿ.

365.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ವಿಶ್ವ ತಂಬಾಕು ರಹಿತ ದಿನದ 2024 ರ ಥೀಮ್ "ತಂಬಾಕು ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪದಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು".
- ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತವು ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

366.ಬೂಕರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- 1969 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅರುಂಧತಿ ರಾಯ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಅಡಿಗ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಏಕೈಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ಲೇಖಕರು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

363. With reference to the Boeing Starliner, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- It is a spacecraft that transports astronauts in space.
- It consists of a crew capsule and a service module.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

364. Statement I: Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 'Pradhan Mantri Samajik Utthan and Rozgar Adharit Jankalyan' (PM-SURAJ) national portal.

Statement II: The PM-SURAJ portal aims to provide credit support and empower one lakh entrepreneurs from disadvantaged communities.

- Both statements are true, and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I
- Both statements are true, but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.
- Statement I is true, but statement II is false.
- Statement I is false, but statement II is true.

365. Consider the following statements:

- The theme for World No Tobacco Day 2024 is "Protecting children from tobacco industry interference".
- India is the second largest tobacco producer behind Brazil.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

366. With reference to the Booker Prize, consider the following statements:

- Founded in 1969, it is open to anyone regardless of origin.
- Arundhati Roy and Aravind Adiga are the only Indian-origin writers who have won this prize in the past.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

367. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ 'ಫುಜಿಯಾನ್' ಪದವು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತ
- ಬಿ) ಚೀನಾದ ವಿಮಾನವಾಹಕ ನೌಕೆ
- ಸಿ) ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿ
- ಡಿ) ಜಪಾನ್‌ನ ಹೊಸ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮಿಷನ್

368. ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ "ಬ್ಲೆಚ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ" ಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು
- ಬಿ) ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಗಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಿ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನರ್‌ರಚಿಸಲು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು
- ಡಿ) ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಚೇತರಿಕೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವುದು

369. ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಆಂಟೋನಿಯೊ ಕೋಸ್ತಾ
- ಬಿ) ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ
- ಸಿ) ಪೆಡ್ರೊ ನುನೊ ಸ್ಯಾಂಟೋಸ್
- ಡಿ) ಮಾರ್ಸೆಲೊ ರೆಬೆಲೊ ಡಿ ಸೌಸಾ

370. MPLAD ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2003 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (MPLADS) ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿತು.
 2. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು 5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ ಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಸಮಾನ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

371. ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಡಾರ್ಕ್ ನೈಟ್ ಸ್ಕೈ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯ/UT ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ
- ಬಿ) ಲಡಾಖ್
- ಸಿ) ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ
- ಡಿ) ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

372. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) NITI ಆಯೋಗ್
- ಬಿ) NSSO
- ಸಿ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ (CPCB)
- ಡಿ) ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (QCI)

367. The term 'Fujian', recently seen in the news is related to:

- a) Tropical Cyclone
- b) China's Aircraft Carrier
- c) Philippines' Most Active Volcano
- d) Japan's New Space Mission

368. Which of the following best describes the recent "Bletchley Declaration" seen in the news?

- a) Formulating a strategy to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals
- b) Implementing regulations for Artificial Intelligence
- c) Creating a framework for restructuring the United Nations Security Council
- d) Proposing a recovery plan for the European Union

369. Who is the newly appointed Prime Minister of Portugal?

- a) Antonio Costa
- b) Luis Montenegro
- c) Pedro Nuno Santos
- d) Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa

370. Consider the following regarding MPLAD Scheme

1. The Government of India created the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) on 2003.
2. The Government of India allocates an annual entitlement of Rs. 5 crores in two equal installments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

371. India's first Dark Night Sky Reserve will be set up in which state/UT of India?

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Ladakh
- c) Uttrarakhand
- d) Himachal Pradesh

372. Which of the following organizations conducts Swachh Sarvekshan survey?

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) NSSO
- c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- d) Quality Council of India (QCI)

373."ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2023" ಜೂನ್ 18, 2024 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾವ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
 ಬಿ) ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
 ಸಿ) ಸಂವಹನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
 ಡಿ) ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

374.ಹಿರಿಯ ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ ನರ್ತಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ _____ ನಿಧನರಾದರು.
 ಎ) ಕೆ ಜಿ ಜಯನ್
 ಬಿ) ಉಸ್ತಾದ್ ಅಲಿ ಅಕ್ಬರ್ ಖಾನ್
 ಸಿ) ಅರುಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶರ್ಮಾ
 ಡಿ) ಸಿ.ವಿ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್

375.ಮೇ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೆಹಲಿ) ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಸೈಬರ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ _____ ಕವಾಯತು ನಡೆಸಿತು.
 ಎ) ಭಾರತ ಶಕ್ತಿ
 ಬಿ) ಸೈಬರ್ ಭಾರತ್
 ಸಿ) ಶಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಸ್ IV
 ಡಿ) ಸೈಬರ್ ಸುರಕ್ಷಾ

376.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 'ದಿ ಬುಕ್ ಬ್ಯೂಟಿಫುಲ್' ಗಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್ ಬುಕ್‌ಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಬುಕ್ ಕವರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2024 ರ 9 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದವರು ಯಾರು?
 ಎ) ಏಂಜೆಲಾ ರೋಡೆಲ್
 ಬಿ) ಪಂಕಜ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಚಟರ್ಜಿ
 ಸಿ) ಸಲ್ಮಾನ್ ರಶ್ದಿ
 ಡಿ) ಭಾವಿ ಮೆಹ್ತಾ

377.ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಟಜಿ 2030 ಡಾಕ್ಯುಮೆಂಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
 ಬಿ) ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
 ಸಿ) ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
 ಡಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ

378.ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆಯಿಂದ (IAF) ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ Su-30 MKI ಫೈಟರ್ ಜೆಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲಾದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಯಾವುದು?
 ಎ) Kh-47M2 ಕಿಂಜಾಲ್
 ಬಿ) ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟಲ್ ಮೇಜ್-2
 ಸಿ) ಪೈಥನ್ 5
 ಡಿ) ಶಫಿರ್ 1&2

373.Which ministry has notified that "The Post Office Act, 2023" became effective from June 18, 2024?
 a) Ministry of Law and Justice
 b) Ministry of Home Affairs
 c) Ministry of Communication
 d) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

374.The veteran Bharatanatyam dancer and Padma Bhushan Awardee _____ passed away.
 a) KG Jayan
 b) Ustad Ali Akbar Khan
 c) Arun Kumar Sharma
 d) C.V. Chandrasekhar

375.In May 2024, Exercise _____ was conducted by the Defence Cyber Agency in New Delhi (Delhi) with the aim of developing the cyber defence capability of all cyber security organisations.
 a) Bharat Shakti
 b) Cyber Bharat
 c) Shanti Prayas IV
 d) Cyber Suraksha

376.Name the personality who has recently won the 9th edition of the Oxford Bookstore Book Cover Prize 2024 for 'The Book Beautiful'.
 a) Angela Rodel
 b) Pankaj Kumar Chatterjee
 c) Salman Rushdie
 d) Bhavi Mehta

377.Which organisation has recently released its Climate Strategy 2030 document to promote green financing?
 a) Small industries Development Bank of India
 b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
 d) Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development

378.Name the missile that has been recently test-fired from a Su-30 MKI fighter jet in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Indian Air Force (IAF).
 a) Kh-47M2 Kinzhal
 b) Crystal Maze-2
 c) Python 5
 d) Shafrir 1&2

379. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕುವೈತ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ (PM) ಯಾರು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?
 ಎ) ಎಮದ್ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಅಲ್-ಅಟಿಗಿ
 ಬಿ) ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ವಹಾಬ್ ಅಲ್-ಅವಧಿ
 ಸಿ) ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ರಹ್ಮಾನ್ ಬದಾಹ್ ಅಲ್-ಮುತೈರಿ
 ಡಿ) ಶೇಖ್ ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್-ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಲ್-ಸಬಾಹ್

380. ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಇಂಪಾಟಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಕುಲದ "ಇಂಪಾಟಿಯನ್ಸ್ ನಿರೋ-ಅನ್ನಿನಾಟಾ" ಪ್ರಭೇದವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರು. ಇದು ಯಾವ ಜೀವಗೋಳ ಮೀಸಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯಮಲ ಜೀವಗೋಳ ಮೀಸಲು (ಕೇರಳ)
 ಬಿ) ಸಿಮಿಲಿಪಾಲ್ ಬಯೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ (ಒಡಿಶಾ)
 ಸಿ) ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಬಯೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ (ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು)
 ಡಿ) ಸುಂದರಬನ್ ಬಯೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ (ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ)

381. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಲೋಕಪಾಲರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?
 ಎ) ಅಜಯ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ರಾವ್ ಖಾನ್ವಿಲ್ಕರ್
 ಬಿ) ಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮೊಹಂತಿ
 ಸಿ) ಅರ್ಚನಾ ರಾಮಸುಂದರಂ
 ಡಿ) ಭರತ್ ಲಾಲ್

382. NSG ಯ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?
 ಎ) ನಳಿನ್ ಪ್ರಭಾತ್
 ಬಿ) ದಿನೇಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್
 ಸಿ) ಅನುಪ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಸಿಂಗ್
 ಡಿ) ನಳಿನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಸಿಂಗ್

383. ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಬಾಂಬರ್ UAV ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಯಾವ ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ FWD-200B ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ISRO
 ಬಿ) ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
 ಸಿ) ಫ್ಲೈಯಿಂಗ್ ವೆಡ್ಜ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್
 ಡಿ) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಸ್ಪೇಸ್

384. ಐರನ್ ಡೋಮ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದೇಶವು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿತು?
 ಎ) ಇರಾನ್
 ಬಿ) ರಷ್ಯಾ
 ಸಿ) ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎ
 ಡಿ) ಭಾರತ

385. 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕ ಎಷ್ಟು?
 ಎ) 150 ನೇ
 ಬಿ) 152 ನೇ
 ಸಿ) 159 ನೇ
 ಡಿ) 151 ನೇ

379. Who has been recently appointed as Prime Minister (PM) of Kuwait?
 a) Emad Mohammed al-Atigi
 b) Ahmad Abdulwahhab al-Awadhi
 c) Abdulrahman Badah al-Mutairi
 d) Sheikh Ahmad Abdullah al-Ahmad Al-Sabah

380. In April 2024, the researchers discovered "Impatiens neo-uncinata", a new species of genus Impatiens in (biosphere reserve).
 a) Agasthyamala biosphere reserve (Kerala)
 b) Similipal Biosphere Reserve (Odisha)
 c) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (Tamil Nadu)
 d) Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve (West Bengal)

381. Who has been recently appointed as the chairperson of Lokpal ?
 a) Ajay Manikrao Khanwilkar
 b) Pradip Kumar Mohanty
 c) Archana Ramasundaram
 d) Bharat Lal

382. Who is appointed as the Director-General of NSG ?
 a) Nalin Prabhat
 b) Dinesh Kumar
 c) Anup Kumar Singh
 d) Nalin Kumar Singh

383. Which company has launched FWD-200B in Bengaluru marking India's entry into indigenous bomber UAV manufacturing?
 a) ISRO
 b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
 c) Flying Wedge Defence
 d) Lakshya Space

384. Which country supported Israel in the development of Iron Dome ?
 a) Iran
 b) Russia
 c) USA
 d) India

385. What is the World Press Freedom Index ranking of India in 2024?
 a) 150th
 b) 152nd
 c) 159th
 d) 151st

386.ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂತೋಷ ದಿನ 2024 ರ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯ ಯಾವುದು?

- ಎ) Happiness For All, Forever
- ಬಿ) Build Back Happier
- ಸಿ) Be Mindful. Be Grateful. Be Kind.
- ಡಿ) Reconnecting for Happiness: Building Resilient Communities

387.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ i4 ನೀತಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ರೂಪ:

- ಎ) IT, ITES, Innovation and incubation policy.
- ಬಿ) IT, ITES, Innovation and Incentives Policy.
- ಸಿ) ITES, Innovation, infrastructure and Incentives.
- ಡಿ) IT, ITES, Innovation and Idea.

388.ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಧ್ವಜಧಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಮನಿಕಾ ಬಾತ್ರಾ
- ಬಿ) ಶರತ್ ಕಮಲ್
- ಸಿ) ಸೌರಭ್ ಚೌಧರಿ
- ಡಿ) ನೀರಜ್ ಚೋಪ್ರಾ

389.WPL 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಪಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರ್ ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಆಶಾ ಶೋಬನಾ
- ಬಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಿಸ್ ಪೆರಿ
- ಸಿ) ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕಾ ಪಾಟೀಲ್
- ಡಿ) ಹರ್ಷಲ್ ಪಟೇಲ್

390.ಅಬುಧಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಯಾವುದು?

- ಎ) ತಿವಿದಲೆ ತಿರುಪತಿ ಬಾಲಾಜಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
- ಬಿ) ಅಕ್ಷರಧಾಮ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
- ಸಿ) (BAPS) ಶ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
- ಡಿ) ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ

391.ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಖಾತೆ ಸಚಿವ ಅನುರಾಗ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಠಾಕೂರ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ 'ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ವಾರ್ ಡೈರಿ' ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಕಿರಣ್ ದೇಸಾಯಿ
- ಬಿ) ಭಾವಿಕ್ ಸರ್ಕಹಡಿ
- ಸಿ) ಅಮಿತಾವ್ ಗೋಷ್
- ಡಿ) ವಿಶಾಲ್ ಪಾಂಡೆ

386.What is the theme of the International Day of Happiness 2024?

- a) Happiness For All, Forever
- b) Build Back Happier
- c) Be Mindful. Be Grateful. Be Kind.
- d) Reconnecting for Happiness: Building Resilient Communities

387.Karnataka i4 policy full form :

- a) IT, ITES, Innovation and incubation policy.
- b) IT, ITES, Innovation and Incentives Policy.
- c) ITES, Innovation, infrastructure and Incentives.
- d) IT, ITES, Innovation and Idea.

388.Who has been selected as the flag bearer for India at Paris Olympics 2024?

- a) Manika Batra
- b) Sharat Kamal
- c) Saurabh Chaudhary
- d) Neeraj Chopra

389.Who is the purple cap holder in WPL 2024 ?

- a) Asha Shobana
- b) Ellyse Perry
- c) Shreyanka Patil
- d) Harshal Patel

390.Which is the first Hindu temple to be built in Abu Dhabi ?

- a) Tividale Tirupati Balaji Temple
- b) Akshardham Swaminarayan Temple
- c) (BAPS) Shree Swaminarayan Temple
- d) Sri Venkateswara Temple

391.Who authored the book, 'Israel War Diary' that was released by Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Anurag Singh Thakur ?

- a) Kiran Desai
- b) Bhavik Sarkhedi
- c) Amitav Ghosh
- d) Vishal Pandey

392. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಅಗ್ನಿ-5 ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಇದು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 1000 ಕಿಮೀ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
 2. ಇದು ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 3. ಇದು ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

393. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 2013ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಜನರು ಇದರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

394. ಕೇಪ್ ಟೌನ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ
- ಬಿ) ಏವಿಯೇಷನ್
- ಸಿ) ಶಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ
- ಡಿ) ರೈಲ್ವೇಸ್

395. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ತ್ಸುಗರು ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ಕಪ್ಪು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಮರ್ಮರ ಸಮುದ್ರ
- ಬಿ) ಕಪ್ಪು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಏಜಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ
- ಸಿ) ಕೆಂಪು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಏಡನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ
- ಡಿ) ಜಪಾನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರ

396. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಫೋರಮ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ?

1. ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮುನ್ನೋಟ
2. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ವರದಿ.
3. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರ ವರದಿ.
4. ವಿಶ್ವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿ
5. ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5

392. Which of the following is/are the features of the Agni-5 ballistic missile?

1. It has a maximum range of 1000 km.
2. It is a surface to air missile.
3. It is a nuclear-capable missile.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

393. Consider the following statements with reference to the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana:

1. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the nodal Ministry.
2. Its beneficiaries are the people covered under the National Food Security Act 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

394. The Cape Town Convention and Protocol is related to which of the following sectors?

- a) Disaster Management
- b) Aviation
- c) Shipping and Marine Pollution
- d) Railways

395. Recently seen in the news, Tsugaru Strait connects which of the following water bodies?

- a) Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara
- b) Black Sea and the Aegean Sea
- c) Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden
- d) Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean

396. Which of the following reports are released by the World Economic Forum?

1. World Economic Outlook
2. Global Competitiveness Report.
3. Global Gender Gap Report.
4. World Development Report
5. Energy Transition Index.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

397. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಆನೆ ಗಣತಿ (2017) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಅಗ್ರ 3 ಮೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
 2. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಆನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ಬುಷ್ ಆನೆ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ IUCN ರೆಡ್ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

398. DaVinci Plus ಮತ್ತು Veritas ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಹೊಸ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು
- ಬಿ) ಶುಕ್ರಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಸಾದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ
- ಸಿ) ಇಟಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ತಾಣಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಮೆಡಿಟರೇನಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿ

399. ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2022 ವಿಜೇತರು ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಡಾ. ಶಕುಂತಲಾ ಹರಕಸಿಂಗ್
- ಬಿ) ಅಕ್ಷಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ
- ಸಿ) ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ಡಿ) ಡಾ. ಸಿಂಧಿಯಾ ರೋಸೆನ್‌ವಿಗ್

400. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿಯು ಭಾರತ ಉಪಖಂಡದ ಅತೀ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹರಪ್ಪನ್ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 2. ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿಯನ್ನು ಆರ್.ಇ.ಎಂ. ವೀಲರ್‌ರವರು ಉತ್ಖನನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

397. Consider the following statements:

1. As per Elephant Census (2017), Karnataka, Assam and Kerala are the top 3 three states of India in terms of having the highest number of elephants.
 2. Both the Asian elephant as well as the African Bush elephant are listed as endangered in the IUCN Red List.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

398. DaVinci Plus and Veritas have been recently in the news. It is related to which of the following?

- a) New Map Mapping Exercise of the World
- b) NASA's probe to Venus
- c) New Found Archaeological Sites in Italy
- d) Active Volcano in the Mediterranean Sea

399. Who is the winner of the World Food Prize 2022?

- a) Dr. Shakuntala Haraksingh
- b) Akshaya Patra Foundation
- c) International Food Policy Research Institute
- d) Dr. Cynthia Rosenzweig

400. Consider the following statements:

1. Rakhigarhi is the largest Harappan site in the Indian subcontinent.
2. The site of Rakhigarhi was excavated by R.E.M. Wheeler.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

401.ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಜೆಂಡರ್ ಗ್ಯಾಪ್ (GGG) ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ 2022ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಫೋರಮ್ (WEF) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
3. 2022ರ GGG ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕವು 146 ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 135ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

402.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17A ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳು ಏಳು ಸ್ಟೆಲ್ತ್ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಡಾರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸೋನಾರ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. Y-3023 ದನಗಿರಿಯು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17A ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
3. Y-3023 ದನಗಿರಿಯು ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸಾನಿಕ್ ವೇಗದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತೊಯ್ಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

403.ಯಾವ ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WHO) mpox (ಮಂಕಿಪಾಕ್ಸ್) ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಗಮನವಹಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ರುವಾಂಡಾ
- ಬಿ) ಸುಡಾನ್
- ಸಿ) ಕಾಂಗೋ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯ
- ಡಿ) ಸೊಮಾಲಿಯಾ

404.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಯಾರು ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ಟಾಸ್ಕ್ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ (FATF) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡರು?

- ಎ) ಗೀತಾ ಸಬರ್ವಾಲ್
- ಬಿ) ಸಂಜಯ್ ತ್ರಿಪಾಥಿ
- ಸಿ) ಟಿ.ರಾಜ ಕುಮಾರ್
- ಡಿ) ಎಲಿಸಾ ಡಿ ಅಂಡಾ ಮದ್ರಾಜೊ

401.Consider the following statements in context of Global Gender Gap (GGG) Index 2022:

1. It was released by the World Economic Forum (WEF).
2. It measures the gender gap based on economic, political and health factors.
3. India's ranking in GGG Index 2022 is 135 out of 146 countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

402.Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Project 17A Frigates involves the construction of seven stealth frigates which will be hard to detect by radar or sonar technology.
2. Y-3023 Dunagiri is part of Project 17A frigates.
3. Y-3023 Dunagiri is not capable of carrying Brahmos Supersonic Missile due to the supersonic speed of the missile.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

403.In which African country World Health Organisation (WHO) has asked to address the spread of mpox (monkeypox)?

- a) Rwanda
- b) Sudan
- c) Democratic Republic of Congo
- d) Somalia

404.Who was recently appointed Financial Action Task Force (FATF) president?

- a) Gita Sabharwal
- b) Sanjay Tripathi
- c) T. Raja Kumar
- d) Elisa de Anda Madrazo

405.USA 3-ದಿನದ NATO ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು _____

ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

- ಎ) ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ DC
- ಬಿ) ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್
- ಸಿ) ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ
- ಡಿ) ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋ

406.ಮೊದಲ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಡೈರಿ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್‌ನ ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡಿದೆ:

- ಎ) ದೆಹಲಿ
- ಬಿ) ಗುಜರಾತ್
- ಸಿ) ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ
- ಡಿ) ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ

407.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಶ್ರೀನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈಪುರ
- ಬಿ) ಜೈಪುರ, ಮಲಪ್ಪುರಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು
- ಸಿ) ಮಲಪ್ಪುರಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

408.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯು 2025 ಅನ್ನು ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವರ್ಷ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು 193 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದವು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

409.ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಚುಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ:

- ಎ) ಇದು ಒಂದು ಆಲ್ಕೋಹಾಲ್‌ಯುಕ್ತ ಪಾನೀಯ
- ಬಿ) ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗೆ
- ಸಿ) ಸಿಹಿ
- ಡಿ) ಸಂಗೀತ ವಾದ್ಯ

405.USA will host the 3-day NATO summit in _____

- a) Washington DC
- b) Newyork
- c) California
- d) Mexico

406.Where is the first International Dairy Federation Asia-Pacific summit concluded :

- a) Delhi
- b) Gujarat
- c) Kochi
- d) Rajasthan

407.Which of the following cities are recognized under World Craft City ?

- a) Srinagar and Jaipur
- b) Jaipur, Malappuram and Mysore
- c) Malappuram and Mysore
- d) All of the above

408.Consider the following:

1. The United Nations General Assembly has declared 2025 the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology.
2. The 193 member countries of United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution to this effect.

Select the correct answer from the option given below:

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

409.Meghalaya Chubitchi recently got the GI tag is a :

- a) alcoholic beverage
- b) traditional dress
- c) sweet
- d) musical instrument

410. ICC T20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ 2024 ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಮೊದಲ ಪಂದ್ಯವು ಯುಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನಡಾ ನಡುವೆ ಜರುಗಿತು.
2. ಭಾರತ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿ ICC T20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು.
3. ವಿರಾಟ್ ಕೊಹ್ಲಿ ಸರಣಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಜಸ್ಪ್ರಿತ್ ಬುಮ್ರಾ ಪಂದ್ಯಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

411. "CERVAVAC" ಪದವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಒಂದು_____?

- ಎ) ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಾಧನ
- ಬಿ) ಲಸಿಕೆ
- ಸಿ) ಬಲವರ್ಧಿತ ಏಕದಳ
- ಡಿ) ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಜವಳಿ

412. "PM-DevINE" ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಎಲ್‌ಇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಈಶಾನ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.
- ಸಿ) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಡಿಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು.
- ಡಿ) ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಇಂಧನವಾಗಿ ಹಸಿರು ಜಲಜನಕ.

413. ಟೆಲಿ ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಅಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ (NMHP) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿ-ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾನ, ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ/UT ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ..

ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

410. Consider the following regarding ICC T20 World Cup 2024:

1. The first match was played between US & Canada.
2. India won the ICC T20 World Cup title Twice.
3. Virat Kohli won the Man of the Series title and Jasprit Bumrah won the Man of the Match title .

Select the incorrect answer from the options given below:

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

411. The term "CERVAVAC" was recently in the news. It is a

- a) cyber security tool
- b) vaccine
- c) fortified cereal
- d) Technical textile

412. The scheme "PM-DevINE" is associated with which of the following?

- a) Providing LED and Solar Lamps.
- b) Development of the North-East.
- c) Central finance for the state DISCOMS.
- d) Green hydrogen as an alternate fuel.

413. With reference to Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele-MANAS) consider the following statements:

1. It is launched to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality mental health care through tele-services under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP).
2. It is launched to provide all access to affordable mental health care in every State/UT..

Select the correct answer using the codes given below;

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both are correct
- d) None of the above

414. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜೋಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

	ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳು		ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ದೇಶಗಳು
1.	ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಮೈತ್ರಿ	:	ನೇಪಾಳ
2.	ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ದೇವಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ	:	ಯೆಮೆನ್
3.	ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ರಾಹತ್	:	ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ
4.	ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಗಂಗಾ	:	ಉಕ್ರೇನ್

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಜೋಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು/ವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ/ವೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

415. ಚಿರತೆ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಚಿರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುನೊ ಪಾಲ್ಪುರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮರು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುನೋ ಪಾಲ್ಪುರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನವು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

416. ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಭೆ(UNEA) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- 1972ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಹೋಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಾನವ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

414. Consider the following pairs:

	Operations		Associated countries
1.	Operation Maitri	:	Nepal
2.	Operation Devi Shakti	:	Yemen
3.	Operation Raahat	:	Pakistan
4.	Operation Ganga	:	Ukraine

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

415. With reference to Cheetah Action Plan, consider the following statements:

- Cheetahs will be reintroduced into Kuno Palpur National Park.
- Kuno Palpur National Park is situated in Karnataka.

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

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

416. With reference to United Nations Environment Assembly(UNEA), consider the following statements:

- It was established at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972.
- It is the world's highest-level decision-making body on the environment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

417. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುವು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರಮ ಯೋಗಿ ಮಾನ್-ಧನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ (PM-SYM) ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡವಾಗಿದೆ/ವೆ?

1. ಅವರು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ವಲಯದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು (UW).
2. ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು 18 ಮತ್ತು 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರಬೇಕು
3. ಮಾಸಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ 15000 ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
4. ಅವರು ಹೊಸ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (NPS) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

418. ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ "ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಮಿಷನ್" ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಭಾರತದ 3D ಇಮೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಸ್ರೋದ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ಜಿಯೋ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ISRO ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಉಪಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ 'ನಾಸಾ' ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೆಸರು.
- ಡಿ) ಮಂಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರು ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಗ್ರಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿದೆ.

419. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನವನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
2. ಮಹಿಳೆ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದು
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನ ಮಂಡಳಿ (NSB) ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ನ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳನ್ನು (SSB) ರಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

417. Which of the following are the eligibility criteria for the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Scheme (PM-SYM) ?

1. They should be an unorganised worker (UW).
2. Their age should be between 18 and 40 years
3. Monthly Income Rs 15000 or below
4. They should be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

418. In the context of space missions, what is "Artemis Mission" related to?

- a) A newly launched geoportal of ISRO with 3D imaging capabilities of India
- b) A satellite launch by ISRO for promoting the distance education in India
- c) The name given to NASA's manned mission to the Moon.
- d) A probe related to studying the Asteroids between the Marsh and Jupiter belt.

419. With reference to Surrogacy in India, consider the following statements

1. Surrogacy is legal in India while commercial surrogacy is not allowed in India
2. A woman can act as a surrogate mother only once in her lifetime
3. The Union and State governments are expected to constitute a National Surrogacy board (NSB) and State Surrogacy Boards (SSB) respectively

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

420. ನೀಲಕುರಿಂಜಿ ಹೂವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಅವು ಪೂರ್ವ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿವೆ
2. ಪ್ರತಿ 12 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವು ಅರಳುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

421. PM-DevINE ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಇದನ್ನು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

422. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ, DMH-11 ಎಂಬುದು ಯಾವ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಬದನೆಕಾಯಿ
- ಬಿ) ಹತ್ತಿ
- ಸಿ) ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಜೋಳ
- ಡಿ) ಸಾಸಿವೆ

423. ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯ/UT ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವಿಪತ್ತು ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು (DRIMS) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಲಡಾಖ್
- ಬಿ) ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ
- ಸಿ) ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಡಿ) ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ

424. ಮೀರಜ್ ತಾನ್‌ಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀರಜ್ ಸಿತಾರ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (GI) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಬಿ) ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ
- ಸಿ) ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಬಿಹಾರ

420. With reference to the Neelakurinji Flowers, consider the following statements:

1. They are endemic to eastern ghats
2. They bloom once every 12 years.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

421. Consider the following statements regarding PM-DevINE scheme:

1. The projects under the schemes will include basic infrastructure in all primary healthcare centres and government schools.
2. It will be implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, through the North Eastern Council

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

422. Recently seen in the news, DMH-11 is the other name of which Genetically Modified Crop?

- a) Brinjal
- b) Cotton
- c) Maize
- d) Mustard

423. Which state/UT has recently launched Disaster Reporting and Information Management System (DRIMS) for reporting damages during disasters?

- a) Ladakh
- b) West Bengal
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Assam

424. Which state received Geographical Indication(GI) tags for Miraj Tanpura and Miraj Sitar?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Bihar

425. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಪವರ್ ಐಕಾನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ವಿಜಯ್ ಜೈನ್
- ಬಿ) ನಿಧು ಸಕ್ಸೇನಾ
- ಸಿ) ಕಮಲ್ ಕಿಶೋರ್
- ಡಿ) ಎಸ್. ರಾಮನ್

426. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮೆಲ್ಬೋರ್ನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ಮುಲಾ ಒನ್ (F1) ರೇಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಸೆರ್ಜಿಯೋ ಪೆರೆಜ್
- ಬಿ) ಕಾರ್ಲೋಸ್ ಸೈನ್ಜ್
- ಸಿ) ಚಾರ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಲೆಕ್ಲರ್ಕ್
- ಡಿ) ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಸ್ಟಾಪ್ಪನ್

427. ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು 125 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಅಹೋಮ್ ಜನರಲ್ 'ಲಚಿತ್ ಬೊರ್ಫುಕನ್' ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು?

- ಎ) ಶಿವಸಾಗರ್
- ಬಿ) ದಿಬ್ರುಗಢ
- ಸಿ) ಡಿಸ್ಪುರ್
- ಡಿ) ಜೋರ್ಹತ್

428. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಕಾಮತ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ನೀಡಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ (ಐಐಟಿ) ಬಾಂಬೆ
- ಬಿ) ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಆಫ್ ಹೈಯರ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ (MAHE)
- ಸಿ) ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ (IIM) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
- ಡಿ) ಟಾಟಾ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೋಶಿಯಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಸಸ್ (TISS)

429. ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ (NASA) ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ (JWST) ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಿದ ವಾತಾವರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಕಿ ಎಕ್ಸೋಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ?

- ಎ) TOI-715 b
- ಬಿ) 55 Cancri e
- ಸಿ) ಟೈಟನ್
- ಡಿ) Gaia BH1

430. 2025 ರಲ್ಲಿ 69 ನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (ಯುಎನ್) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ (CSW) ಆಯೋಗವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ
- ಬಿ) ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ
- ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ
- ಡಿ) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ

425. Who recently won the prestigious Times Power Icon Award 2024?

- a) Vijay Jain
- b) Nidhu Saxena
- c) Kamal kishore
- d) S. Raman

426. Who won the Australian Grand Prix Formula One (F1) race held in Melbourne recently?

- a) Sergio Perez
- b) Carlos Sainz
- c) Charles Leclerc
- d) Max Verstappen

427. In which district of Assam did Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveil the 125 feet high statue of Ahom general 'Lachit Borphukan'?

- a) Sivasagar
- b) Dibrugarh
- c) Dispur
- d) Jorhat

428. Which organization conferred an honorary doctorate upon K.V. Kamath?

- a) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay
- b) Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE)
- c) Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore
- d) Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)

429. Name the the rocky exoplanet with an atmosphere that has been recently detected by astronomers using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)?

- a) TOI-715 b
- b) 55 Cancri e
- c) Titan
- d) Gaia BH1

430. Which country has been recently selected by the United Nations (UN) Commission on Status of Women (CSW) to chair the 69th session in 2025?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Singapore
- c) India
- d) United States of America

431.ಯಾವ ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು (AI) ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯೂರೋಮಾರ್ಫಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಕೋಡ್ 'ಹಾಲಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್' ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಮೈಕ್ರೋಸಾಫ್ಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್
- ಬಿ) Apple Inc
- ಸಿ) HP ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್
- ಡಿ) ಇಂಟೆಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್

432."ರೌದ್ರ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕಂ" ಎಂಬ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ 2023 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಕವಿ ಯಾರು?

- ಎ) ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಕುಮಾರ್
- ಬಿ) ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಲ್ರಾ
- ಸಿ) ಸಮೀರ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಭಾ ವರ್ಮ

433.14ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2024 ರಂದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾದ 2024 ರ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನದಿಗಳ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಯಾವುದು?

- ಎ) ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನದಿಗಳು
- ಬಿ) ನೀರು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ
- ಸಿ) ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ
- ಡಿ) ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನೀರು

434.2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

1. ಕರ್ಪೂರಿ ಠಾಕೂರ್
 2. ಲಾಲ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅಡ್ವಾನಿ
 3. ಪಿ ವಿ ನರಸಿಂಹ ರಾವ್
 4. ಚೌಧರಿ ಚರಣ್ ಸಿಂಗ್
 5. ಡಾ ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಥನ್
- ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು
- ಎ) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5
 - ಬಿ) 1, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5
 - ಸಿ) 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5
 - ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5

435.ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರ 'IRAH' ನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆ ಏನು?

- ಎ) ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನಿಮೇಟೆಡ್ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ
- ಬಿ) ಇದು ಚಿತ್ರಕಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ AI ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ
- ಸಿ) ಇದು ದೃಶ್ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ AI ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ
- ಡಿ) ಇದು AI ಅನ್ನು ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

431.Which company has recently built 'Hala Point', the world's largest neuromorphic system code to enable more sustainable Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

- a) Microsoft Corporation
- b) Apple Inc
- c) HP Corporation
- d) Intel Corporation

432.Name the poet who has been recently selected for Saraswati Samman 2023 award for poetic work "Roudra Sathwikam".

- a) Suhas Kumar
- b) Sampooran Singh Kalra
- c) Sameer Abdul
- d) Prabha Varma

433.What was the theme of International Day of Action for Rivers 2024, observed across the globe on 14th March 2024?

- a) Rivers for Biodiversity
- b) Water is instrumental
- c) Women, Water, and Climate Change
- d) Water for All

434.Select the names of Bharat Ratna awardees in 2024

1. karpoori Thakur
 2. Lal Krishna Advani
 3. P V Narasimha Rao
 4. Chaudhary Charan Singh
 5. Dr M S Swaminathan
- Codes:
- a) 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - b) 1, 3, 4 and 5
 - c) 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

435.What is unique about India's first Artificial Intelligence-based Film 'IRAH'?

- a) It features entirely animated characters
- b) It uses AI for scriptwriting and direction
- c) It employs AI for visual effects creation
- d) It integrates AI into the storyline itself

436. ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರಾದ ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಶರ್ಮಾ ಅವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಸಂತೂರ್
- ಬಿ) ಕೊಳಲು
- ಸಿ) ತಬಲಾ
- ಡಿ) ಪಿಟೀಲು

437. RBI ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯು (DIGITA) ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?

- ಎ) ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಸೈಬರ್ ವಂಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು
- ಸಿ) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು
- ಡಿ) ಇ-ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು

438. ಅಮೇಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು "ತಾಪೇಶ್ವರನಾಥ ಧಾಮ" ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಜೈಸ್ ನಗರ
- ಬಿ) ಫರ್ಸತ್‌ಗಂಜ್
- ಸಿ) ಅಕ್ಬರ್‌ಗಂಜ್
- ಡಿ) ಮಿಸ್ರೌಲಿ

439. ಯುದ್ಧಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ವರುಣವು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದ ನಡುವೆ ಜರುಗಿದೆ ?

- ಎ) ರಷ್ಯಾ
- ಬಿ) ಯುಕೆ
- ಸಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್
- ಡಿ) ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎ

440. C-295, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ:

- ಎ) ಎಕ್ಸೋಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್
- ಬಿ) ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ವಾಹನ (UAV)
- ಸಿ) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ
- ಡಿ) ಯುದ್ಧತಂತ್ರದ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ

441. 2023 ರ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು

- ಎ) ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಪಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು
- ಬಿ) ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್
- ಸಿ) ಶಾಕ್ ಸಂಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ
- ಡಿ) ಲೇಸರ್ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

442. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡ ಯುನೆಸ್ಕೋ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ರಾಣಿ ಕಿ ವಾವ್
- ಬಿ) ಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಬುಸಿಯರ್ನ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಕಾರ್ಯ
- ಸಿ) ಖಾಂಗ್‌ಚೆಂಡ್‌ಜೋಂಗಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನ
- ಡಿ) ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು

436. Pandit Shivkumar Sharma, who is a recipient of Padma Vibhushan, is associated with which of the following instruments ?

- a) Santoor
- b) Flute
- c) Tabla
- d) Violin

437. What is the purpose of the Digital India Trust Agency (DIGITA) proposed by RBI?

- a) To promote digital lending apps
- b) To combat cyber fraud and illegal lending apps
- c) To regulate social media platforms
- d) To enhance e-commerce transactions

438. Which of the following Railway stations in Amethi was renamed as "Tapeswarnath Dham"?

- a) Jais City
- b) Fursatganj
- c) Akbarganj
- d) Misrauli

439. Exercise Varuna is a naval exercise between India and

- a) Russia
- b) UK
- c) France
- d) USA

440. C-295, recently seen in the news is related to which of the following:

- a) An exoplanet
- b) An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- c) A guided ballistic missile
- d) A tactical transport aircraft

441. The Nobel Prize in Physics 2023 was awarded for groundbreaking inventions in the field of

- a) Attosecond pulses
- b) Astro Physics
- c) shock synthesis
- d) Laser Physic

442. Which of the following is the most recently added UNESCO World Heritage Site in India?

- a) Rani Ki Vav
- b) Architectural Work of Le Corbusier
- c) Khangchendzonga National Park
- d) Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala

443.ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಫಂಡ್ (TTDF) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಜಾಲಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಹ-ನವೀಕರಣದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು, ಆಮದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ರಫ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

444.ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (SCO) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸಮತೋಲನ ಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
 2. ಇದು ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್‌ನ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ
 3. ಜಪಾನ್ SCO ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

445.ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು "ಸಾಗರ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ್" ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಇದು ಆಳವಾದ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಖನಿಜಗಳ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಹಯೋಗದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಇದು ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಯಾಟಲೈಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (GNSS) ನಲ್ಲಿನ ದೋಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಭೂಮಂಡಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಧನಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೀನುಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ಇದು ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ನೌಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕಾ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉದ್ದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ.

443.With reference to Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) consider the following statements:

1. It aims to create a fund dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness and reliability of publicowned telecommunication networks, leading to improved services for consumers.
2. The scheme also aims to promote technology ownership and indigenous manufacturing, create a culture of technology co-innovation, reduce imports, boost export opportunities and creation of Intellectual Property.

Select the correct statements using the codes given below:

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

444.With reference to the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) consider the following statements:

1. Its main objective is to promote military alliances and counterbalance the influence of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region.
2. It is the successor to the Shanghai Five
3. Japan is one of the member states of the SCO.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

445.Which of the following is the aim of "Sagar Sampark" system?

- a) It is a collaborative initiative that harnesses cutting-edge technologies to facilitate the exploration of deep-sea minerals.
- b) It is a terrestrial based enhancement system that corrects the errors and inaccuracies in the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and provides more accurate positioning information.
- c) It is a comprehensive early warning system that has been developed to detect and monitor storms in the sea, providing crucial alerts to both fishermen and residents of coastal regions.
- d) It is a highly advanced device developed by the Indian Navy with the explicit purpose of equipping submarines and naval vehicles with it.

446. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು MISHTI ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮರು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌರ ಫಲಕಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನ ಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

447. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ

1. ಭಾರತ, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಸ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
2. ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರ ಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ COP26 ಗ್ಲಾಸ್ಕೋ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

448. ಜಲ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ಡ್ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗೋವಾ ಆಗಿದೆ.
3. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

446. Which of the following is the objective of MISHTI Scheme?

- a) The goal is to promote inclusivity in the pension system by ensuring a fair and accessible pension system to all elderly individuals.
- b) Its aim is to undertake comprehensive projects for the reforestation and afforestation of mangrove ecosystems along the coastal districts of India.
- c) Its aim is to promote the installation of solar panels in households by providing subsidies.
- d) Its objective is to revitalize rural public hospitals and improve their capabilities by augmenting the number of physicians and beds.

447. Consider the following statements about Global Biofuels Alliance

1. India, Brazil and the US are the founding members of the alliance.
2. It was launched on the side-lines of COP26 Glasgow Summit with an aim to intensify the use of sustainable biofuels.

Choose the correct statements:

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

448. With reference to Jal Jeevan Mission, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to provide tapped drinking water to all rural households by 2024.
2. Goa has become the first state to provide tap connections in all rural areas.
3. The Ministry of Jal Shakti is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of the scheme.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

449. ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಘ (ASEAN) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್ ASEAN ನ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ.
2. ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 8 ಅನ್ನು ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ದಿನವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು
- ಬಿ) ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು
- ಸಿ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ

450. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳು ಭಾರತ-ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ-ಯುರೋಪ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ (IMEC) ನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

1. ಭಾರತ
 2. USA
 3. ಯುಎಇ
 4. ಇಟಲಿ
 5. ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ
- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿ

451. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (NPS) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. 2004 ರ ನಂತರ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 18-70 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು NPS ಗೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗಬಹುದು.
3. ಹಿಂದೂ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು (HUFs) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು (PIOs) NPS ಗೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

449. With reference to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), consider the following statements:

1. Indonesia, Myanmar and Philippines are among the founding members of ASEAN.
2. 8th of August is observed as the ASEAN Day.
3. ASEAN summit is the highest decision making body and the summit is held once every year.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

450. Which of the following countries are members of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)?

1. India
2. USA
3. UAE
4. Italy
5. Saudi Arabia

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

451. Consider the following statements, with reference to The National Pension System (NPS):

1. It is mandatorily applicable on Central Government employees including Armed Forces recruited after 2004.
2. NPS can be subscribed by any Indian citizen aged between 18-70 years on a voluntary basis.
3. Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) are eligible for subscribing to NPS.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

452.ನಾರ್ಮನ್ ಇ. ಬೋರ್ಲಾಗ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಸ್ವಾತಿ ನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರು 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೂರನೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
2. ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ನಾರ್ಮನ್ ಇ. ಬೋರ್ಲಾಗ್ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ

453.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಾಳವಿಯಾ ಮಿಷನ್ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಇದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
- ಬಿ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
- ಸಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ
- ಡಿ) ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಿಷನ್

454.ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅರ್ಬನ್ (PMAY-U) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಇದನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MoHUA) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
2. ಇದನ್ನು ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಲಿಂಕ್ಡ್ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ (CLSS) ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ವಸತಿ (AHP) ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ವರ್ತಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಇದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3
- ಡಿ) 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

455.G20 ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ತಿರುಗುವ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಈ ಗುಂಪು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
3. G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ "ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

452.With reference to Norman E. Borlaug Award, consider the following statements:

1. Swati Nayak became only the third Indian agriculture scientist to win the award in 2023.
2. It is awarded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
3. It is named after the Nobel laureate scientist Norman E. Borlaug.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

453.Recently Malviya Mission was in news, it is related to which one of the following?

- a) Skill Development programme for minorities
- b) Teachers training Programme
- c) Healthcare initiative in rural areas
- d) Urban area development mission

454.With reference to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U), consider the following statements.

1. It was launched in June 2015 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
2. It is implemented through two verticals namely Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) only.
3. It promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in the name of female members.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

455.Which of the following statements are correct about G20?

1. The G20 Summit is held annually with a rotating presidency, and in 2023, India holds the presidency.
2. The group has a permanent secretariat at Paris, France.
3. The G20 Summit is formally known as the "Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy". Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

456. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಂಪಲಾ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಲಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
- ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ನಂತರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮದ ಚೇತರಿಕೆ
- ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ US-UK ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು

457. WHO ಯ MPOWER ಅಳತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಡೆಂಗ್ಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಹರಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ನೀಡಲಾದ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು.
- ಅವು 2025 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಏಡ್ಸ್ ಮುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಅವು ತಂಬಾಕು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂಬಾಕು ಹೊಗೆಯಿಂದ ಜನರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಅವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿವೆ.

458. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2019 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

459. ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಆದಾಯದ ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿಂಡೋ (SWAMIH) ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ನಿಧಿ I ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾರತದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ವಿಶೇಷ ನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

456. Kampala Declaration that was recently in news, is related to which of the following?

- Labour migration & freedom of association
- Addressing the issue of climate change and human mobility in Africa
- Recovery of tourism post pandemic
- A Framework for a Twenty-First Century US-UK Economic Partnership

457. Which one of the following statements is correct about the MPOWER measures of WHO?

- These are the prescriptive guidelines issued to curb the spread of Dengue and Malaria.
- They talk about achieving the target of an AIDS-free world by 2025.
- They aim to monitor tobacco use and protect people from tobacco smoke.
- They are related to empowering women in the health profession.

458. With reference to the National Medical Commission, consider the following statements:

- It has been constituted by an act of Parliament known as National Medical Commission Act, 2019.
- One of the aims is to improve access to quality and affordable medical education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

459. With reference to the special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) Investment Fund I, consider the following statements:

- The fund is sponsored by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- It is a special fund established in 2019 for the women and weaker sections of the both urban and rural India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

460. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕೆರ್ಚ್ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಾಗಿದೆ?

- ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿಯಾ
- ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ
- ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎ
- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್

461. ಅರಣ್ಯ (ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆ, 2023 ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡುವುದನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ತೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.
- ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

462. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನಡಾ
- ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರ್ವೆ
- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್
- ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್

463. "ಫಾಸ್ಟರ್ 2.0 ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್" ಅನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ?

- ಖೈದಿಗಳ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜೈಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲು.
- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸುಲಭತೆಯನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸಲು.
- ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು.
- ಆಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತರಲು.

460. The Kerch Bridge, recently seen in the news, is a crucial transportation link between which of the following regions?

- Russia and Crimea
- Indonesia and Malaysia
- Mexico and USA
- India and Myanmar

461. Consider the following statements regarding the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023:

- The Act restricts the de-reservation of forest or use of forest land for non-forest purposes
- The proposed changes aim to build forest carbon stock by raising plantations.
- Under the Act, the state government requires prior approval of the central government to assign forest land through a lease.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3

462. Atlantic declaration recently seen in the news, is related to which of the following?

- France and Canada
- Brazil and Norway
- United States of America and United Kingdom
- Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates

463. "FASTER 2.0 portal" launched recently, with which one of the following objectives?

- To promptly inform jail authorities, trial courts, and high courts about court orders for the release of prisoners.
- To speed up the ease of doing business in the country.
- To ease the availability of government services at the doorstep.
- To leverage the benefits of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in the governance process.

464.ಕೊಲಂಬೊ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಕ್ಲೇವ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಭಾರತ, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಿಷಸ್‌ನ ತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಕಡಲ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತು.
2. ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಲ ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

465.ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕ್ರಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಎಮರ್ಜಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ (iCET) ಅನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದವು?

- ಎ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್
- ಬಿ) ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾ
- ಸಿ) ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ
- ಡಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜರ್ಮನಿ

466.ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ (SFSI) 2023 ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ದಿನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನಂತರ ಕೇರಳವಿದೆ.
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರವು ಮೊದಲ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

467.ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದುರ್ಬಲ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಗುಂಪುಗಳು (PVTGs) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪು. PVTG ಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

1. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಟ್ಟ
2. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಕೊರತೆ
3. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವಿಕೆ
4. ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಶ್ಚಲವಾಗಿರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

464. With reference to the Colombo Security Conclave, consider the following statements:

1. It was formed as a trilateral maritime security grouping of India, Sri Lanka and Mauritius.
2. Bangladesh and Maldives were included for maritime cooperation in the region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

465. The Initiative for Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) was launched by which of the following countries?

- a) India and the United States
- b) China and Russia
- c) Japan and South Korea
- d) France and Germany

466. With reference to the State Food Safety Index (SFSI) 2023, consider the following statements:

1. It is released on the occasion of World Food Safety Day.
2. Tamil Nadu has topped the Index followed by Kerala.
3. Among Union territories, Jammu and Kashmir secured the first rank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

467. The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are a group of tribal communities in India. Which of the following factors are considered for their categorization as PVTGs?

1. Pre-agricultural level of technology
2. Lack of primary and secondary education
3. Economic backwardness
4. A declining or stagnant population

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

468. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸತ್ತು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ (ಎರಡನೇ) ಸಂಹಿತಾ ಬಿಲ್ (BNSS) ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ದೇಶದ್ರೋಹವು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾದ ಅಪರಾಧವಲ್ಲ.
2. ಇದು ಮಗುವನ್ನು 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಇದು 2013 ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ವರ್ಮಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

469. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಟ್ರಯಾಂಗಲ್ ದೇಶಗಳು (LTC ಗಳು) ಯಾವುವು?

1. ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್
2. ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ
3. ಚಿಲಿ
4. ಈಕ್ವಡಾರ್
5. ಬೊಲಿವಿಯಾ

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 3, 4 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಡಿ) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

470. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರಳೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಒರಟಾದ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

471. PM ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

1. ಇದು ಇತರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ (OBC) ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ (EBC) ಗಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

468. With reference to the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill (BNSS) which was recently passed by the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

1. Sedition is no longer an offence mentioned in the Bill.
2. It defines a child to mean a person below the age of 18.
3. It considers the recommendations made by the Justice Verma Committee of 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

469. Which among the following are the Lithium Triangle countries (LTCs)?

1. Brazil
2. Argentina
3. Chile
4. Ecuador
5. Bolivia

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

470. With reference to the Purple Revolution in India, consider the following statements:

1. It is a part of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.
2. It covers coarse cereals and pulses partially.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

471. With reference to the PM YASASVI Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is a scholarship program for Other Backward Class (OBC) and Economically Backward Class (EBC) only.
2. It offers both pre-matric and post matric scholarships.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

472. ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಇದು ಬೀಚ್‌ಗಳು, ಮರಿನಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೋಟಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಪರಿಸರ-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ರಾಮ್‌ ಸಮಾವೇಶದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಎನ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

473. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಅನುಪಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಅನುಪಾತವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2011 ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಹರಿಯಾಣವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಅನುಪಾತವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

474. ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ:

- ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024 ಹೊಸ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ FY 2024-2025 ರಿಂದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಲಾಬ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ.
- ರೂ 7 ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ರೂ 10 ಲಕ್ಷದ ನಡುವಿನ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ 10% ತೆರಿಗೆ ದರವಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ:

- 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

475. ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹಸಿರು ಇಂಧನ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ನಗರ ನಿಗಮ ಹರಿದ್ವಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಎಂಬಿಯುಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ?

- ಭಾರತ್ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
- ಖನಿಜ್ ಬಿಡೆಶ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
- THDCIL - UIVNL ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
- ರೆಮಿನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್

472. Consider the following statements regarding the Blue Flag certification:

- It is an eco-label awarded to beaches, marinas, and sustainable boating tourism operators.
- The certification is accorded by UN Environment Program under Ramsar Convention.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

473. With reference to Sex ratio in India, consider the following statements:

- Since Independence, the overall sex ratio has continuously decreased in India.
- As per the 2011 census, Haryana has the lowest sex ratio in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

474. Consider the following statements about new tax regime :

- Budget 2024 has changed the income tax slabs effective FY 2024-2025 under the new income tax regime.
- The 10% tax rate for income between Rs 7 lakh and Rs 10 lakh.

Select the correct answer from the options given below :

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

475. Which company has recently signed an MoU with Nagar Nigam Haridwar to establish a Waste-to-Green Energy Plant?

- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
- Khanij Bidesh India Limited
- THDCIL - UIVNL Energy Company Limited
- Remine India private limited

476.ಜಸ್ವೆ ಎ ಮರ್ಸೆನರಿ: ನನ್ನ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಯಾರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು?

- ಎ) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಮುರ್ಡೇಶ್ವರ ಪುರಿ
- ಬಿ) ವಿಜಯಾದೇವಿ ರಾಣಿ
- ಸಿ) ಕೆ.ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್
- ಡಿ) ದುವ್ವುರಿ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್

477.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ "BOI ರಕ್ಷಕ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್" ಗಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿವೆ?

- ಎ) ಗಡಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಪಡೆ
- ಬಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆ
- ಸಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆ
- ಡಿ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್

478.ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ "2023 ಆಂಟಿಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಲ್ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್: ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ" ಎಂಬ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
- ಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
- ಸಿ) ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪ್ಸ್
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ಯಾನ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕನ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

479.2024 ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ (EPI) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತವು 27.6 ರ EPI ಅಂಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 180 ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 139 ನೇ
- ಬಿ) 113 ನೇ
- ಸಿ) 150 ನೇ
- ಡಿ) 176 ನೇ

480.ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ಫೆಲಿಕ್ಸ್-ಆಂಟೋಯಿನ್ ಟೈಸೆಕೆಡಿ ತಿಶಿಲೋಂಬೊ
- ಬಿ) ಸೀಸರ್ ಬರ್ನಾರ್ಡೋ ಆರೇವಾಲೊ ಡೆ ಲಿಯೊನ್
- ಸಿ) ತಮಸ್ ಸುಲ್ಯೋಕ್
- ಡಿ) ಮಾಟಮೆಲಾ ಸಿರಿಲ್ ರಮಾಫೋಸಾ

481.ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (UN) ವಿಶ್ವ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ (MSME) ದಿನವನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಯಾವಾಗ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?

- ಎ) ಮೇ 29
- ಬಿ) ಜೂನ್ 27
- ಸಿ) ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 25
- ಡಿ) ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 18

476. Who has recently launched the new book titled Just A Mercenary? : Notes from My Life and Career'?

- a) Lakshmi Murdeshwar Puri
- b) Vijayadevi Rane
- c) K.M. Chandrasekhar
- d) Duvvuri Subbarao

477. Which of the following Indian defence forces has recently signed an MoU with the Bank of India for "BOI Rakshak Package"?

- a) Border Security Force
- b) Indian Army
- c) Indian Air Force
- d) Indian Coast Guard

478. Which organisation has recently released the report titled "2023 Antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development: an overview and analysis"?

- a) United Nations Development Programme
- b) World Health Organisation
- c) International Medical Corps
- d) Pan American Health Organization

479. As per the 2024 Environment Performance Index (EPI), India is ranked out of 180 countries with an EPI score of 27.6.

- a) 139th
- b) 113th
- c) 150th
- d) 176th

480. Who has been recently appointed as the President of South Africa?

- a) Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo
- b) César Bernardo Arévalo de León
- c) Tamás Sulyok
- d) Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa

481. When was the United Nations (UN) World Micro-, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME) Day annually observed across the globe?

- a) May 29
- b) June 27
- c) February 25
- d) April 18

482.ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ಟೋಲ್-ಫ್ರೀ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1933 ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಾರ್ಕೋಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ?

- ಎ) ಮಾರ್ಲಿನ್
- ಬಿ) ಸುರಕ್ಷಾ
- ಸಿ) ಮನಸ್
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರವಾಹ

483.ಜುಲೈ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ) ವೈಟ್-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಎಟಿಎಂಗಳ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎಲ್‌ಎ) ಶುಲ್ಕ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಯಾರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು?

- ಎ) ಉಷಾ ಥೋರಟ್
- ಬಿ) ಸುನಿಲ್ ಮೆಹ್ತಾ
- ಸಿ) ಬಿಮಲ್ ಜಲನ್
- ಡಿ) ಎಸ್ ಕೆ ಮೊಹಂತಿ

484.ಜುಲೈ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾದ ವಿಯೆಟ್‌ನಾಂನ ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು (2018-2021) ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) ಸೌಲೋಸ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಚಿಲಿಮಾ
- ಬಿ) ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ರೈಸಿ
- ಸಿ) ಬರ್ನ್ಡ್ ಹಾಲ್ಜೆನ್ಬೀನ್
- ಡಿ) ನ್ಗುಯೆನ್ ಫು ಟ್ರೋಂಗ್

485.ಜುಲೈ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮಾನಿಟರಿ ಫಂಡ್ (IMF) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ 'ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಔಟ್‌ಲುಕ್ (WEO) ಅಪ್‌ಡೇಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತದ GDP (ಒಟ್ಟು ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ) ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು FY25 (2024-25) ಕ್ಕೆ _____ ಆಗಿದೆ?

- ಎ) 7%
- ಬಿ) 6.6%
- ಸಿ) 7.1%
- ಡಿ) 8%

486.ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಆಫ್ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ಸ್ (UEFA) ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ (UEFA ಯುರೋ 2024) 17 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

- ಎ) ನಾರ್ವೆ
- ಬಿ) ಸ್ಪೇನ್
- ಸಿ) ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್
- ಡಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್

487.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ _____ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ?

- ಎ) ಮಡಿಲು
- ಬಿ) ನಾವು ಮನುಜರು
- ಸಿ) ಪಾಠಶಾಲಾ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

482.Name the National Narcotics Helpline with a toll-free number 1933 that has been recently launched by the Union Home Minister Amit Shah.

- a) MARLIN
- b) SURAKSHA
- c) MANAS
- d) PRAVAAH

483.In July 2024, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) established a committee headed to review the fee structure for White-Label ATMs (WLAs)-by

- a) Usha Thorat
- b) Sunil Mehta
- c) Bimal Jalan
- d) SK Mohanty

484.Name the former President of Vietnam (2018-2021) who passed away in July 2024.

- a) Saulos Klaus Chilima
- b) Ebrahim Raisi
- c) Bernd Hölzenbein
- d) Nguyen Phu Trong

485.According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released 'World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update in July 2024, India's GDP(Gross Domestic Product) growth is for FY25(2024-25).

- a) 7%
- b) 6.6%
- c) 7.1%
- d) 8%

486.Who won the 17th edition of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) European Football Championship (UEFA Euro 2024) held in Germany?

- a) Norway
- b) Spain
- c) England
- d) France

487.To foster social harmony, tolerance, and scientific temper in educational institutions across Karnataka the government of Karnataka state set to begin _____ programme in schools

- a) Madilu
- b) Naavu Manujaru
- c) Paatashala
- d) None of the above

488.ಬೃಹತ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ (BBMP) ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2024 ರ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. BBMP ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಲೀಸ್ ಅವಧಿ 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳು.

2. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ:

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
- ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

489.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು 'ಭೀಮಾ ಪಲ್ಸ್' ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಟರ್ಡಲ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

- ಎ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
- ಬಿ) ಧಾರವಾಡ
- ಸಿ) ಬೀದರ್
- ಡಿ) ಕಲಬುರಗಿ

490.ಮೇ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಮಾಲ್ತಿ ಜೋಷಿ ಅವರು 90 ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾದರು. ಮಾಲ್ತಿ ಜೋಷಿ ಅವರು 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ (ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ) ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದರು?

- ಎ) ಕಲೆ
- ಬಿ) ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
- ಸಿ) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಸಮಾಜ ಕಾರ್ಯ

491.ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಸಫಾಯಿ ಅಪ್ನಾವೋ, ಬಿಮಾರಿ ಭಾಗೋ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು?

- ಎ) ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರೀ ಮಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಪಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸನ್ನದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರೀ ಮಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಪಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲು ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸನ್ನದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸಿ) ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲು ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸನ್ನದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು
- ಡಿ) ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸನ್ನದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು

488.Consider the following statements regarding Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) Estate Management Rules 2024.

- 1. Maximum Lease Period is 30 years for BBMP immovable properties.
- 2. Permitted Sales Only to government departments, public sector undertakings, and government owned organizations.

Select the correct statements from the option given below:

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

489.The Karnataka State Pulses Development Board is expanding its operations for the 'Bhima Pulse' brand of tur dal with focus on establishing own processing units in

- a) Bengaluru
- b) Dharwad
- c) Bidar
- d) Kalaburagi

490.In May 2024, Padma Shri Awardee Malti Joshi has passed away at the age of 90. Malti Joshi received the Padma Shri award in 2018 in (field).

- a) Art
- b) Literature and Education
- c) Public Affairs
- d) Social Work

491.What is the main objective of the Safai Apnao, Bimaari Bhagao campaign of Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry?

- a) Enhance the preparedness of Rural Local Bodies to handle the challenges posed by heavy rainfall and heightened health risks during monsoon season.
- b) Enhance the preparedness of Urban Local Bodies to handle the challenges posed by heavy rainfall and heightened health risks during monsoon season.
- c) Enhance the preparedness of Urban Local Bodies to handle the challenges posed by air pollution
- d) Enhance the preparedness of Local Bodies to handle the challenges posed by water pollution

492. UN-ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಶುಗರ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (ISO) ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ಲಂಡನ್
 ಬಿ) ಜಿನೀವಾ
 ಸಿ) ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್
 ಡಿ) ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್
493. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
 ಎ) ಕಡಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆ
 ಬಿ) ಕಡಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು ಬೇಳೆ
 ಸಿ) ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದಿನ ಬೇಳೆ
 ಡಿ) ಕಡಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದಿನ ಬೇಳೆ
494. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024-25 ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ವಿಕ್ಸಿತ್ ಭಾರತ್' ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಆದ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಎ) 10
 ಬಿ) 8
 ಸಿ) 9
 ಡಿ) 6
495. 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದವರು ಯಾರು?
 ಎ) ಮುರಳಿ ಶ್ರೀಶಂಕರ್
 ಬಿ) ಪರಮಜೀತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್
 ಸಿ) ಮನು ಭಾಕರ್
 ಡಿ) ನೀರಜ್ ಚೋಪ್ರಾ
496. ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮುರ್ಮು ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ ಹಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು?
 ಎ) ಅಮೃತ ಮಂಟಪ
 ಬಿ) ಫ್ರೀಡಂ ಹಾಲ್
 ಸಿ) ಅಶೋಕ್ ಮಂಡಪ
 ಡಿ) ಗಣತಂತ್ರ ಮಂಟಪ
497. ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ "ದಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ 2024(SOFO 2024): ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ-ವಲಯ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಗಳು" ಎಂಬ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ?
 ಎ) ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ವೈಡ್ ಫಂಡ್ (WWF)
 ಬಿ) ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (FAO)
 ಸಿ) ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಚರ್ (IUCN)
 ಡಿ) ಹಸಿರು ಹವಾಮಾನ ನಿಧಿ (GCF)

492. Where is the headquarter of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO), a UN-affiliated body?
 a) London
 b) Geneva
 c) New York
 d) Paris
493. On which of the following grains central Government imposes stock limits till September 2024 ?
 a) Channa and Tur Dal
 b) Channa and Moong Dal
 c) Tur and Urad Dal
 d) Channa and Urad Dal
494. How many budget priorities in pursuit of 'Viksit Bharat' are mention in Union Budget 2024-25 ?
 a) 10
 b) 8
 c) 9
 d) 6
495. Who won India's first medal at the Paris Olympics in 2024 ?
 a) Murali Sreeshankar
 b) Paramjeet Singh
 c) Manu Bhaker
 d) Neeraj Chopra
496. Indian President Droupadi Murmu renamed the Durbar Hall at Rashtrapati Bhavan as
 a) Amrit Mandap
 b) Freedom Hall
 c) Ashok Mandap
 d) Ganatantra Mandap
497. Which organisation has recently released a report titled "The State of the World's Forest 2024(SOFO 2024): forest-sector innovations towards a more sustainable future", stating that India secured 3rd rank among the countries with the most significant forest area gains during 2010 to 2020 period ?
 a) World Wide Fund (WWF)
 b) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
 c) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
 d) Green Climate Fund (GCF)

498. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?
 ಎ) ಜೂನ್ 27
 ಬಿ) ಜುಲೈ 26
 ಸಿ) ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 27
 ಡಿ) ಜೂನ್ 26

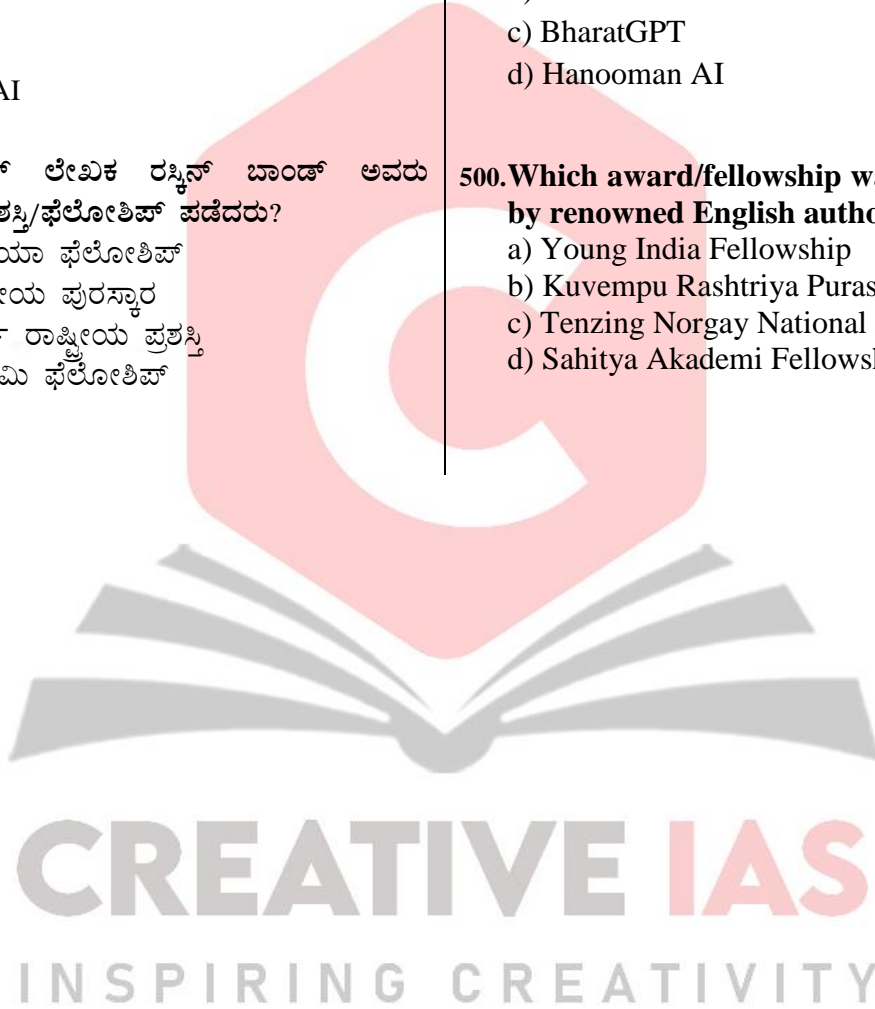
499. 12 ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ 98 ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3AI ಹೋಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀತಾ ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ಕೇರ್ (SML) ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ AI ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಯಾವುದು?
 ಎ) IndiaAI
 ಬಿ) ಅಸೆರ್ಟ್ AI
 ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ್ GPT
 ಡಿ) ಹನೂಮಾನ್ AI

500. ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಲೇಖಕ ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅವರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ/ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಪಡೆದರು?
 ಎ) ಯಂಗ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್
 ಬಿ) ಕುವೆಂಪು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ
 ಸಿ) ತೆನ್‌ಜಿಂಗ್ ನಾರ್ಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ
 ಡಿ) ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್

498. International Day for Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystem is observed on :
 a) June 27
 b) July 26
 c) August 27
 d) June 26

499. Name the AI platform that has been recently launched jointly by 3AI Holding and Seetha Mahalaxmi Healthcare (SML) in 98 global languages, including 12 Indian languages.
 a) IndiaAI
 b) Assert AI
 c) BharatGPT
 d) Hanooman AI

500. Which award/fellowship was recently received by renowned English author Ruskin Bond ?
 a) Young India Fellowship
 b) Kuvempu Rashtriya Puraskar
 c) Tenzing Norgay National Award
 d) Sahitya Akademi Fellowship





ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Student Name (ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು)

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E-mail (ಇ-ಮೇಲ್)

Test batch No (ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ

D

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಸಮಯ:

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ: ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 1

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು: 500



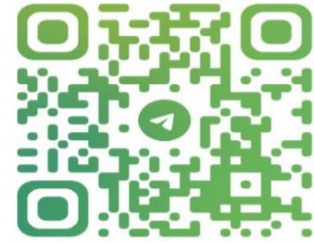
MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE

PART - 02

ENGLISH SYNOPSIS

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**“If you want to shine like a sun.
First burn like a sun.”**

- A.P.J Abdul Kalam



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1. Ans : (d)

- A successful training launch of a medium-range ballistic missile, Agni-1 was carried out by the Strategic Forces Command from APJ Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha.
- Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was conceived by renowned scientist Dr A P J Abdul Kalam to enable India to attain self-sufficiency in the field of missile technology
- The missiles developed under the programme were:
 - Short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile (Prithvi)
 - Intermediate-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile (Agni)
 - Short-range low-level surface-to-air missile (Trishul)
 - Medium-range surface-to-air missile (Akash)
 - Third generation anti-tank missile (Nag)

2. ANS : (d)

- Recently, the US Congress Committee recommended introducing legislation to give India 'NATO plus five' defence status.
- NATO Plus, currently NATO Plus 5 is a security arrangement that brings together NATO and five aligned nations-Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel and South Korea- to boost defence cooperation and intelligent ties.

About North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- NATO, also called the North Atlantic Alliance , is an intergovernmental military alliance.
- Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium
- Background: It was established by 12 countries from Europe and North America with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty (also known as Washington Treaty) in 1949 in Washington DC, to provide collective security against the Soviet Union attack in the aftermath of World War II.
- Collective defence: According to Article 5, NATO works on the principle of collective defence, where an attack on any NATO member is considered an attack on all NATO members, so far, Article 5 has been invoked once in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001.
- Members: It comprises 31 member states- two North American Countries (USA and Canada) 28 European countries and one eurasian country (Turkey). Finland became the 31st member in 2023.

3. ANS : (d)

- Recently, the Defence Acquisition Council approved the procurement of 31 armed MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) from the USA.

MQ-9 Reaper:

- The MQ-9 Reaper is a large unmanned aircraft manufactured by military contractor, General Atomics. It is remotely operated by a two-person team, consisting of a pilot and an aircrew member who operates sensors and guides weapons.
- Of the 31 UAVs to be procured, 15 are meant for the Indian Navy, with eight each for the Army and Air Force. The total cost, estimated to be more than \$3 billion, also includes maintenance, overhaul and repair of the platforms.

4. ANS : (b)

Amrit Bharat Station scheme

- The Amrit Bharat Station scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long term vision.
- Facilities Planned under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:
 - Provision for Roof Plaza to be created in future.
 - Free Wi-Fi, space for 5G mobile towers.
 - Smooth access by widening of roads, removal of unwanted structures, properly designed signages, dedicated pedestrian pathways, well planned parking areas, improved lighting etc.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- High level platforms (760-840 mm) at all stations with a length of 600 metres.
- Special amenities for the disabled.

5. ANS : (b)

'Meri Policy Mere Hath'

- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana scheme will be launching a doorstep distribution drive to deliver crop insurance policies to the farmers 'Meri Policy Mere Hath in all implementing States.
- It is aimed at motivating all farmers in the country to insure their crops.
 - Under this program, every farmer who has taken insurance under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) will get the policy documents at their doorstep.

6. Ans : (a)

- **In News:** The Government of India has extended the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme beyond March 2022.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** PM SVANidhi is a Central Sector Scheme to facilitate street vendors to access affordable working capital loans for resuming their livelihood activities, after the easing of the lockdown.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** PM SVANidhi has been extended with the following provisions:
 - Extension of lending period till December 2024;
 - Introduction of 3rd loan of up to ₹50,000 in addition to 1st & 2nd loans of ₹10,000 and ₹20,000 respectively.
 - To extend the 'SVANidhi Se Samridhi' component for all beneficiaries of PM SVANidhi scheme across the country.

7. ANS : (b)

About G20

- Origin:
 - The G20 was formed in 1999 in the backdrop of the financial crisis of the late 1990s that hit East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular.
 - Its aim was to secure global financial stability by involving middle-income countries.
 - As stated by the official G20 Website:
- "On the advice of the G7 Finance Ministers, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors began holding meetings to discuss the response to the global financial crisis that occurred,"

Objectives:

- Policy coordination between its members in order to achieve global economic stability, sustainable growth;
- To promote financial regulations that reduce risks and prevent future financial crises; and
- To create a new international financial architecture.
- Members & guests:
 - Members:
- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union.
- Spain is also invited as a permanent guest.
 - Others:
- Each year, the Presidency invites guest countries, which take full part in the G20 exercise. Several international and regional organizations also participate, granting the forum an even broader representation.
- Together, the G20 countries include:

- 60 percent of the world's population,
- 80 percent of global GDP, and
- 75 percent of global trade.

Why in News?

The **18th G20 Summit** was held in **New Delhi, India** on September 9th and 10th, 2023. The summit was the **first time India hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit**.

- The theme of the summit was "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**", which means "**The world is one family**".
- G20 Leaders' New Delhi Declaration achieved unanimous consensus, addressing diverse global issues, from Russia-Ukraine tensions to sustainable development, food security, and launching the Global Biofuel Alliance.

What are the Major Outcomes of G20 Summit 2023?

- **Admittance of the African Union (G20 now G21):**
 - The G20 leaders agreed to **admit the African Union as a permanent member** of the G20, which is a major step towards increasing the representation of developing countries in the forum.
 - **The Impact of AU's Inclusion in G20:**
 - The AU's membership in the G20 offers an opportunity to reshape global trade, finance, and investment and would provide a greater voice to the Global South within the G20.
 - It allows African interests and perspectives to be heard and recognized within the G20.
- **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA):**
 - **About:**
 - GBA is an **India-led initiative** that aims to develop an alliance of governments, international organizations, and industry to **promote the adoption of biofuels**.
 - The initiative seeks to position biofuels as a key component of the **energy transition and contribute to job creation and economic growth**.
 - It will help accelerate India's existing biofuels programs such as **PM-JIVANYojna, SATAT, and GOBARdhan scheme**.
 - As per IEA, there will be 3.5-5x biofuels growth potential by 2050 due to **Net Zero targets**, creating a huge opportunity for India.

India – Middle East – Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC):

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Governments of India, the US, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, the UAE, France, Germany and Italy to establish the IMEC.
- IMEC is part of a broader initiative called the **Partnership for Global Infrastructure Investment (PGII)**.
 - The PGII was initially introduced during the **G7 summit in the UK in June 2021**.
 - PGII aims to **finance infrastructure projects in developing countries** through a combination of public and private investments.

8. ANS : (a)

- **In News:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) research company OpenAI announced ChatGPT.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** ChatGPT is a prototype dialogue-based AI chatbot capable of understanding natural human language and generating impressively detailed human-like written text.
 - It is the latest evolution of the GPT – or Generative Pre-Trained Transformer – family of text-generating AIs.
 - It is trained using a machine learning technique called Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF).
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** ChatGPT has been developed by OpenAI, which is a research institute and company that focuses on developing artificial intelligence technology in a responsible and safe way.
 - It was founded in 2015 by a group of entrepreneurs and researchers, including Elon Musk, Sam

9. Ans : (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Ministry of Finance has circulated the draft scheme for a one-time settlement of contractual disputes in which an arbitral award is under challenge called Vivad se Vishwas. It is aimed at promoting ease of doing business.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Scheme will apply to disputes where one of the parties is either the Government of India or its bodies like public sector banks, public sector financial institutions, central public sector enterprises, Union territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi. It will also cover all organisations where the central government has a shareholding of 50% like Metro Corporation.
- **Statement 3 is not correct -** Disputes, where claims are raised against procuring entities along with some other party like the State Government or private party will not be eligible under the scheme.

10. Ans : (b)

Budget 2023-24

Statement 1 is not correct:

- ODOPs (One District, One Product): States to be encouraged to set up a Unity Mall for promotion and sale of their own and also all other states' ODOPs (One District, One Product), GI products and handicrafts.

Statement 2 is correct.

- Atmanirbhar Clean Plant Program: The program to be launched to boost availability of diseasefree, quality planting material for high value horticultural crops.

Statement 3 is not correct:

- Vibrant Villages Programme: Tourism infrastructure and amenities to be facilitated in border villages through the Vibrant Villages Programme.

11. Ans : (a)

Startup20 Engagement Group

About:

- The Startup 20 Engagement Group is a new addition to the G20 engagement groups proposed under India's presidency. Hence statement 2 is correct.
 - The group is India's innovation to the G20 movement, it's the first engagement group which drives technology, innovation, and the start of movement. Hence statement 1 is correct.

Aim:

- The group aims to create a global narrative for supporting startups and enabling synergies between startups, corporates, investors, innovation agencies and other key ecosystem stakeholders.

Functioning along the B20 Engagement Group:

- In the new architecture, while the existing B20 Engagement Group continues its focus on corporations, the Startup20 takes on the policy issues concerning the global startup ecosystem, with the necessary linkages between the two groups. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

12. Ans : (c)

- Recently, the 11th edition of the World Happiness Report was released by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). For the sixth year running, Finland was named the world's happiest country. India was ranked 126 of the 137 countries on the list.
- The report usually ranks 150 countries based on several factors such as real GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity and perceptions of corruption.

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN):

- The SDSN mobilises global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical problem solving for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement.
- Launched in 2012.
- It was established under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General.
- The SDSN and the Bertelsmann Stiftung have been publishing the annual Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Index & Dashboards Global Report since 2016.

What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)?

- The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** also known as the Global Goals, were **adopted by the United Nations in 2015** as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, **Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)** and discrimination against women and girls.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



13. ANS : (a)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** In May 2016, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG), introduced the ‘Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana’ (PMUY) as a flagship scheme with an objective to make clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households
- **Statement 2 is correct:** An adult woman belonging to a poor household and not having LPG connection in her household, will be eligible under UJJWALA 2.0. The beneficiaries should belong to any of the following categories:
 - Eligible as per SECC 2011 list.
 - Belongs to SC/ST households, be a beneficiary of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes (MBC), Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes, People residing in river Islands (Beneficiary will submit supporting document).
 - If she is not falling in the above 2 categories, then she can stake her claim to be a beneficiary under Poor household by submitting 14-point declaration (as per prescribed format).

14. Ans : (c)

PM MITRA Scheme

- The seven Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) parks will be set up at Greenfield or Brownfield sites located in different states.
- It will be developed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which will be owned by the State Government and the Government of India in a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Mode.

PM Mitra Scheme

- The Indian government announced its **PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) scheme to set up mega textile parks across seven states in India.**
- The parks are expected to attract significant investment and create numerous jobs, providing state-of-the-art infrastructure for the textile sector.
- The scheme was **announced in October 2021 and will be implemented by 2026-27.**

Features of PM MITRA scheme

- I. The PM MITRA scheme aims to **provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for the textile sector**, attracting investment and creating jobs.
- II. Under the scheme, **seven mega textile parks will be set up in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh.**
- III. The Ministry of Textiles evaluated the eligibility of the states and sites based on objective criteria such as **connectivity, existing ecosystem, textiles, industry policy, infrastructure, utility services, etc.**
- IV. The PM MITRA Parks represents a distinctive model in which the central and state governments will collaborate to boost investment, foster innovation, create job opportunities, and eventually turn India into a major hub for textile production and exports.

15. Ans: C) B,C,E,A,D

Explanation:

India has seen a **total of nine Nobel Prize laureates** from **1913 to 2023**. The first Indian to achieve this prestigious honor was **Rabindranath Tagore**, who was awarded the **Nobel Prize in 1913** for his exceptionally moving, original and exquisite poetry. India has seen a total of nine Nobel Prize laureates from 1913 to 2023, in the following fields:

- **Literature:** Rabindranath Tagore (1913)
- **Physics:** C. V. Raman (1930), Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar (1983)
- **Physiology or Medicine:** Har Gobind Khorana (1968)
- **Peace:** Mother Teresa (1979), Kailash Satyarthi (2014)
- **Economics:** Amartya Sen (1998), Abhijit Banerjee (2019)

More Information:**History of the Nobel Prize**

- The Nobel Prize, established in 1901 to honor the memory of Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, is awarded to individuals who have made significant contributions for the betterment of humanity. This prestigious award is usually offered in six different fields, that is literature, Physics, Chemistry, Economic, Science, Peace and Physiology or Medicine.
- When Alfred Nobel died in 1896, in his will he passed on his asset to be used for the establishment of prizes which are names "Nobel Prizes". The Nobel Prize was first awarded in 1901. In 1968, a central bank of Sweden, that is, Sveriges Riksbank funded the establishment of the Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences. From then onwards, the Nobel Prizes are awarded in six different fields.





Nobel Prize 2023 Winners List

- The Nobel Prize Winners 2023 are provided below on this Nobel Prize Winners 2023 page along with

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their winning category. Refer to the Nobel prize winners in 2023 given below for easy remembrance of the competitive exam preparation. These are pictures of Nobel Prize winners in 2023 for the Nobel Prize winners in Chemistry 2023, Nobel Prize winners in Physics 2023, Nobel Prize winners in Literature 2023, Nobel prize winners in economics 2023, Nobel prize winners for peace 2023, Nobel Prize winners in physiology and Medicine 2023.

List Of Nobel Prize Winners 2023

Category	Nobel Prize Winners 2023 Name With Country	Awarded For
Nobel Prize Winners 2023 For Physiology or Medicine	Katalin Karikó (Hungary) and Drew Weissman (USA) 	"for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19"
The Nobel Prize 2023 In Physics	Pierre Agostini (France) , Ferenc Krausz (Hungary) and Anne L'Huillier (France) 	"for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter"
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2023	Moungi G. Bawendi (America) Louis E. Brus (America) Alexei I. Ekimov (Russia) 	"for the discovery and synthesis of quantum dots"
Nobel Prize For Literature 2023	Jon Fosse (Norway) 	"for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable".
Nobel Peace Prize 2023 Winner	Narges Mohammadi (Iran)	"for her fight against the oppression of women in Iran and her fight to promote human rights and freedom for all"

		
Nobel Prize in Economics 2023	Claudia Goldin (USA) 	"for having advanced our understanding of women's labour market outcomes"

16. Ans: B) West Bengal

Explanation:

The Indian Museum, located in Kolkata, West Bengal, is the largest and oldest museum in India. It was established on February 2, 1814, by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, making it over 200 years old. The museum is situated on Chowringhee Road and covers an area of approximately 93,000 square feet. **Hence option B is correct.**

More Information:

List of Museums in India (State-wise)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Name	Location
Anthropological Museum	Port Blair
Samudrika (Naval Marine Museum)	Delanipur

Andhra Pradesh

Name	Location
Bhagwan Mahavir Government Museum	Kadapa
INS Kursura	Visakhapatnam
Victoria Jubilee Museum	Vijayawada
Visakha Museum(Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation Museum)	Visakhapatnam
Salar Jung Museum	Darushifa
Birla Science Museum	Hyderabad
Nizam Museum	Hyderabad
AP State Archaeology Museum or Hyderabad Museum	Hyderabad

Arunachal Pradesh

Name	Location
Jawaharlal Nehru Museum	Itanagar

Assam

Name	Location
Assam State Museum,	Guwahati
Mayong Central Museum and Emporium	Mayong
Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra	Guwahati

Bihar

Name	Location
Patna Museum	Patna
Bihar Museum	Patna
Gandhi Smriti Sangrahalaya	Bhitharwa
Gaya Museum	Gaya
Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh Museum	Darbhangha
Chandra Shekhar Singh Museum	Jamui
Srikrishna Science Centre	Patna
Bihar Police Museum	Patna
Rajendra Smriti Sangrahalaya (Rajendra Memorial Museum)	Patna

Chandigarh

Name	Location
Government Museum and Art Gallery	Chandigarh
International Dolls Museum	Chandigarh
Museum of Evolution of Life	Chandigarh

National Capital Territory of Delhi

Name	Location
Indian Air Force Museum	Palam, Delhi
Eternal Gandhi Multimedia Museum	New Delhi
National Gandhi Museum	New Delhi
National Gallery of Modern Art	New Delhi
National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum	New Delhi
National Museum	New Delhi
National Museum of Natural History	New Delhi
National Rail Museum	New Delhi
National Science Centre	Delhi
Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	New Delhi
Parliament Museum	New Delhi
Teen Murti Bhavan	New Delhi
Sanskriti Kendra Museum	Delhi
Shankar's International Dolls Museum	Delhi

Goa

Name	Location
Goa Chitra Museum	Benaulim
Goa Science Centre	Panaji
Goa State Museum	Panaji
Naval Aviation Museum	Vasco da Gama

Gujarat

Name	Location
Baroda Museum & Picture Gallery	Vadodara
Calico Museum of Textiles	Ahmedabad
Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya	Ahmedabad
Gujarat Science City	Ahmedabad
Lalbai Dalpatbhai Museum	Ahmedabad

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Kaba Gandhi No Delo	Rajkot
Kirti Mandir	Porbandar
Kutch Museum	Bhuj
Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum	Vadodara
Sabarmati Ashram	Ahmedabad
Sanskar Kendra	Ahmedabad
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial	Ahmedabad
Swaminarayan Museum	Ahmedabad
Watson Museum	Rajkot

Haryana

Name	Location
Dharohar Museum	Kurukshetra University

Himachal Pradesh

Name	Location
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives	Dharamsala
Shivalik Fossil Park	Saketi

Jammu and Kashmir

Name	Location
Munshi Aziz Bhat Museum of Central Asian and Kargil Trade Artifacts	Kargil
Dogra Art Museum	Jammu

Jharkhand

Name	Location
Ranchi Science Centre	Ranchi
State Museum	Jharkhand

Karnataka

Name	Location
Government Museum	Bangalore
Kempegowda Museum	Bangalore
Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore
HAL heritage and Aerospace Museum	Bangalore
Law Museum	Bangalore
Regional Museum of Natural History	Mysore
Folklore Museum	Mysore
Jayachamarajendra Museum	Mysore
Mysore Rail Museum	Mysore
Government Museum(Shivappa Nayaka Palace)	Shivamogga

Kerala

Name	Location
Arakkal Museum	Ayikkara
Teak Museum	Nilambur
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Police Museum	Kollam
Krishnapuram Palace	Kayamkulam
Indo-Portuguese Museum	Kochi
Vallathol Museum, Thrissur	Thrissur

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Mural Art Museum	Thrissur
Archaeological Museum, Thrissur	Thrissur
Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda Museum	Thrissur
Indian Business Museum	Kozhikode
Kerala Soil Museum	Thiruvananthapuram
Napier Museum	Thiruvananthapuram
Pazhassi Raja Archaeological Museum	Kozhikode
Wayanad Heritage Museum	Ambalavayal
Hill Palace	Thrippunithura

Madhya Pradesh

Name	Location
Bharat Bhavan	Bhopal
Regional Science Centre	Bhopal
Remember Bhopal Museum	Bhopal
Central Museum	Indore
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	Bhopal
Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum	Dhubela
Rani Durgavati Museum	Jabalpur

Maharashtra

Name	Location
Prince of Wales Museum (Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya)	Mumbai
National Gallery of Modern Art	Mumbai
Nehru Planetarium	Mumbai
Nehru Science Center	Mumbai
Ballard Bunder Gatehouse	Mumbai
Bhau Daji Lad Museum	Mumbai
Cavalry Tank Museum	Ahmednagar
Coin Museum	Nasik
Cowasji Jehangir Hall	Mumbai
Darshan Museum	Pune
Joshi's Museum of Miniature Railway	Pune
Mahatma Phule Museum	Pune
Mani Bhavan	Mumbai
Nagpur Central Museum	Nagpur
Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum	Pune
Raman Science Centre	Nagpur
National Maritime Museum	Mumbai
Shree Chhatrapati Shahu Museum	Kolhapur
Siddhagiri Gramjivan Museum (Kaneri Math), Kolhapur	Kolhapur

Manipur

Name	Location
Manipur State Museum	Imphal
Sekta Archaeological Living Museum	Imphal

Mizoram

Name	Location
Mizoram State Museum	Aizawl

Odisha

Name	Location
Odisha State Museum	Bhubaneswar
Regional Museum of Natural History	Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Punjab

Name	Location
Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports(National Institute of Sports)	Patiala
Sanghol Museum	Sanghol
Sikh Ajaibghar	Balongi

Rajasthan

Name	Location
City Palace Museum	Jaipur
Albert Hall Museum	Jaipur
Archaeological Museum – Amer	Jaipur
Govt. Museum,	Ajmer
Bharatiya Lok Kala Museum,	Udaipur
Govt. Museum, Bharatpur	Bharatpur
Govt. Museum,	Alwar
Govt. Museum	Jodhpur
Mehrangarh Museum	Jodhpur
Umaid Bhavan Palace Museum	Jodhpur

Sikkim

Name	Location
Namgyal Institute of Tibetology,	Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

Name	Location
Gandhi Memorial Museum	Madurai
Gass Forest Museum	Coimbatore
Government Museum(Madras Museum)	Chennai
Government Museum	Karur
Government Museum	Cuddalore
Government Museum	Pudukkottai
Mahakavi Bharathi Memorial Library	Erode
Regional Railway Museum	Chennai
Railway Heritage Centre	Tiruchirappalli
Government Museum	Tiruchirappalli

Telangana

Name	Location
Alampur Museum, Alampur	Mahbubnagar
AP State Archeology Museum(Hyderabad Museum)	Hyderabad
Birla Science Museum	Hyderabad
Salar Jung Museum	Darushifa

Tripura

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Name	Location
Tripura Government Museum	,Agartala

Uttar Pradesh

Name	Location
Allahabad Museum	Allahabad
Kanpur Sangrahalaya(Kanpur Museum)	Kanpur
Government Museum(Mathura museum)	Mathura
Sarnath Museum	Varanasi
Jhansi Museum	Jhansi
Anand Bhavan	Allahabad

West Bengal

Name	Location
Birla Industrial & Technological Museum	Kolkata
Gurusaday Museum	Kolkata
Indian Museum	Kolkata
Malda Museum	English Bazar
Rabindra Museum	Kalimpong
National Museum	Kolkata
Netaji Museum	Kolkata
Victoria Memorial Hall	

17. Ans: (b) “Dream of Winter, Love among Asia”

Explanation:

- “Dream of Winter, Love among Asia”. The slogan aims to capture the spirit of unity, sportsmanship, and the passion for winter sports among Asian countries. **Hence option B is correct.**

More Information:

- The 9th Asian Winter Games, scheduled for 2025, unveiled its core symbols in Heilongjiang, China. The official slogan, "Dream of Winter, Love among Asia," reflects unity and sportsmanship, embodying the passion for winter sports across Asian countries. Mascots "Binbin" and "Nini," Siberian tiger cubs, symbolize the Games' vitality. The emblem, named "Breakthrough," creatively merges Chinese culture and Olympic symbols, featuring a speed skater, lilac flower, and dancing ribbons. This fusion represents speed, beauty, and cultural significance, embodying the dynamic spirit of the Asian Winter Games.

18. Ans: (a) Varanasi and Prayagraj

Explanation:

- Varanasi and Prayagraj. These two cities were recognized as the best and cleanest Ganga towns in the survey. **Hence option A is correct.**

More Information:

- In a prestigious ceremony hosted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), the **Swachh Survekshan Awards 2023** witnessed President Droupadi Murmu conferring accolades to 13 distinguished awardees across various cleanliness categories.
- Cleanest City Title: Indore and Surat Joint Winners Indore, for the remarkable **seventh consecutive time**, secured the cleanest city title. However, this year, it shared the honors with Surat, marking a unique joint victory. The President, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, presented the awards at the Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

Top Performers in Other Categories

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- **Cities with Population under 1 Lakh:** Sasvad, Patan, and Lonavala claimed the top three spots.
- **Cleanest Cantonment Board:** Mhow Cantonment Board in Madhya Pradesh emerged as the top performer.
- **Cleanest Ganga Towns:** Varanasi and Prayagraj received recognition as the best and cleanest Ganga towns.
- **Best Performing States:** Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh secured the top three awards for their outstanding performance.
- **Safaimitra Surakshit Sheher:** Chandigarh received the award for the Best Safaimitra Surakshit Sheher.

Swachh Survekshan 2023 Highlights

- The President launched the **Swachh Survekshan 2023 dashboard** during the ceremony.
- A total of 110 awards were bestowed, celebrating excellence in cleanliness initiatives.
- The theme for the Cleanliness Survey 2024 is “**Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.**”
- The ceremony was attended by Union Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Hardeep Singh Puri and other dignitaries.

19. Ans: (d) Both (a) and (b)

Explanation:

- The PM GatiShakti Summit was a collaboration between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI). **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

- The **PM GatiShakti Summit**, a collaboration between the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), unfolded in New Delhi, marking a significant milestone in India's infrastructure development strategy.

Inauguration and Distinguished Speakers

- The event's inauguration witnessed the presence of eminent figures including officials from the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and key representatives from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI). Notable speakers included Secretary, DPIIT, Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh, and Special Secretary, Logistics Division, DPIIT, Smt. Sumita Dawra, among others.

Transformative Vision of PM GatiShakti

- Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh articulated the transformative potential of the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan in reshaping India's logistics landscape. He underscored the comprehensive approach of the plan, aligned with India's growth trajectory, emphasizing structural reforms and strategic investments in infrastructure.

Global Outreach and Collaborative Endeavors

- In line with India's commitment to global partnerships, the DPIIT highlighted the intention to position PM GatiShakti as a global public good, fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange beyond national borders.

20. Ans: (d) Anmol Kharb

Explanation:

- Anmol Kharb delivered a stellar performance in the decisive match, securing India's maiden continental triumph at the Badminton Asia Team Championships 2024. Her outstanding performance against a significantly higher-ranked opponent highlighted her maturity and talent, crucial for clinching the gold medal. **Hence option D is correct.**

More Information:

- In an unforgettable showdown at **Shah Alam, Malaysia**, the Indian women's badminton team etched their names into history by clinching a historic gold medal at the **Badminton Asia Team Championships 2024**. This victory marks a groundbreaking moment in India's badminton journey, as the team emerged victorious against Thailand with a thrilling 3-2 scoreline. The finale saw 17-year-old Anmol Kharb deliver a stellar performance in the decisive match, securing India's maiden continental triumph.

India's Maiden Continental Triumph

- This victory represents a significant leap from India's previous achievements in the continental competition, notably improving upon the men's team's bronze medals in 2016 and 2020. It underscores India's rising stature in Asian badminton and establishes a new standard for the nation's participation in future competitions.

The Path to Glory

- The foundation of India's success was laid by PV Sindhu, a two-time Olympic medallist and the world's No. 11, who triumphed over Thailand's Supanida Katethong. Sindhu's victory was pivotal, setting a positive tone for the team. Following suit, Treesa Jolly and Gayatri Gopichand clinched a crucial win against their higher-ranked Thai opponents, demonstrating the depth and resilience within India's badminton ranks.
- Despite Thailand's attempt at a comeback in the subsequent matches, Anmol Kharb's outstanding performance in the final match ensured the gold medal for India. Kharb's victory against a significantly higher-ranked opponent highlighted her maturity and talent, crucial for clinching the title.

Anmol Kharb: The Rising Star

- Anmol Kharb's journey to this point has been remarkable, with significant victories over higher-ranked opponents from China and Japan in the tournament's earlier stages. Her fearless performance and ability to thrive under pressure have marked her as a promising talent for the future of Indian badminton.

21. Ans: (c) NCCF (National Cooperative Consumers Federation) and NAFED (National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India)

Explanation:

- The proposal entails the involvement of cooperative societies such as the National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF) and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) in entering into contracts with farmers for the procurement of crops at Minimum Support Prices (MSP). **Hence option C is correct.**

More Information:

- Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah launched the portal developed by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) for registration, procurement and payment of tur dal producing farmers in New Delhi today. Shri Amit Shah addressed the national symposium organized on 'Self-reliance in Pulses'. Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Shri Arjun Munda, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs Shri Ashwini Choubey, Minister of State for Cooperation Shri B. L. Verma and many other dignitaries were present on the occasion.

22. Ans: (c) Yoga for Women Empowerment

Explanation:

- The event commemorated 100-day countdown to IDY-2024 with a specific focus on promoting women's well-being through yoga, as highlighted by Secretary Ministry of Ayush Vaidya Rajesh Kotecha. **Hence option C is correct.**

More Information:

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- **Yoga Mahotsav-2024** marked the **100-day** countdown to the 10th edition of the **International Day of Yoga (IDY)** on **June 21st, 2024**, at **Vigyan Bhawan**. This year, the event focused on the theme “Yoga for Women Empowerment,” reflecting the **Ministry of Ayush’s** commitment to promote global health and peace through yoga, particularly emphasizing women’s well-being.

Presence of Dignitaries:

- Important officials from the Ministry of Ayush including Joint Secretary, Ayush, Advisor (Ayurveda), Chairman of National Commission of Homoeopathy, and Director of Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga graced the event with their presence.

Milestone Achievements by MDNIY:

- **MDNIY** showcased recent milestones achieved with the integration of digital technology:
- Upgraded IT assets including **Ayush Yoga Portal**, **MDNIY** website, **Namaste Yoga & Y-Break** App.
- Enhanced accessibility with bilingual mode and user-friendly interface design for Android and iOS users.
- Personalized Yoga routines, progress tracking, and meditation sessions for broader reach and improved performance.

Event Activities:

The one-day Yoga Mahotsav-2024 encompassed various activities:

- Theme-based technical sessions focusing on empowering women’s health and transforming lives through yoga.
- Panel Discussion on different dimensions of **Yoga & Women Empowerment**.
- Demonstrations of **Y-Break** and Yoga routines emphasizing practical implementation and benefits.

23. Ans: (d) Mechanized sanitation

Explanation:

- The **NAMASTE** program focuses on Mechanized Sanitation. It includes distributing health cards and PPE kits to sewer and septic tank workers. **Hence option D is correct.**

More Information:

- The **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** and the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs** have started a joint initiative scheme called the **National Action for Mechanism Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)**. National Action for Mechanism Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) aims to work in Urban India for the safety and dignity of sanitation workers. This scheme will achieve the goal by creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes Sanitation workers as one of the key contributors to the maintenance and operations of sanitation infrastructure.

National Action for Mechanism Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE): Objectives

1. To ensure zero fatalities in sanitation work in India.
2. To ensure that skilled workers should perform all sanitation works.
3. To ensure that no sanitation workers should come in direct contact with human faecal matters.
4. To provide all sewer and septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs) access to alternative livelihoods.
5. To make the Sanitation workers collectivized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) to empower them to run Sanitation enterprises.
6. To strengthen, supervisory, and monitoring systems at National, state, and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) levels to ensure enforcement and monitoring of safe sanitation work.
7. To increase awareness amongst sanitation services seekers to seek services from registered and skilled sanitation workers.

National Action for Mechanism Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE): Significance

1. NAMASTE scheme will reduce the vulnerabilities of Sanitation workers by providing access to alternative livelihoods support and entitlements.
2. The scheme will enable sanitation workers to access self-employment and skilled wage employment

opportunities and break the intergenerationally.

3. National Action for Mechanism Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) will bring out a behavioral change amongst the citizens towards the sanitation workers and enhance the demand for safe sanitation services.

24. ANS : (c)

- The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) released two reports titled “Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2023-2027” and “State of Global Climate 2022 recently.

Major Findings

- The predictions of the recently released reports point to precipitation anomalies and an increase in marine heat waves as compared to marine cold spells.
- The El Niño, which is currently brewing, will further strengthen this year, resulting in a 98% possibility of witnessing temperatures higher than 2016 at least in one of the years in the 2023-27 period.
- Global surface temperature: The annual mean global surface temperature between 2023 and 2027 will be 1.1-1.8 degree Celsius higher than the baseline temperature of 1850-1900 or pre-industrial levels.
- In 2022, it was 1.15 degrees above the baseline, and by 2027, the average will exceed 1.5 degrees, a critical point beyond which there may be no return.
- The cryosphere is shrinking, and there is a mass loss of glaciers in High-mountain Asia, Western North America, and South America.
 - Due to the alarming rate of warming of the Arctic Ocean, the Greenlandian ice sheet is melting at a faster pace, contributing to the increase in sea level.

25. Ans : (b)

Indo – Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF):

- It was launched in 2022 in Tokyo, with 14 partner countries including Australia, Brunei, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and the USA.
- This framework will advance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness, and competitiveness among economies.
- It aims to contribute to cooperation, stability, prosperity, development, and peace within the Region.

26. Ans : (d)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO):

- It is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation of Eurasian Nations with a secretariat in Beijing.
- It is a political, economic and military organisation that aims at maintaining peace, security and stability in the region.
- **Origin:** Journey from Shanghai Five to SCO
- Shanghai Five emerged in 1996 from a series of border demarcation and demilitarization talks between 4 former USSR republics and China.
- Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan were members of the Shanghai Five.
- With the accession of Uzbekistan to the group in 2001, the Shanghai Five was renamed the SCO.
- The SCO Charter was signed in 2002 and entered into force in 2003. Hence statement (a) is correct.
- Highlights of the 23rd Meeting of SCO’s Council of Heads of State Leaders of the SCO member-states signed the New Delhi Declaration. Hence statement (c) is correct.
- They issued statements on countering radicalisation and exploring cooperation in digital transformation.
- It also adopted the SCO’s economic development strategy for the period until 2030.

Iran and Belarus:

- The summit granted Iran full SCO membership. Hence statement (b) is correct. The memorandum of obligations was signed for Belarus to join the SCO as a member-state.

27. Ans : (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** E-cigarettes are electric devices that produce an aerosol by heating a liquid that usually contains nicotine—the addictive drug in regular cigarettes—flavorings, and other chemicals that help to make the aerosol. Users inhale this aerosol into their lungs. As e-cigarettes contain nicotine and not tobacco, these do not fall within the ambit of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) 2003.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** They can contain some harmful substances such as nicotine, heavy metals like lead, volatile organic compounds, and cancer-causing agents. According to a study, it can damage immunity, disable cells in the lungs and cause inflammation.

28. Ans : (a)

- The Global Drug Facility (GDF) of 'Stop TB Partnership' facilitates global access to quality-assured, affordable TB diagnostics and treatments.
- It has grown into a one-stop bundled procurement and supply mechanism providing a unique package of services that combine strategic procurement of TB products and coordination of market activities, with technical assistance and capacity-building for TB programmes.
- This unique approach has made GDF the largest global provider of quality-assured TB products to the public sector and was recognized by world leaders in the United Nations Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, which encouraged all nations to utilise GDF service.

29. Ans : (d)

- ULLAS (Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society) will focus on promoting functional literacy, vocational skills, and many important life skills like financial literacy, legal literacy and digital literacy.

30. Ans : (d)

- Union Agriculture Minister and Union Minister for Earth Sciences launched several new initiatives under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme(RWBCIS), such as YES-Tech Manual, WINDS portal and door to door enrollment app AIDE/Sahayak marking a turning point in India's crop insurance landscape.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers.
- It was introduced in the country from the Kharif 2016 season and it covers 1) Food crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses), 2) Oilseeds, 3) Annual Commercial / Annual Horticultural crops.
- PMFBY is an actuarial premium based scheme under which farmer has to pay maximum premium of 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi food & oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/ horticultural crops and remaining part of the actuarial/bidder premium is shared equally by the Centre and State Government.

31. Ans : (d)

- The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi has announced that the point where the Chandrayaan-3 lander touched down on the lunar surface will be named 'Shiv Shakti'.
- The point where Chandrayaan-2 left its imprints would be named as 'Tiranga point'.
- Chandrayaan-1 crashed in 2008 is named as 'Jawahar Point'.

Who decides the names?

- The International Astronomical Union (IAU) is the leading authority in assigning official names to lunar features. India is one of the 92 members of the space body.
- The IAU has been the arbiter of planetary and satellite nomenclature since its inception in 1919.
- Many countries have been giving informal names to the spots on the moon during lunar missions. The United States gave informal names to lunar sites during Apollo missions.
- Most of the informal names assigned during the Apollo mission were later given "official" status by the

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IAU. In 2021, the IAU approved China's application for naming eight new features on the moon around the landing site of the Chang'e-5 probe.

32. Answer : B.

- It's a central sector scheme. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- scheme is to give financial aid to carpenter, boat builder, fishing net maker, goldsmith, potter, doll and toy maker, barber, sculptor, cobbler and a total of 18 craftsmen and artisans.
- One from the family of artisan or craftsmen aged 18 and above has to register for the scheme. He or she will be given a toolkit incentive of ₹15,000.
- The beneficiaries will be given basic skill training with stipend of ₹500 per day. After the basic training, the beneficiary will receive collateral-free loan up to ₹1 lakh with 18 month repayment tenure.
- He/she can undergo advanced training and avail second tranche of loan upto ₹2 lakh.
- The beneficiary will receive support for quality certification, branding, on-boarding on e-commerce platform, and linkage to domestic and global value-chains.
- The Central government proposes to cover 30 lakh artisans in the period between 2023-24 and 2027-28 and a budget outlay of ₹13,000 crore has been made for this period. **Hence statement 2 correct**

33. Answer : B.

Numbers are not important

- 1) The YashoBhoomi centre, built over a sprawling area of over 73,000 square metres, comprises 15 convention rooms including the main auditorium. It also has a grand ballroom and 13 meeting rooms with a total capacity of holding 11,000 delegates.
- 2) Additionally, the convention centre features an expansive 1,07,000 square metres exhibition area. The project is being touted as the world's largest Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) facility.
- 3) The plenary hall is furnished with a seating capacity for approximately 6,000 guests.
- 4) It will also be connected to the Delhi Airport Metro Express line with the inauguration of the new metro station Yashobhoomi Dwarka Sector 25'.

34. Answer : c.

- Recently, the military leaders of Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger signed a mutual defence pact, the Liptako-Gourma Charter, in Mali's capital, Bamako.

About the Liptako-Gourma Charter:

- The Liptako-Gourma Charter establishes the Alliance of Sahel States (AES).
- Its aim is to "establish an architecture of collective defence and mutual assistance for the benefit of the population.
- This alliance will be a combination of military and economic efforts between the three countries.
- The charter binds the signatories to assist one another, including militarily — in the event of an attack on any one of them.
- It also binds the three countries to work to prevent or settle armed rebellions. Liptako-Gourma region
- It is the region where the Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger borders meet.
- It has been ravaged by jihadist insurgency in recent years.

35. Answer : D

- The Karnataka Forest Department and Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) have launched the Hostile Activity Watch Kernel or the HAWK system, a specialised software system to monitor all aspects of forest and wildlife crimes. hence option d is the correct answer Crimes such as killing of wildlife, suspected criminal activities and movement of suspicious vehicles will be monitored through this system.
- The system has built-in analytical capabilities which will help officials to monitor wildlife crimes across Karnataka. Digital services company NTT Data is supporting the development of HAWK. Information regarding wildlife crimes and other incidents from the field are fed into a centralised system so that effective and pre-emptive responses, including counteraction, can be initiated.

36. Answer : D.

- The 2023 Asia Cup (also known as Super 11 Asia Cup for sponsorship reasons) was the 16th edition of the men's Asia Cup cricket tournament.
- The matches were played as One Day Internationals (ODIs) with Pakistan as the official host and Sri Lanka as the co-host for select matches involving India. It was held in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, between 30 August to 17 September 2023.
- The tournament was contested by 6 teams. Sri Lanka were the defending champions. It was the first Asia Cup to be held in multiple countries, with four matches being played in Pakistan and the remaining nine matches being played in Sri Lanka.
- The 2023 Asia Cup Final was the final of the 2023 Asia Cup, a One Day International cricket tournament, and was played on 17 September 2023 in Colombo.
- India beat Sri Lanka by 10 wickets to win their eighth title. HENCE 2nd and 3rd statements both are correct.

37. Answer : C.

Let's analyze each statement:

- NeVA is an application developed by NIC that helps the Chair of the House and the members of the Legislative Assembly to conduct business smoothly in a paperless manner: This statement is correct. The National E-Vidhan Application (NeVA) is indeed developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) to assist legislative bodies in conducting their business electronically, reducing the reliance on paper documents.
- In 2022, Nagaland became the first Indian state to implement NeVA: This statement is incorrect. Nagaland was not the first state to implement NeVA. The implementation of NeVA started with Himachal Pradesh and subsequently expanded to other states like Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, and others.
- So, the correct answer is: (c) 1 Only.

38. Answer : D.

- Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA) is one of the research institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi to serve as the nodal agency for catering to the needs of the brackishwater aquaculture research in India.
- The institute is headquartered at Santhome High Road, Raja Annamalai Puram, Chennai with a research centre at Kakdwip in West Bengal and an experimental field station at Muttukadu, roughly 30 km to the south of Chennai.
- The institute works under the Ministry of Agriculture, India.

39. Answer : A.

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), celebrated the 29 World Ozone Day here today.
- World Ozone Day is celebrated on 16 September each year to commemorate the signing of the Montreal Protocol, an international environmental treaty for phasing out of production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances, that came into force on this day in 1987.
- World Ozone Day is celebrated every year to spread awareness among people about the depletion of Ozone Layer and the measures taken/ to be taken to preserve it.
- The Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has been celebrating the World Ozone Day since 1995 at the National and State levels.
- The theme for World Ozone Day 2023 is "Montreal Protocol: fixing the ozone layer and reducing climate change".

40. Answer : D.

- Sher Shah Suri (1486 – 22 May 1545), born Farīd Khān, was the founder of the Suri Empire in India, with its capital in Sasaram in modern-day Bihar.
- He introduced the currency of rupee.

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- Sher Shah of Sur took control of the Mughal Empire in 1540.
- His reorganization of the empire laid the foundations for the later Mughal emperors, notably Akbar, son of Humayun. He is one of the greatest as well as the most benevolent rulers of mediaeval India.
- In the concept of the central department of his administration, he implemented almost four central departments such as:
 - Diwan-i-arz (Department of Military)
 - Diwan-i-Rasalat (Department for foreign and religious affairs)
 - Diwan-i-Insha (Royal Secretariat)
 - Diwan-i-wijarat (Department of Finance)

41. Answer : D.

- **Arunachal Yak Churpi:** Origin: Arunachal Yak Churpi is derived from the milk of the Arunachali yak, a rare breed found primarily in the West Kameng and Tawang districts of Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Tribal Yak Pastoralists:** This milk is obtained from yaks reared by Brokpas, a tribal community known for their expertise in yak husbandry.
- **Khaw Tai (Khamti Rice):** Khaw Tai, a chewy sticky rice variety, hails from the Namsai region and is cultivated by traditional Khampti tribal farmers.
- **Tangsa Textile:** The Tangsa Textile products crafted by the Tangsa tribe of Changlang district are renowned for their exotic designs and vibrant colors.

42. Answer : C

The correct answer is (c) Ministry of Finance.

In India, the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) under the Ministry of Finance is responsible for granting Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna status to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

While other bodies like NITI Aayog might be involved in broader public enterprise policies, the DPE under the Ministry of Finance holds the specific authority for awarding these statuses.

- The eligibility criteria laid down by the Government for grant of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna status to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are following:
- Criteria for grant of Maharatna status :- The CPSEs fulfilling the following criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Maharatna status.
 - i) Having Navratna status.
 - ii) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.
 - iii) Average annual turnover of more than Rs. 25,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
 - iv) Average annual net worth of more than Rs. 15,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
 - v) Average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs. 5,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
 - vi) Should have significant global presence/international operations.

Criteria for grant of Navratna status :-

- The Miniratna Category – I and Schedule ‘A’ CPSEs, which have obtained ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’ rating under the Memorandum of Understanding system in three of the

Ministry of Railways

- Indian Railways’ PSUs, RITES Ltd and IRCON granted Navratna status
- Ircn International Limited (IRCON) and RITES Ltd (RITES) both Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of Railways, have been announced as 15 and 16 Navratna respectively among CPSEs. The Ministry of Finance on Thursday conferred ‘Navratna’ status on RITES and IRCON.
- Entering its 50 year of incorporation, RITES Ltd is a leading transport infrastructure consultancy and

engineering firm in India. It provides services in the diverse sectors of transportation, railways, export of rolling stock, highways, airports, metros, urban engineering & sustainability, ports & waterways, and energy management.

- last five years, and have composite score of 60 or above in the six selected performance parameters, namely,
 - i) net profit to net worth,
 - ii) manpower cost to total cost of production/services,
 - iii) profit before depreciation, interest and taxes to capital employed,
 - iv) profit before interest and taxes to turnover,
 - v) earning per share and
 - vi) inter-sectoral performance.

Criteria for grant of Miniratna status :-

- The CPSEs which have made profits in the last three years continuously and have positive net worth are eligible to be considered for grant of Miniratna status.
- Indian Railways' PSUs, RITES Ltd and IRCON granted Navratna status
- Ircon International Limited (IRCON) and RITES Ltd(RITES) both Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of Railways, have been announced as 15 and 16 Navratna respectively among CPSEs. The Ministry of Finance on Thursday conferred 'Navratna' status on RITES and IRCON.
- Entering its 50 year of incorporation, RITES Ltd is a leading transport infrastructure consultancy and engineering firm in India.
- It provides services in the diverse sectors of transportation, railways, export of rolling stock, highways, airports, metros, urban engineering & sustainability, ports & waterways, and energy management.

43. Answer : A.

The correct answer is:

(a) Israel, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain is mediated by the USA.

The Abraham Accords were a series of agreements signed in 2020 to normalize relations between Israel and several Arab nations. The US played a significant role in mediating these agreements.

- This 2023 year marks the 50th anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords signed in 1973 to end the Vietnam War. After years of negotiations and secret talks, on January 27, 1973, representatives of the South Vietnamese communist forces, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States gathered in Paris to sign the Paris Peace Accords, officially titled, "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam."
- A ceasefire to the decades-long war was set to go into effect the next morning. shift in diplomatic relations in the Middle East.
- The Accords were named 'Abraham Accords' in reference to the supposed common ancestor of the Jews and the Arabs, the biblical Abraham, and as an expression of brotherhood.
- The primary countries involved in the Abraham Accords include:

Israel:

- As a key party to the Accords, Israel agreed to normalize diplomatic relations with the participating Arab nations, marking a significant departure from the historically hostile relationships it had with many Arab states.

United Arab Emirates (UAE):

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- The UAE was the first Arab country to formally announce its normalization of relations with Israel under the Abraham Accords. Bahrain: Bahrain followed the UAE's lead by signing a similar agreement with Israel.
- The Bahrain-Israel Peace Agreement also encompasses diplomatic relations and cooperation in various sectors.

Sudan:

- Sudan joined the Abraham Accords by agreeing to normalize relations with Israel.
- Morocco: Morocco, another Arab nation, joined the Accords with a commitment to normalize relations with Israel.

44. Answer : A.

- This 2023 year marks the 50th anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords signed in 1973 to end the Vietnam War. After years of negotiations and secret talks, on January 27, 1973, representatives of the South Vietnamese communist forces, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States gathered in Paris to sign the Paris Peace Accords, officially titled, "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam." A ceasefire to the decades-long war was set to go into effect the next morning.

45. Answer : B.

- The Asian Games, also known as Asiad, is a continental multi-sport event held every fourth year among athletes from all over Asia.
- The Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation (AGF) from the first Games in New Delhi, India in 1951.
- Recently, the 19 Asian Games (of 2022, held in 2023) came to a close at the Hangzhou Olympic Sports Centre Stadium (also called Big Lotus) in China. Hockey player PR Sreejesh was India's flagbearer at the parade of athletes.

What are the Key Highlights of Asian Games 2023?

- The 20 Asian Games will be held in Japan in 2027.

India's Milestones:

- India's Medals Tally: With an unprecedented haul of 107 medals (28 gold, 38 silvers and 41 bronze), India set a new benchmark for themselves at the Asian Games 2023 in Hangzhou, the People's Republic of China. At the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta, India performed well and returned with 70 medals, including a haul of 16 gold medals.

The 19th Asian Games
19th Asian Games Hangzhou 2022

M MEDAL TALLY
[as of Oct. 5, 2023 | 1 PM]

RANK	COUNTRY	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1	China	174	95	52	321
2	Japan	37	51	59	147
3	South Korea	33	45	71	149
4	India	19	31	32	82
5	Uzbekistan	16	16	22	54
6	Taiwan	13	15	21	49
7	Thailand	10	12	25	47
8	Bahrain	10	1	5	16
9	North Korea	9	12	8	29
10	Hong Kong	7	15	28	50
24	Philippines	1	1	9	11

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46. Answer : C

- Bharatanatyam veteran Saroja Vaidyanathan is no more. A wholesome personality who first learnt in Triplicane in Madras from guru Lalitha Sastry, a disciple of vidwan Muthukumar Pillai of Kattumannarkoil in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, she worked hard to establish not only herself over the decades but also her dream institution, the Ganesh Natyalaya.

47. Answer : C.

Aditya-L1 Mission:

- The SUIT payload captures full-disk images of the Sun in near ultraviolet wavelengths. The images include the first-ever full-disk representations of the Sun in wavelengths ranging from 200 to 400 nm.
- Aditya has seven scientific payloads of which the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC), Solar Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope (SUIT),
- Solar Low Energy X-ray Spectrometer (SoLEXS),
- High-Energy L1 Orbiting X-ray Spectrometer (HELIOS) are designed to directly track the Sun.
- There are other in-situ (on site) measuring instruments like the Aditya Solar Wind Particle Experiment (ASPEX),
- Plasma Analyser Package for Aditya (PAPA),
- and Advanced Tri-axial High Resolution Digital Magnetometers.
- Four instruments, including PAPA and one component, the Solar Wind Ion Spectrometer, of ASPEX, were switched on during the spacecraft's cruising phase and are reportedly functioning well.
- Aditya will be inserted into a halo orbit around L1, from where the satellite will have full access to solar storms, radiations and other emissions emerging from the Sun even before they are directed towards Earth or come under the influence of the Earth's magnetic field.

48. Answer : B.



Chief Information Commissioner & two new Information Commissioners assume office

Posted On: 06 NOV 2023 7:19PM by PIB Delhi

Shri Heeralal Samariya has been appointed as the Chief Information Commissioner in Central Information Commission and assumed office today. He administered the oath of office to Information Commissioners Smt. Anandi Ramalingam and Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari at a swearing-in ceremony organized in Central Information Commission.



- Nicaragua's Sheynnis Palacios has won the title of Miss Universe 2023. The beauty queen created history as she is the first woman from her country to be crowned Miss Universe. Palacios was crowned by USA's R'Bonney Gabriel, who held the title of Miss Universe for the year 2022.
- 23-year-old Sheynnis was crowned by Miss Universe 2022 R'Bonney Gabriel at the grand event that was held in El Salvador.
- The diva dazzled in an embellished silver gown enlivened with a striking blue cape. The addition of blue colour was her tribute to her country, as its national flag features the colour.
- According to Miss Universe, Palacios is a 23-year-old mental health activist and audiovisual producer from Managua, Nicaragua.
- The 72nd edition of the Miss Universe pageant was held on Saturday night at the Jose Adolfo Pineda Arena in San Salvador, El Salvador.

- Miss Thailand Anntonia Porsild emerged the first runner-up and Miss Australia Moraya Wilson was named the second runner-up at the event.

49. Ans: c) Study of Ayurveda

SMART 2.0 program:

- Scope for Mainstreaming Ayurveda Research among Teaching professionals (SMART) program promotes **robust clinical studies** in priority areas of **Ayurveda with Ayurveda academic institutions/hospitals** across the country through mutual collaboration.
- The **objective** of ‘SMART 2.0’ is to generate a tangible evidence to demonstrate **efficacy and safety of Ayurveda** interventions using interdisciplinary research methods and translating it into public health care.
- The study aims at safety, tolerability and adherence to Ayurveda formulations in the priority research areas of **Bal Kasa, malnutrition, insufficient lactation, Abnormal Uterine Bleeding, Osteoporosis** in post-menopausal women and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) II.

50. Ans: b) Ministry of Finance

- The Enforcement Directorate is a law enforcement and economic Intelligence agency responsible for fighting economic crime in India and enforcing economic laws. It works under the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance.

Enforcement Directorate (ED)

- **About**
 - The Enforcement Directorate was established in the year 1956 as an ‘Enforcement Unit’ under the Department of Economic Affairs.
 - Later, in 1957, this Unit was renamed as ‘Enforcement Directorate’.
- **Administrative control**
 - Presently, it is under the administrative control of the Department of Revenue (under the Ministry of Finance) for operational purposes.
- **Functions**
 - ED is responsible for enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), and certain provisions under the PMLA.
 - ED has the power to attach the asset of the culprits found guilty of the violation of FEMA.
 - It has also been empowered to undertake, search, seizure, arrest, prosecution action, and survey, etc. against the offences committed under PMLA.
- **Appointment of Director of ED**
 - The ED Director is appointed by the central government on the recommendation of a committee:
 - chaired by the Central Vigilance Commissioner and
 - members comprising of Vigilance Commissioners, Home Secretary, Secretary DOPT and Revenue Secretary.

51. Ans: d) India and Maldives

- Ekuverin meaning 'Friends' is a bilateral annual exercise conducted alternatively in India and Maldives. A platoon strength contingent from Indian Army and Maldives National Defence Force will be participating in 14 days long exercise.

Military Exercises of India 2023

Exercise Name	Participating Countries	Held At
Tropex-23	Indian Navy’s biggest-ever biennial exercise. Of Indian Army, the Indian Air Force, and the Coast Guard.	Indian Ocean
Exercise Bold Kurukshetra	Indian Army and the Singapore Army	Jodhpur Military Station
Exercise La Perouse – 2023	Royal Australian Navy, French Navy, Indian Navy, Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force, Royal Navy and the	Indian Ocean Region

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	United States Navy.	
Exercise Sea Dragon 23	India, USA, Japan, Canada, and South Korea	Guam, USA
Konkan – 23	India and United Kingdom	Konkan Coast, India
SLINEX-23	India and Srilanka	Colombo
Balikatan	USA and Philippines	Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City
ASEAN-India Maritime Exercise 2023	India and ASEAN countries	South China Sea
CORPAT (35th Edition)	Indo-Thai Naval Exercise	Andaman Sea
Samudra Shakti – 23 (4th edition)	India-Indonesia Bilateral exercise	South China Sea
Joint air exercise COPE	India and USA	Kalaikunda, Panagarh, and Agra – India
Ajeya Warriors – 23	India and United Kingdom	Salisbury Plains
Vostok 2022	India and Russia	Eastern Military District, Russia
Gagan Strike	Indian Army and Indian Air Force	Punjab
JIMEX 2022	India and Japan	Bay of Bengal Region
Joint Maritime Exercise (Nigeria's first joint operation deployment)	India and Nigeria	Gulf of Guinea
Abhyas-01/22	Coast Guard of India & United States	The coast of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Parvat Prahar	Conducted by the One Strike Corps of the Indian Army	Ladakh
Vajra Prahar 2022	India and USA	Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
VINBAX 2022	Vietnam and India	Chandimandir, Haryana
Pitch Black 2022	India and Australia	Australia's Darwin
Yudh Abhyas 2022	India and the USA	Uttarakhand's Auli
Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2022	26 Countries including India	Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, Hawaii (United States military base)
Maritime Partnership Exercise (MPX)	Japan and India	Andaman Sea
IND-INDO CORPAT	India and Indonesia	The Andaman Sea and Malacca Strait
Khaan Quest 2022 (multinational exercise)	Mongolia and India	Mongolia
Sampriti-X	India and Bangladesh	Jashore Military Station, Bangladesh
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Exercise	Between Allies and Partners of the United States (US) and NATO	Eastern Europe, the Arctic High North, the Baltics, and the Balkans
Bongosagar 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and Bangladesh	Port Mongla, Bangladesh
Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT)	India and Bangladesh	Northern Bay of Bengal, Indian Navy-Bangladesh Navy (IN-BN)
Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) Maritime Exercise/ IMEX-22	Navies of Bangladesh, France, India and Iran	Goa in the Arabian sea

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LAMITIYE 2022 (Joint Training Exercise)	India and Seychelles	Seychelles Defense Academy
VARUNA 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and France	Arabian Sea
Exercise Khanjar 2022 (Joint Special Forces)	India and Kyrgyzstan	Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
KRIPAN SHAKTI (Integrated Fire Power Exercise)	Conducted by Trishakti Corps of the Indian Army	Teesta Field Firing Ranges (TFFR), near Siliguri, West Bengal
Dharma Guardian 2022	India and Japan	Foreign Training Node, Belagavi (Belgaum, Karnataka)
Cold Response 2022 (Multilateral Military Exercise)	Conducted by NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	Norway
Prasthan (Offshore Security Exercise)	Conducted by Western Naval Command of India	Offshore Development Area of ONGC, Mumbai
SLINEX 21	Sri Lanka and India	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Suraksha Kavach 2	Conducted by Indian Army's "Agnibaaz Division" with Maharashtra Police	Lulla Nagar, Pune
Exercise Dustlik (ExDustlik) 2022	India and Uzbekistan	Yangiariq, Uzbekistan
Eastern Bridge-VI (Air Force Exercise)	Indian and Oman	Jodhpur Air Force Station, Rajasthan
Sainya Ranakshetram -2021	Indian Army	Indore
MILAN 2022 (Biennial Multilateral Naval Exercise)	Conducted by the Eastern Naval Command (Indian Navy). Theme: 'Camaraderie - Cohesion -Collaboration'	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (Indian Ocean Region)
Exercise Sea Dragon 22 (Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW))	Conducted by the USA	Andersen Air Force Base, Guam Island
XPL 22 (also called Paschim Lehar 2022)	Conducted by the Indian Navy	Arabian Sea
Al Nagah-III	Oman	Jabal AL Akhdar training camp, Oman
Bold Kurukshetra	Singapore	Babina Military Station in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh
Ekuverin	Maldives	Pune, Maharashtra
Garuda Shakti IV	Indonesia	Bandung, Indonesia
Hand in Hand	China	Umroi, Meghalaya
Indra	Russia	Andaman Sea
Khanjar V	Kyrgyzstan	Vairengte in Mizoram
Lamitye	Seychelles	Mahe Island in Seychelles
Maitree	Thailand	Umroi, Meghalaya
Mitra Shakti-VII	Sri Lanka	Pune, Maharashtra
Multi-national FTX/Exercise Force Eighteen	18 ASEAN Plus countries	Pune, India
Nomadic Elephant	Mongolia	Bakloh Cantonment, Himachal Pradesh
Prabal Dostyk	Kazakhstan	Himachal Pradesh
Sampriti-IX	Bangladesh	Umroi, Meghalaya

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Surya Kiran XIV	Nepal	Saljhandi, Nepal
Yudh Abhyas	United States	Rajasthan

52. Ans: c) Moon Mission

About SLIM

- SLIM was launched by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) in September 2023 aboard the H-IIA rocket from the Tanegashima spaceport.
- It aims to demonstrate precision landing within 100 metres through new technologies.
- It also carried two mini robotic rovers developed by Sony and Tomy for reconnaissance.
- The mission aims to revitalise Japan's space program which suffered setbacks like the failure of the flagship H3 rocket in March 2023.

Objectives

- The mission aims to observe X-rays coming from deep space and to identify their wavelengths with unprecedented precision.
- It will use state-of-the-art spectroscopy to measure changes in the brightness of celestial objects at different wavelengths.
- It detects X-rays with energies ranging from 400 to 12,000 electron volts. (For comparison, the energy of visible light is 2 to 3 electron volts.)
- This range will provide astrophysicists with new information about some of the universe's hottest regions, largest structures, and objects with the strongest gravity.

53. Ans: b) Analysis of Structures

About Finite Element Analysis (FEA)

- FEA is a computerized method used to predict how a product or structure reacts to real-world forces and environmental conditions.
- FEAST will be utilized for performing FEA of various types of structures, including rockets, aircraft, satellites, buildings, etc.
- The software enables the analysis of structural behaviour under different conditions, contributing to the design and development of diverse engineering projects.
- Previously, users relied on expensive software versions from foreign firms for Finite Element Analysis. FEAST aims to reduce this dependency on costly foreign software.

54. Ans : B

About:

- PMGKAY is a part of the **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP)** to help the poor fight the battle against **Covid-19**.
- The scheme aimed at providing each person who is covered under the **National Food Security Act 2013** with an additional 5 kg grains (wheat or rice) for free, in addition to the 5 kg of subsidised foodgrain already provided through the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**. **statement 2 is correct**
- It was initially announced for a three-month period (April, May and June 2020), covering 80 crore ration cardholders. Later it was extended till September 2022.
- Its nodal Ministry is the **Ministry of Finance**. **statement 1 is incorrect**
- The benefit of the free ration can be availed through portability by any migrant labour or beneficiary under the **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)** plan from nearly 5 lakh ration shops across the country.

55. Ans : C

- **Recent context:**Space technology startup Skyroot Aerospace is set to **make history by sending India's**

first privately developed rocket **Vikram-S** into space between 12th and 16th November, 2022 under the 'Prarambh' Mission. Hence option C is correct answer

- Skyroot Aerospace is an **Indian startup in the aerospace business.**

NOV 12-16 LAUNCH

➤ **Skyroot Aerospace will launch Vikram-S between Nov 12 & 16 from Sriharikota**

➤ **It will carry three sats, including one made by students of Space Kidz India**

➤ **Rocket has got technical launch nod from IN-SPACE**

About Vikram-S

- The **Vikram-S rocket is a single-stage sub-orbital launch vehicle** which would carry three customer payloads.
 - Sub-orbital flight are those vehicles which are travelling slower than the orbital velocity – meaning it is fast enough to reach outer space but not fast enough to stay in an orbit around the Earth.
- It would **help test and validate the majority of the technologies in the Vikram series** of space launch vehicles.
 - **Skyroot has been** working on three different Vikram rocket versions.
 - The Vikram-I can launch with 480 kilograms of payload, whereas the Vikram-II is designed to do so with 595 kilos and Vikram-III has a 500 km Low Inclination Orbit launch capability with 815 kg.

About Prarambh Mission

- The Prarambh mission is **aimed at carrying three payloads into space**, including a 2.5-kilogram payload that has been developed by students from several countries.
- The Prarambh mission and the Vikram-S rocket were developed by the Hyderabad-based startup with extensive support from **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** and **IN-SPACE (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre).**

56. Ans : D

East Asia Summit

- **About:**
 - Established in 2005, **it is a forum of 18 regional leaders for strategic dialogue and cooperation on the key political, security, and economic challenges facing the Indo-Pacific region.**
 - **The concept of an East Asia Grouping** was first promoted in 1991 by the then Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad.
 - **There are six priority areas of regional cooperation within the framework of the EAS.**
- **Membership:**
 - It comprises the **ten member states of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)** which are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, **along with 8 other countries** namely Australia, China, Japan, India, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the USA.
 - It is an ASEAN-centred forum so it can **only be chaired by an ASEAN member.** Hence statement 1 is correct

- Brunei Darussalam is the chair for 2021.
- **EAS Meetings and Processes:**
 - The EAS calendar culminates in the **annual Leaders' Summit**, which is usually held alongside **ASEAN Leaders' meetings** in the fourth quarter of every year.
 - **Meetings of EAS Foreign Ministers and Economic Ministers** are also held annually.
- **India and EAS:**
 - **India is one of the founding members** of the East Asia Summit. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - At the **East Asia Summit in Bangkok in November 2019**, India had unveiled India's **Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI)**, which is aimed at forging partnerships to create a secure and stable maritime domain. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

57. Ans: b) Bacteria

Pantoea Tagorei

- Pantoea Tagorei bacteria belong to the **genus Pantoea**, which is part of the **Enterobacteriaceae family**.
- Pantoea bacteria can be isolated from various environments including Water, Soil, Humans, Animals, and Plants.
- It is described as a **plant growth-promoting bacteria**, Pantoea Tagorei has demonstrated remarkable capabilities in **boosting the cultivation of crops** like paddy, pea, and chilli.
- The bacteria efficiently extracts potassium from the soil, enhancing plant growth. Additionally, it facilitates the **solubilization of both potassium and phosphorus, nitrogen fixation**, and enhances overall nutrient availability for plants.
- Positive effects on plant growth suggest a potential boost in crop yield. It can aid in addressing critical issues related to **food security**.
- Pantoea Tagorei enhances soil nutrient availability, **reducing the need for commercial fertilizers**.
- Minimizing reliance on fertilizers, the bacteria offers a **cost-effective approach to sustainable agriculture** and it can be a potential **Biofertilizer**.

58. Ans: d) International Institute for Management Development

Global Competitiveness Index:

- India has ranked **40th** on the latest world competitiveness ranking released by the **International Institute for Management Development (IMD)**.
- The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY), **first published in 1989**, is a comprehensive annual report that serves as a global reference point for a country's competitiveness.
- It employs surveys, statistical data and trends to evaluate and rank the competitiveness of 64 countries on various aspects, including GDP, productivity, and how countries manage political, social and cultural factors to achieve long-term value creation.

59. Ans: d) Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)

RAMP Programme:

- The **Raising & Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)** programme is **assisted by the World Bank**.
- It aims to improve the performance of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in India.
- It was launched in 2022.
- **Objectives:**
 - Improving access to market and credit for MSMEs
 - Strengthening institutions and governance at the central and state levels
 - Improving centre-state linkages and partnerships
 - Addressing issues of delayed payments
 - Greening of MSMEs

- The **National MSME Council** has been set up by the Ministry to work as an administrative and functional body of the RAMP Programme.

60. Ans: b) Cyber Security

Zero Trust Authentication (ZTA)

- ZTA is a security concept and framework that operates on the principle of “never trust, always verify.”
- This approach to cybersecurity is a significant shift from traditional security models that operated under the assumption that everything inside an organization’s network should be trusted.
- In contrast, Zero Trust assumes that trust is never granted implicitly but must be continually evaluated and authenticated, regardless of the user’s location or the network’s perimeter.

61. Ans: c) Persian Gulf

- To ensure the safety and security of Indian vessels, the Indian Navy has initiated 'Operation Sankalp' in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The operation was initiated in response to rising tensions in the Gulf of Oman, where two oil tankers were recently targeted.

Persian Gulf

- An arm of the Arabian Sea; between the southwestern Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.
- **Bordering Countries:** Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman (Musandam exclave) and Iran.
- Connected to the **Gulf of Oman** in the east by **the Strait of Hormuz**.
- The Strait of Hormuz is situated between Qeshm Island and the Iranian coast in the north and the Musandam Peninsula of the Arabian Peninsula in the south.

Strategic Importance:

- Persian Gulf countries are major producers of crude oil and natural gas.
- Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia are members of **OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)**.
- United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait are members of the **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**.

62. Ans: c) Oman

Port of Duqm:

- The Port of Duqm is strategically located situated on south eastern **seaboard of Oman**, overlooking Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.
- It is straddled along critical sea lanes in Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden.
- It is located in close proximity to Chabahar port in Iran (being developed by India to open a trade route to Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing Pakistan) and Gwadar Port in Pakistan which is developed by China as part of CPEC (China–Pakistan Economic Corridor).
- The port also has special economic zone, where about \$1.8 billion investments are being made by some Indian companies.

63. Ans: b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Consumer Confidence Survey

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts a Consumer Confidence Survey to measure consumers’ perceptions of the prevailing economic situation.
- The survey is conducted across various cities and measures consumer confidence on parameters such as the economy, employment, price, income, and spending.
- The survey consists of questions regarding consumers’ sentiments over various factors in the current situation and future.

64. Ans: B. A. Sabalenka**Australian Open 2023:**

- **Novak Djokovic** defeated Stefanos Tsitsipas in the final of men's singles match of the **Australian Open 2023**.
- In the Women's Singles category, **Aryna Sabalenka** defeated **Elena Rybakina** in the final, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4 to win the women's singles tennis title at the 2023 Australian Open.

Table showing Winners in all categories:

Category	Winner	Runner-Up
Men's Singles	N. Djokovic (Serbia)	Stefanos Tsitsipas (Greece)
Women's Singles	A. Sabalenka (Belarus)	E. Rybakina (Kazakhstan)
Men's Doubles	J. Kubler & R. Hijikata (Australia)	H. Nys (Monaco) & J. Zielinski (Poland)
Women's Doubles	B. Krejčíková & K. Siniaková (Czechia)	S. Aoyama & E. Shibahara (Japan)
Mixed Doubles	L. Stefani & R. Matos (Brazil)	R. Bopanna & S. Mirza (India)

65. Ans: D. Shailesh Pathak

- Former bureaucrat **Shailesh Pathak** has been appointed as the new Secretary General of **Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)**.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)

- FICCI is a non-government, not-for-profit organization established in 1927.
- It is the largest and oldest apex business organisation in India whose history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, its industrialization, and its emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies.
- FICCI influences the economic policies of India's government by sponsoring discussion forums for economists, civil servants, and industrialists and through informal consultative arrangements with government planners and policy makers.
- FICCI also provides practical advice and information, services, and networking opportunities to its business members.
- It is headquartered in New Delhi and maintains offices in various Indian states and foreign countries.

66. Ans: C. Hari Balakrishnan

- Computer scientist **Hari Balakrishnan** has been awarded the **2023 Marconi Prize**. Dr. Balakrishnan has been cited "for fundamental contributions to wired and wireless networking, mobile sensing, and distributed systems". The Marconi Prize is a top honour for computer scientists and is awarded by the U.S.-based Marconi Foundation.

Marconi Prize

- The Marconi Prize is an **annual award that recognizes individuals** who have made **significant contributions to the field of communications and information technology**.
- It is named after Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian inventor and pioneer in the development of wireless communication.
- The Marconi Prize is one of the most prestigious awards in the field of telecommunications and is **often referred to as the "Nobel Prize of Telecommunications."**
- The prize is administered by the Marconi Society, a non-profit organisation that promotes awareness and understanding of important scientific and technical issues in the field of communications.
- The Marconi Prize **consists of a cash award of \$100,000 and a commemorative medal**.
- The Marconi Society also awards other prizes and scholarships, including the Marconi Society Paul Baran Young Scholar Award, which recognizes young researchers who have demonstrated exceptional technical and leadership abilities in the field of communications and information technology.

- Previous winners of the award include Sir Tim Berners-Lee, Google co-founder Sergey Brin and sci-fi author Arthur C. Clarke.

67. Ans: a) Armenia and Azerbaijan

The Nagorno-Karabakh region

- Nagorno-Karabakh broke away from Azerbaijan in a conflict that broke out as the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.
- A ceasefire was agreed in 1994 after thousands of people were killed and many more displaced.
- Azerbaijan and Armenia frequently accuse each other of attacks around Nagorno-Karabakh and along the separate Azeri-Armenian frontier.

68. Answer: (c) Medicine

- Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2023.

List of Nobel Prize 2023

- These prestigious Nobel prizes are given out annually to honour individuals and organisations who have excelled in the disciplines, including **physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace, and economics**. This year these six awards have been given to **eleven** deserving personalities.

Field	Nobel Prize Winners	Awarded For
Physiology/Medicine	Katalin Kariko and Drew Weissman	mRNA Vaccines
Physics	Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L’Huillier	Electron dynamics in matter
Chemistry	Moungi Bawendi, Louis Brus and Alexei Ekimov	Discovery and synthesis of quantum dots
Literature	Jon Fosse	For his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable”.
Peace	Narges Mohammadi	Fight against women's oppression in Iran
Economic Sciences	Claudia Goldin	Gender Gap in labour market

69. Answer: (d) A portal and app to facilitate sustainable agriculture practices

SATHI Portal:

- The **Seed Traceability, Authentication and Holistic Inventory (SATHI) portal** is a Centralized Online System designed to deal with the challenges of seed production, quality seed identification and seed certification.
- It has been developed by **the National Informatics Centre (NIC)** in collaboration with the **Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** on the theme of ‘Uttam Beej – Samriddh Kisan.
- There will be a **QR code under this system**, through which the seeds can be traced.
- It will ensure a **quality assurance system**, and identify the source of seed in the seed production chain.
- The system will consist of **integrated 7 verticals of the seed chain** - Research Organisation, Seed Certification, Seed Licensing, Seed Catalogue, Dealer to Farmer Sales, Farmer Registration and Seed DBT.
- Seeds with valid certification can only be sold by valid licensed dealers to centrally registered farmers who will receive a subsidy through DBT directly into their pre-validated bank accounts.

National Informatics Centre

- It was established in the year 1976 to provide technology-driven solutions to Central and State Governments.

- It works under the **Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)**.

70. Ans: a) Expansion of BRICS membership

- Recently, the 15th BRICS Summit concluded in Johannesburg last week with the membership of the grouping going from 5 to 11, after the induction of four countries from the Gulf and West Asia — Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates as well as Ethiopia and Argentina from Africa and South America, respectively.
- The expansion was carried out under the **Johannesburg Declaration** which refers to “consensus” being reached on “the guiding principles, standards, criteria and procedures of the BRICS expansion process”, details of which have not been made public so far.

BRICS Expansion:

- BRICS marked its 15th summit by **expanding its membership from five to eleven countries**, reflecting a concerted effort to enhance its global standing.
- **Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Ethiopia, and Argentina** joined the BRICS fold, amplifying the group's representation across the **Middle East, Africa, and South America**.
- **Full membership will take effect on January 1, 2024.**
- The original BRIC members had two things in common: **large economies, and high potential growth rates.**

71. Answer: (a) Sri Lanka

- The Sri Lankan government has waived visa fees for tourists from India, China, Russia, Japan, and three other countries as part of a pilot project to promote tourism and boost the country's economy.

72. Ans: d) Neither 1 nor 2

Loss and Damage Fund

- It is a **global financial package** to ensure the rescue and rehabilitation of countries facing the **cascading effects of climate change**. Hence **statement 1 is incorrect**.
- The term refers to the **compensation that rich nations, whose industrial growth has resulted in global warming and driven the planet into a climate crisis**, must pay to poor nations, whose carbon footprint is low but are facing the brunt of rising sea levels, floods, crippling droughts, and intense cyclones, among others.

Background:

- At the **27th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) held in Egypt**, Parties reached an agreement on providing loss and damage funding to nations most vulnerable and impacted by the effects of climate change.
- At **COP28, the fund was formally established** and a decision text stated that the fund would be governed and supervised by a board, a decision-making body.
- The board is tasked with setting up a strategic direction for the Fund as well as its governance and operational modalities, policies, frameworks and work programme, including relevant funding decisions.
- The Board will comprise 26 members, 12 members from developed countries and 14 from developing nations.

73. Ans: (a) Only one

United Nations Security Council (UNSC):

- The Security Council was established by the UN Charter in 1945.
- It is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations.
- **Its primary responsibility is to work to maintain international peace and security.** Hence

statement 1 is correct.

- The council is headquartered in New York.
- The council has 15 members:
 - Five (5) permanent members
 - Ten (10) non-permanent members elected for two-year terms
- Each year, the General Assembly elects five **non-permanent members (out of ten in total) for a two-year term. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**
- The ten non-permanent seats are distributed on a regional basis.
- **The council's presidency is a capacity that rotates every month among its 15 members. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- Permanent members: United States, the Russian Federation, France, China and the United Kingdom

74. Ans: (b) 2 only

Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant

- A drone attack damaged the **Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine**, with three hits on the main reactor containment. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The International Atomic Energy Agency confirmed the damage but stated that nuclear safety remains intact.
- Zaporizhzhia, the **largest nuclear plant in Europe**, is located in southeast Ukraine, on the **banks of the Dnipro or Dnieper River (which drains into the Black Sea)**. It is currently under the control of the Russian forces.
- The Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine faces several risks to its safety and operation. The plant has VVER-1000 reactors and incorporates safety enhancements implemented after the Chernobyl and Fukushima accidents.

75. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

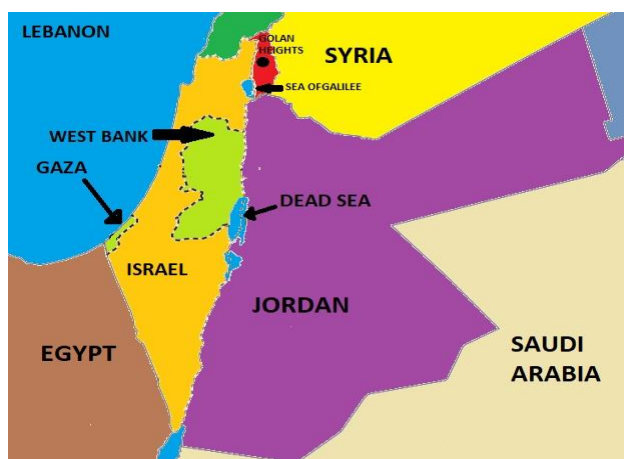
Group of Friends (GOF):

- The GOF was **launched by India in 2022** to promote accountability for crimes against the **Blue Helmets** during its presidency of the UN Security Council.
- India, Bangladesh, Egypt, France, Morocco and Nepal are co-chairs of the GOF, which comprises 40 member states.

Hence statement 1 and 2 are correct.

76. Ans: (c) Only three

- After five and a half months of conflict in Gaza, with significant casualties and displacement, the UN Security Council called for an immediate ceasefire.
- Israel is bordered by Syria, Lebanon, Golan Heights, the West Bank, Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and Egypt.



77. Ans: (c) ISRO

START 2024

- ISRO will conduct the Space Science and Technology Awareness Training (START) 2024 program, aiming to attract young individuals to the fields of space science and technology.
- The training will cover introductory topics in various aspects of space science and technology, along with sessions on Indian space exploration programs and research opportunities.

ISRO

- **Establishment of INCOSPAR:** Recognising the need for space research, it was established in 1962 under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) at the suggestion of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.
 - It was instrumental in building the **Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS)** in Tamilnadu.
 - The first sounding rocket (Nike-Apache) procured from the USA was launched from TERLS on November 21, 1963.
- **Establishment of ISRO:** ISRO was established on **August 15, 1969**, with headquarters in **Bengaluru**, to replace INCOSPAR with a broader mandate to harness space technology.
- **Objective of ISRO:** The primary goal is the **development and application of space technology** for various national needs.
 - ISRO has established major space systems for various fields such as communication, television broadcasting, and meteorological services to achieve this goal.

Key Centres of ISRO

ISRO Centres	Specification
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Thiruvananthapuram	Building of Launch Vehicles
U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC), Bengaluru	Designing and Development of Satellites
Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota	Integration and launching of satellites
Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Valiamala and Bengaluru	Development of liquid stages including cryogenic stage
Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad	Sensors for Communication and Remote Sensing satellites
National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad	Remote Sensing satellite data reception processing and dissemination

78. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

- The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is an independent judicial body established by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It has jurisdiction over any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, and over all matters specifically provided for in any other agreement which confers jurisdiction on the Tribunal. Disputes relating to the Convention may concern the delimitation of maritime zones, navigation, conservation and management of the living resources of the sea, protection and preservation of the marine environment and marine scientific research. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Tribunal is based in Hamburg, Germany. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea also established the International Seabed Authority, with responsibility for the regulation of seabed mining beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, that is beyond the limits of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the continental shelf.

79. Ans: (a) 1 only

- Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO) – an intergovernmental organization headquartered in the UK.
- SKAO will consist of one global observatory, operating two telescopes, across three sites. Two SKA telescopes will be at radio-quiet sites in South Africa and Australia. They will operate as one large unit. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

Square Kilometer Array Observatory

- It is a state of the art, mega science international facility to build the world's biggest and most sensitive radio telescope for addressing a wide variety of cutting-edge science goals.
- The SKAO, collocated in Australia (SKA-Low) and South Africa (SKA-Mid) with operational headquarters in the UK, is expected to revolutionize radio astronomy, while driving the growth of many important new state-of-the-art technologies.
- Other ten countries involved are - Australia, Canada, China, India, Italy, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

80. Ans: (a) Khorasan is a historical region in Central Asia that encompassed parts of present-day Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan.

- The gunmen, associated with ISIS-K (Islamic State Khorasan), carried out a shooting spree at Moscow's Crocus City Hall, resulting in the deaths of at least 143 people and injuries to hundreds more.
- ISIS-K, or Islamic State Khorasan, is a terrorist organization that emerged in eastern Afghanistan in late 2014. It is one of the most active ISIS affiliates, known for its extreme brutality.
- The group's name "Khorasan" refers to the historical region that includes parts of Iran, Afghanistan, and other Central Asian countries. The name comes from Persian and means "where the sun arrives from".

81. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2**BhashaNet portal:**

- The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) have launched the BhashaNet portal during the Universal Acceptance Day event with support from the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).
- It is developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing with support of National Internet Exchange of India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Universal Acceptance (UA) is a technical requirement that ensures that all domain names, email addresses, and top-level domains (TLDs) are treated equally.
- This means that all UA domain names can be used by any internet-enabled device, application, or system, regardless of script, language, or character length.

82. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2**Uniting for Consensus (UfC)**

- The Uniting for Consensus (UfC), also known as the Coffee Club, emerged in the 1990s as a **movement opposing the expansion of permanent seats** in the United Nations Security Council. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- This model is **supported by a group of countries, primarily including Italy, China, Argentina, and Pakistan, among others.** **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- UfC **argues that increasing the number of permanent members could lead to decreased efficiency and effectiveness in decision-making** within the Security Council.

83. Ans: (c) Haiti

- Operation Indravati is India's initiative to evacuate its citizens from Haiti amidst the country's turmoil. Launched on March 21, it aims to transfer Indians to the neighbouring Dominican Republic due to escalating violence and chaos in Haiti.
- About Haiti:
 - Haiti is a Caribbean country sharing the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. It's the third-largest Caribbean nation. Haiti's history includes political instability, foreign occupation, and autocratic rule until relatively recent democratic reforms. However, Haiti has been under a state of emergency after some armed groups attacked the country's largest prison in Port-au-Prince earlier this month

84. Ans: (d) None of the above**Summit for Democracy**

- The Summit for Democracy, launched by the US in 2021, is a platform for democracies worldwide to share experiences, strengthen democratic institutions, protect human rights, and combat corruption. It aims to promote collaboration among democratic nations and advance initiatives for democratic renewal, including efforts to enhance technology for democracy and defend free and fair elections.

85. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2**Model Code of Conduct (MCC)**

- The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) has been enforced by the Election Commission of India (ECI) for the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, beginning from the announcement of the election schedule until the declaration of results. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- This code regulates the behaviour of political parties and candidates during the election period, aiming to ensure free and fair elections.
- It includes provisions regarding general conduct, meetings, processions, polling day, polling booths, observers, the party in power, and election manifestos.
- Key restrictions imposed by the MCC include prohibiting the announcement of policy decisions by the ruling party, using official positions for campaigning, combining official visits with election work, using government resources for campaigning, and making ad-hoc appointments that may influence voters.
- The MCC is not legally binding but is enforced through moral sanction or censure by the ECI. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

86. Ans: (c) All three**IceCube Neutrino Observatory**

- The IceCube Neutrino Observatory (or simply IceCube) is a **neutrino observatory constructed at the Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station in Antarctica**. The project is a recognized CERN experiment (RE10). Its thousands of sensors are located under the Antarctic ice, **distributed over a cubic kilometre. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Similar to its predecessor, the Antarctic Muon And Neutrino Detector Array (AMANDA), IceCube consists of spherical optical sensors called **Digital Optical Modules (DOMs)**, each with a photomultiplier tube (PMT) and a **single-board data acquisition computer** which sends digital data to the counting house on the surface above the array. IceCube was completed on 18 December 2010.
- DOMs are deployed on strings of 60 modules each at depths between 1,450 and 2,450 meters into holes melted in the ice using a hot water drill. **IceCube is designed to look for point sources of neutrinos in the teraelectronvolt (TeV) range to explore the highest-energy astrophysical processes.**

- IceCube is part of a series of projects developed and **supervised by the University of Wisconsin–Madison.**
- The **Antarctic neutrino observatory**, which also includes the **surface array IceTop** and the **dense infill array DeepCore**, was designed as a multipurpose experiment.
- IceCube collaborators address several big questions in physics, like the **nature of dark matter and the properties of the neutrino** itself.
- IceCube also observes **cosmic rays that interact with the Earth’s atmosphere**, which have revealed **fascinating structures that are not presently understood.**
- Exciting new research conducted by the **collaboration is opening a new window for exploring our universe.**

87. Ans: b) 2 and 3 only

Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH)

- The GIDH does not aim to replace traditional healthcare systems with purely digital solutions. Instead, it seeks to complement and enhance existing health systems by integrating digital technologies where appropriate and promoting a people-centered, ethical, and equitable approach to digital health. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- GIDH is being led by the World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with its partners. The GIDH aims to support countries in leveraging digital technologies to improve health outcomes, strengthen health systems, and achieve universal health coverage. Digital Health encompasses a wide range of technologies and platforms, such as telemedicine, mobile health applications, electronic health records, and artificial intelligence, all aimed at improving access to healthcare, enhancing the quality of care, and promoting health equity. **Hence Statements 2 and 3 are correct**

88. Ans: c) 1, 3 and 4 only

Sudarshan Setu bridge

- Sudarshan Setu bridge is the country’s longest cable-stayed bridge. It has a unique design, featuring a footpath adorned with verses from Srimad Bhagavad Gita and images of Lord Krishna on both sides. The bridge is energy efficient as solar panels installed on the bridge will provide electricity for the illumination of the bridge at night. It is on the Arabian Sea. The bridge was earlier known as ‘Signature Bridge’. It has now been renamed as ‘Sudarshan Setu’ or Sudarshan Bridge. **Hence Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.**
- It connects Beyt Dwarka island to mainland Okha in Gujarat’s Devbhumi Dwarka district. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

89. Ans: c) Equip children with essential reading, comprehension, and basic math skills

NIPUN Bharat Mission

- The NIPUN Bharat Mission was launched by the Indian government to ensure that every child in the country attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3, with a target to achieve this goal by 2026-27. The mission focuses on developing reading, writing, and basic math skills among children, as these competencies are considered essential for their overall academic success and future prospects.

90. Ans: b) To streamline and finalize uniform Know Your Customer (KYC) norms across different sectors.

T V Somanathan Committee

- T V Somanathan, who is the Finance Secretary of India, has chaired multiple committees to examine various aspects of the country's financial and economic systems. Some of the objectives of the committees include: Reviewing the National Pension System (NPS) for government employees

and suggesting reforms to address the needs of the employees while maintaining fiscal prudence and Developing uniform Know Your Customer (KYC) norms across different sectors to streamline the process and make it more customer-friendly.

91. Ans: a) 1 only

Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project

- Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project is a joint venture between India and Nepal, and it is being developed in accordance with the Mahakali Treaty signed between the two countries in 1996. The treaty aims to promote cooperation and collaboration in the development of the water resources of the Mahakali River, which forms part of the border between the two countries. The treaty recognizes the Mahakali River as a boundary river between the two countries. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The primary goal of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project is to harness the water resources of the Mahakali River for multiple purposes, including hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, and flood control. The project is expected to benefit both countries by providing clean energy, improving food security, and enhancing water management. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

92. Ans: b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Steadfast Defender

- Steadfast Defender is a NATO-led military exercise designed to test and improve the alliance's ability to defend its member nations against various threats. The exercise involves participation from NATO member states, as well as partner nations, and focuses on enhancing interoperability, coordination, and military readiness among the participating forces.

NATO

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** is a **military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty** (also called the **Washington Treaty**) of **April, 1949**, by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the **Soviet Union**.
- There are currently **32 member states**.
 - Its original members were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
 - France withdrew from the integrated military command of NATO in 1966 but remained a member of the organization, it resumed its position in NATO's military command in 2009.
 - Recently, **Finland and Sweden** have joined NATO.
- **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium.
- **Headquarters of Allied Command Operations:** Mons, Belgium.

93. Ans: b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

- Sweden formally joined NATO on March 7, becoming the 32nd member of the alliance. This marks a significant shift in Sweden's foreign policy, as the country had maintained a stand of neutrality for decades after World War II. **Hence Statement-I is correct.**
- NATO membership is open to all European countries, including the Nordic countries, provided they meet the necessary criteria and follow the admission process outlined in the NATO treaty. NATO's open-door policy allows any European country to apply to join, but they must commit to defense spending of 2% of GDP. The policy is based on Article 10 of the Washington Treaty, which states that membership is open to any "European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area. **Hence Statement-II is correct.**
- However, Statement-II does not explain the Statement-I.

94. Ans: a) China, Iran, and Russia

Marine Security Belt

- The "Marine Security Belt 2024" is a joint naval exercise conducted by China, Iran, and Russia. The exercise is aimed at strengthening maritime cooperation, enhancing interoperability, and promoting regional security among the participating nations. The drills typically involve various naval operations, including anti-piracy, search and rescue, and maritime security exercises.

95. Ans: b) 2 and 3 only

Five Eyes (FVEY) alliance

- The Five Eyes (FVEY) Alliance is an intelligence-sharing alliance between Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- New Zealand is a member of the Five Eyes (FVEY) Alliance, along with Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. India and New Zealand share common views on Indo-Pacific security, including a commitment to a rules-based order, respect for international law, and a free and open Indo-Pacific region. **Hence Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

96. Ans: c) All member countries must offer the same level of market access to service providers from other member countries.

- The Most Favored Nation (MFN) principle, which is a fundamental pillar of the World Trade Organization (WTO), requires that each member country treat all other member countries equally in terms of trade policy. In the context of the new regulations aimed at streamlining international trade in services, applying MFN means that member countries must offer the same level of market access to service providers from all other member countries. The regulations address the bureaucratic hurdles in cross-border service trade, aiming to simplify procedures and ensure equal opportunities for service providers globally.

WTO:

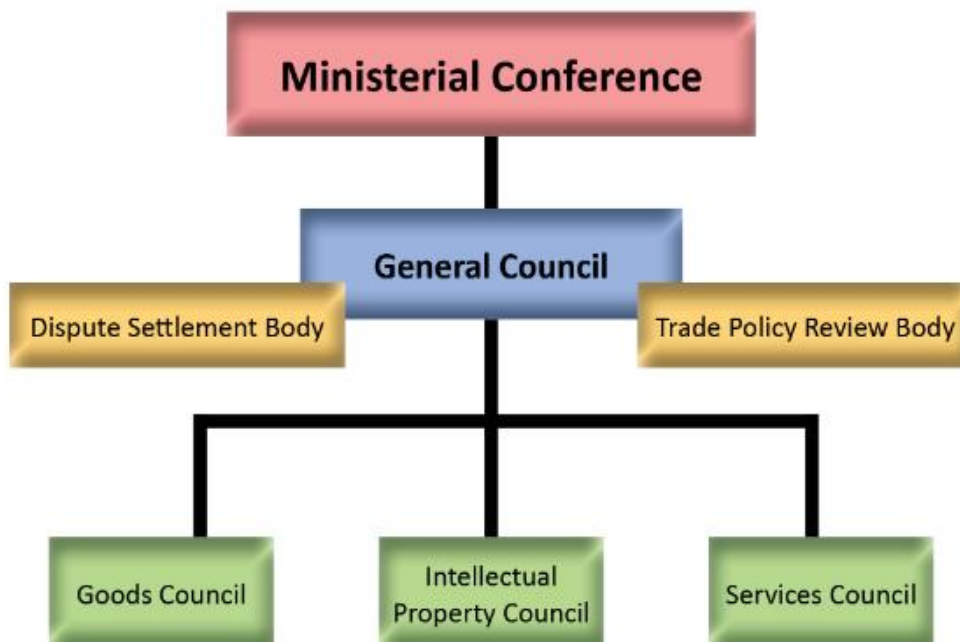
- The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was created in 1947.
- The Uruguay Round (1986-94) of the GATT led to the WTO's creation. WTO began operations on 1st January, 1995.
 - The Agreement Establishing the WTO, commonly known as the "Marrakesh Agreement", was signed in Marrakesh, Morocco in 1994.
- WTO is an international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
- Main difference between GATT and WTO was that GATT mostly dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its agreements could not only cover goods but also trade in services and other intellectual properties like trade creations, designs, and inventions.
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

Members:

- The WTO has 164 members (including European Union) and 23 observer governments (like Iran, Iraq, Bhutan, Libya etc).
- India is a founder member of the 1947 GATT and its successor, the WTO.

Governing Structure

Structures of WTO



Ministerial Conference:

- Structure of the WTO is dominated by its highest authority, the Ministerial Conference, composed of representatives of all WTO members, which is required to meet at least every two years and which can take decisions on all matters under any of the multilateral trade agreements.

General Council:

- It is composed of all WTO members and is required to report to the Ministerial Conference.

97. Ans: c) To connect the Indian diaspora in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and medicine (STEMM) fields with Indian research institutions.

Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) fellowship programme

- The Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) fellowship programme aims to connect the Indian diaspora in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and medicine (STEMM) fields with Indian research institutions. The VAIBHAV program was launched in 2023 by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) of India. It is open to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) working in STEMM fields abroad. Selected scientists can spend up to two months a year for a maximum of three years collaborating with Indian research institutions. The program aims to facilitate knowledge sharing, joint research projects, and capacity building in key areas of science and technology.

98. Ans: c) 1 and 3 only

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

- The main objective of JJM is to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households in India through individual household tap connections (FHTCs). The mission aims to ensure access to clean and safe drinking water for every rural household by 2024 through individual tap connections. Community involvement in water management is a key feature of the Jal Jeevan Mission. It encourages the active participation of local communities in the planning, implementation, and management of water supply systems, ensuring sustainability and ownership. **Hence Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

- JJM emphasizes decentralized water supply systems, including individual tap water connections at the household level. It does not focus on establishing centralized water treatment plants for all rural communities. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

99. Ans: c) Both 1 and 2

Pradhan Mantri Suryodaya Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri Suryodaya Yojana aims to promote adoption of rooftop solar power generation in Indian homes, contributing to energy security and reducing dependence on traditional grids. Under this initiative, one crore households will receive up to 300 units of free electricity monthly. The scheme will help households to save between Rs 15,000 and Rs 18,000 annually. It will also enable them to sell any surplus electricity to distribution companies (DISCOMs) as part of the net metering policy. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency responsible for implementing the scheme. Under the Pradhan Mantri Suryodaya Yojana, beneficiaries will be entitled to free installation of solar rooftop systems. **Hence Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

100. Ans: c) 1 and 3 only

- ASEAN is a regional grouping aiming to promote economic and security cooperation among its ten member countries. It facilitates economic integration, trade liberalization, and joint efforts on security issues like maritime security and counter-terrorism. The headquarters of ASEAN is located in Jakarta, Indonesia. It has been there since its establishment in 1967. **Hence Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**
- Bangladesh is not a member country of ASEAN. Currently, ASEAN has 10 member states: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping that aims to promote economic and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- **Establishment:** It was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the founding fathers of ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
- **Aim:** The motto of ASEAN is “One Vision, One Identity, One Community”.
- **Secretariat:** ASEAN Secretariat is located in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- **ASEAN countries have a total population of 662 million people and a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of \$3.2 trillion as of 2022.**

101. Ans: (b) 2 only

More Information:

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** TCS played a key role in developing the NSWS for CDSCO.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The NSWS will initially handle certificate of registration, manufacturing licenses, and import licenses for specific medical device purposes. **Hence option b is correct.**

India Unveils ‘National Single Window System’ by TCS to Simplify Medical Device Imports:

India’s Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has launched the ‘National Single Window System (NSWS),’ a unified portal designed by Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) to streamline the import of medical devices. The initiative aims to create a centralized platform for investors, enhancing the ease of doing business. The NSWS, developed by TCS through Invest India, becomes operational from January 1.

- The NSWS serves as a one-stop-shop for all approvals related to the import of medical devices.
- It facilitates applications for certificates of registration and licenses for manufacturing or importing medical devices for various purposes, such as clinical investigations, tests, evaluations, demonstrations,

or training.

102. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are not correct: The project was funded through the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), showcasing a strategic use of public funds for essential infrastructure development.
- The undersea cables were laid by the state-owned telecom company BSNL, emphasizing government involvement in critical infrastructure projects. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

PM Modi Inaugurates ₹1,156 Crore Projects in Lakshadweep:

- In a significant development, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated projects worth ₹1,156 crore during his visit to the Lakshadweep islands. Among these projects is the Kochi-Lakshadweep Islands Submarine Optical Fibre Cable, a ₹1,072-crore initiative providing 100 Gbps internet connectivity to the islands.
- The undersea cable link, executed by Japanese firm NEC and laid by BSNL, promises 100 times faster internet for the residents of Lakshadweep. Covering 1,868 kilometers, it connects Kavaratti, Agatti, Amini, Kadmat, Chetlet, Kalpeni, Minicoy, Androth, Kiltan, Bangaram, and Bitra. This initiative allows telecom companies to offer 4G, 5G, and high-speed broadband for the first time in the archipelago.

103. Ans: (b) The youngest Prime Minister in the history of the Fifth Republic

Explanation:

- Gabriel Attal is the youngest person to ever hold the position of Prime Minister in the Fifth Republic of France. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

About Gabriel Attal:

- Gabriel Attal is a name that has risen rapidly in French politics. At just 34 years old, he currently holds the prestigious title of Prime Minister of France, making him the youngest person to ever hold the position in the Fifth Republic. His journey to the top has been remarkable, marked by both meteoric ascents and notable hurdles.
- Born in 1989, Attal's journey began in Clamart, a suburb of Paris. His background instilled in him a strong sense of social justice and a desire to contribute to public service. He joined the Socialist Party at the young age of 17, already demonstrating his political zeal. After graduating from Sciences Po and pursuing further studies in law, Attal began his career working for the Ministry of Health.
- On January 9, 2024, Attal's remarkable journey reached a new peak when he was appointed Prime Minister. This historic appointment not only signified his political prowess but also sent a powerful message to the younger generation, demonstrating that age is no barrier to leadership.

104. Ans: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- KABIL, operating under the Mines Ministry, signed the crucial agreement with CAMYEN for the exploration and development of lithium blocks in Argentina.
- This is the first ever lithium exploration and mining project by a Government Company of India. KABIL will start exploration and development of 5 lithium brine blocks. The project cost is about 200 crores.
- Argentina is the part of "Lithium Triangle" along with Chile and Bolivia with more than half of world's total lithium resources and having the distinction of having 2nd largest lithium resources, 3rd largest lithium reserves and 4th largest production in world. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

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- Under the agreement, KABIL gains Exploration and Exclusivity Rights for five lithium brine blocks located in Argentina, spanning approximately 15,703 hectares.
- The Indian government plans to invest around Rs 200 crore over the next five years for exploration, signaling a strategic commitment to securing a domestic supply of critical minerals. The proposal is awaiting approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
- Argentina, holding 21% of the world's lithium reserves concentrated in the Lithium Triangle, is a key partner for India. The salt-lake lithium extraction method employed in Argentina proves economically favorable, contributing significantly to production.

105. Ans: (b) Indian and Royal Thai Navy

Explanation:

- 'Ex-Ayutthaya' exercise involved the Indian Navy and the Royal Thai Navy. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

Ex-Ayutthaya: India-Thailand First Naval Exercise Connects to Ayodhya

- In a historic move, the Indian Navy and Royal Thai Navy (RTN) joined forces for the maiden bilateral exercise named 'Ex-Ayutthaya' in December 2023. This maritime collaboration, symbolizing the invincible spirit, holds profound significance as it connects the ancient cities of Ayodhya in India and Ayutthaya in Thailand, reflecting shared historical narratives and rich cultural ties dating back centuries.

Note:

1. **Symbolic Meaning:** 'Ex-Ayutthaya' translates to '**The Invincible One,**' emphasizing the historical and cultural links between Ayodhya and Ayutthaya.
2. **Naval Participation:** The Indian Naval ships Kulish and IN LCU 56 engaged in the inaugural edition, while His Thai Majesty's Ship (HTMS) Prachuap Khiri Khan represented the Royal Thai Navy.
3. **Coordinated Patrol:** Alongside the bilateral exercise, the 36th edition of the India-Thailand Coordinated Patrol (Indo-Thai CORPAT) took place, enhancing operational synergy.
4. **Airborne Participation:** Maritime Patrol Aircraft from both navies contributed to the sea phase, showcasing a commitment to maritime security.
5. **Operational Synergy:** These exercises mark a strategic step towards increased operational synergy and complexity, aligning with India's SAGAR vision for Security and Growth for All in the Region.

106. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: In a landmark development, QatarEnergy and Excelerate Energy have formalized a 15-year LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) aimed at bolstering Bangladesh's energy sector. The SPA outlines Excelerate's procurement of up to one million tons per annum (MTPA) of LNG from QatarEnergy, with deliveries commencing in January 2026 to floating storage and regasification units in Bangladesh. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Qatar Secures 15-Year Gas Supply Deal with Bangladesh to Bolster Energy Ties:

- In a major stride within the energy sector, **QatarEnergy and Excelerate Energy** have finalized a pivotal 15-year LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with the goal of providing LNG to Bangladesh. Under the SPA, Excelerate will secure up to one million tons per annum (MTPA) of LNG from QatarEnergy. The deliveries, set to commence from January 2026, will be directed to floating storage and regasification units in Bangladesh. The agreement encompasses Excelerate's procurement of 0.85 MTPA of LNG in 2026 and 2027, and one MTPA from 2028 to 2040.

107. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- On December 31, 2023, the government constituted the Sixteenth Finance Commission (SFC) with Shri Arvind Panagariya, former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog, appointed as its Chairman. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

Arvind Panagariya Appointed Head Of Sixteenth Finance Commission By Government:

- In a significant development, the government has appointed Arvind Panagariya, former Niti Aayog vice chairman and Columbia University professor, as the chairman of the Sixteenth Finance Commission. The Commission is entrusted with the crucial task of recommending the tax revenue sharing formula between the Centre and the States for the upcoming five-year period starting from April 2026.
- Arvind Panagariya, a distinguished trade economist, had previously served as the first vice chairman of the Niti Aayog from 2015 to 2017.
- The tenure for both the Chairman and other members is specified to last until the submission of the Commission's report or October 31, 2025, whichever comes earlier.
- The Commission is expected to submit its recommendations by October 2025, providing ample time for the proposed tax revenue sharing formula to be incorporated into the Budget exercise for the fiscal year 2026-27. It is noteworthy that the Fifteenth Finance Commission, chaired by NK Singh, was constituted in November 2017, with its terms of reference being modified later to extend its tenure to six years in 2019.

108. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: Bengaluru and Pune were among the top ten worst cities for traffic congestion globally in 2023, as highlighted by TomTom's report.
- London is the major emitter of CO₂ in terms of CO₂ emissions per driven mile. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

TomTom Traffic Index report:

- The 12 edition of the report found the traffic trend across 389 cities in 56 countries throughout 2022.
- Bengaluru is the second slowest place to drive through in the world in 2022. New York city topped in the list.
- The assessment is not only limited to the loss of time while driving, and also focuses on other factors like money, environmental impact, etc.
- Bengaluru's rush hour traffic has led to the loss of as much as 129 hours last year.
- Ireland's Dublin lost as much as 140 hours due to traffic jams.
- Bengaluru ranked fifth in terms of CO emissions per driven mile during rush hour.
- London is the major emitter of CO₂ in terms of CO₂ emissions per driven mile.

109. Ans: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct: UDGM refers to Unclaimed Deposits-Gateway to Access inforMation, which is an online portal developed by RBI. It facilitates the registered users to search unclaimed deposits/accounts across multiple banks at one place in a centralised manner.
- Balances in savings or current accounts not operated for 10 years, or term deposits not claimed within 10 years from the date of maturity are classified as 'unclaimed deposits' according to the revised RBI guidelines. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

RBI Introduces UDGAM Portal: Your Guide to Reclaiming Unclaimed Deposits:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has unveiled a groundbreaking solution for individuals seeking their unclaimed deposits. Named the UDGAM (Unclaimed Deposits – Gateway to Access Information) portal, this centralized web platform is designed to simplify the process of locating unclaimed deposits across various banks.
- In a revelation during the ongoing Winter Session, the Indian Parliament disclosed a concerning trend in unclaimed deposits within the country's banking sector. The unclaimed deposits have witnessed a substantial 28% annual rise, reaching a staggering ₹42,270 crore by the end of the last financial year in March 2023.

Operational Status

1. **Bank Participation:** As of March 4, 2024, 30 banks are already onboarded onto the UDGAM portal, covering approximately 90% of unclaimed deposits in value terms.
2. **Ongoing Onboarding Process:** The remaining banks are in the process of being onboarded onto the UDGAM portal, ensuring comprehensive coverage of unclaimed deposits/accounts

110. Ans: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is not correct: The NITI Aayog has recently launched the 'Greening and Restoration of Wasteland with Agroforestry' (GROW) report and portal.
- Statement 2 is correct: It aims to restore 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 and create an additional carbon sink. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

- In a significant step towards environmental conservation and sustainable land management, NITI Aayog, the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, launched the Greening and Restoration of Wasteland with Agroforestry (GROW) report and portal. This groundbreaking initiative aims to transform India's underutilized wastelands into productive agroforestry zones, leveraging state-of-the-art remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies for a comprehensive analysis at both state and district levels.
- A central feature of the GROW initiative is the launch of the "Greening and Restoration of Wasteland with Agroforestry (GROW)-Suitability Mapping" portal on 'Bhuvan'. This portal serves as a vital resource, offering universal access to state and district-level data, and is expected to play a pivotal role in advancing agroforestry initiatives by government entities. By making this data readily available, the portal facilitates informed decision-making and strategy development for the conversion of wastelands into productive land.

111. Ans: (a) Abuja

Explanation:

- India and Nigeria have agreed to an early conclusion of the Local Currency Settlement System Agreement to boost bilateral trade between the two countries. Under the local currency settlement system, the trade will be settled in India's local currency and Nigerian local currency, Nigerian naira. This was decided at the 2nd session of the India-Nigeria Joint Trade Committee held in Abuja, Nigeria. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

2nd Session of India-Nigeria Joint Trade Committee :

- The second session of the India-Nigeria Joint Trade Committee was held in the Nigerian capital city of Abuja.
- The Indian delegation was led by Amardeep Singh Bhatia, Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Officials from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), EXIM Bank of India, and the National Payments

Corporation of India (NPCI) also accompanied the Indian delegation.

- The meeting was held in Abuja from 29 to 30 April 2024. Both sides identified a number of areas where the two countries would focus on boosting trade between them.

112. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The first Indians to get the Whitley Gold Award were Archana Godbole and Brad Norman in 2007.
- Dr Purnima Devi Barman of Assam for her conservation effort in saving the Hargila bird has been conferred with 'Green Oscar' Whitley Gold Award 2024. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Purnima Devi Barman Gets the 'Green Oscar' Whitley Gold Award 2024:

- Dr. Purnima Devi Barman, a wildlife biologist from Assam, has been recognized with the prestigious Whitley Gold Award for her exemplary conservation efforts aimed at protecting the endangered Greater Adjutant Stork and its wetland habitat. This accolade, often referred to as the 'Green Oscar', highlights her remarkable contributions to wildlife conservation and underscores the importance of grassroots efforts in safeguarding biodiversity.
- Dr. Barman's journey in conservation began with her childhood fascination for the Greater Adjutant Stork, locally known as "Hargila" in Assamese. Despite societal aversion towards these majestic birds, Dr. Barman's passion for their preservation remained unwavering. Her intervention became crucial as the population of Hargila dwindled to a mere 450 birds in Northeast India. Through her pioneering efforts, she galvanized local communities, particularly women, to safeguard nests and protect the storks' habitat.
- The Whitley Gold Award recognizes Dr. Barman's exceptional impact in reversing the decline of the Hargila population. Her collaborative initiatives, in partnership with local wildlife NGO Aaranyak, have led to a quadrupling of the stork population, with numbers now exceeding 1,800.

113. Ans: (b) NABARD

Explanation:

- The 'World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector' is supported by NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

PM Modi Launches World's Largest Grain Storage Scheme: Strengthening Cooperative Sector:

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for key initiatives aimed at bolstering the cooperative sector in India. The pilot project for the 'World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector', expansion of PACS, and digital transformation aim to enhance food security, economic development, and governance, benefiting millions of farmers. The ceremony, held at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi, marks a significant step towards enhancing food security, economic development, and governance within the cooperative domain.
- Inauguration: PM Modi inaugurated the pilot project for the 'World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector', covering 11 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across 11 States.
- Objective: The initiative aims to integrate PACS godowns into the food grain supply chain, bolstering food security and fostering economic development.
- Support: Supported by NABARD and led by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), the project converges various schemes including the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI).

114. Ans: (c) Eunectes akiyama

Explanation:

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- The newly discovered Amazon anaconda species is scientifically known as *Eunectes akiyama*. This species was found to have diverged from its closest relative, *Eunectes murinus*, approximately 10 million years ago. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

About *Eunectes akiyama*:

- Researchers in Ecuador's rainforest have uncovered a new species of anaconda, *Eunectes Akiyama*, which split from its closest relatives 10 million years ago. Despite their genetic distinction, these anacondas are visually identical to the previously known species, *Eunectes murinus*.

Discovery and Characteristics:

- The discovery was made by a team led by Dutch biologist Freek Vonk, who encountered the massive 20-foot-long specimens in the Amazon.
- The new species, dubbed the "northern green anaconda," weighs up to 200 kilograms (441 pounds) and showcases significant genetic divergence from its counterpart.

115. Ans: (c) Electric two-wheelers (e-2W)

Explanation:

- EMPS 2024 aims to support the adoption of electric two-wheelers (e-2W) and electric three-wheelers (e-3W), including registered e-rickshaws and e-carts. These categories are specifically targeted to accelerate the transition towards greener mobility options in India. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- The Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India, in collaboration with the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, introduces the Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024 (EMPS 2024). This scheme aims to expedite the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) within the country, fostering a sustainable and eco-friendly transportation ecosystem while bolstering the EV manufacturing sector.

Eligible EV Categories:

- **Two Wheelers (e-2W):** Including electric motorcycles and scooters.
- **Three-wheelers (e-3W):** Encompassing registered e-rickshaws, e-carts, and L5 category e-3W.

Components of EMPS 2024:

- **Subsidies/Demand Incentive:** A total fund allocation of INR 493.55 crore designated for providing incentives to eligible e-2W and e-3W vehicles.
- **Administration of Scheme:** This includes Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities and fees for Project Management Agency, amounting to INR 6.45 crore.

116. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct:** The International Labour Organization (ILO), in collaboration with the Institute of Human Development (IHD), released the 'India Employment Report 2024,' shedding light on the challenges faced by the Indian job market.
- The report was unveiled by Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran, highlighting its significance in the economic policy discourse of India. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

ILO Report Highlights Grim Employment Scenario in India:

- **The International Labour Organization (ILO)** in collaboration with the Institute of Human Development (IHD) has released the 'India Employment Report 2024,' shedding light on the challenges faced by the Indian job market as the financial year comes to a close. Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran unveiled the report, which outlines significant shifts in employment patterns and trends in

education levels among the unemployed, spanning two decades up to 2022.

India Employment Report 2024:

1. Surge in Unemployed Youth with Higher Education
 - The share of unemployed youth with secondary or higher education has nearly doubled from 35.2% in 2000 to 65.7% in 2022.
 - Youths now constitute nearly 83% of the country's unemployed workforce.
2. Pandemic Impact on Employment
3. Quality and Sustainability of Jobs
4. Challenges in Employment Transformation

117. Ans: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Recently, a researcher from the Norwegian Polar Institute, Christian Lydersen, reported the first case of a walrus dying from bird flu on Hopen Island in the Svalbard archipelago
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Svalbard is a remote archipelago located in the Arctic Ocean, situated between Norway and the North Pole.

Hence option a is correct.

More Information:

First Walrus Death From Bird Flu in Arctic:

- Recently, a researcher from the Norwegian Polar Institute, Christian Lydersen, reported the first case of a walrus dying from bird flu on Hopen Island in the Svalbard archipelago.
- Around six dead walruses were found in the Svalbard islands, located 1,000 kilometres away from the North Pole. Tests conducted at a German laboratory confirmed the presence of the bird flu virus in the walrus, although it was unclear whether it was the H5N1 or H5N8 strain.

About Svalbard islands:

- Svalbard is a remote archipelago located in the Arctic Ocean, situated between Norway and the North Pole. It consists of several islands, the largest of which is Spitsbergen. Svalbard is under Norwegian sovereignty but has a unique international status that allows people from various countries to live and work there.
- The islands are known for their excellent natural beauty, with towering mountains, glaciers, and a diverse range of wildlife including polar bears, reindeer, and seabirds. Svalbard is also home to the world's northernmost permanent settlement, Longyearbyen.
- Hopen Island is a small, uninhabited island located in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway.

118. Ans: (c) Romania and Bulgaria

Explanation:

- Romania and Bulgaria have partially joined the Schengen Area, marking a significant step in their integration with the European Union. After years of negotiations, air and sea travelers from both countries now have ID-check-free access. However, land border checks persist, notably due to Austria's concerns over illegal migration. The Schengen Area, established in 1985, encompasses 23 EU states plus Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein. Prior to this expansion, around 3.5 million people crossed internal borders daily. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Romania and Bulgaria Partially Join Schengen Travel Zone:

Romania and Bulgaria have taken a significant step in their integration with the European Union by partially joining the Schengen travel zone. While travelers arriving by air or sea now enjoy ID-check-free access, land border checks persist due to opposition from Austria.

- Austria's opposition over concerns of illegal migration has led to the retention of land border checks.

- Travelers arriving by air or sea from both countries now have unrestricted access to the Schengen zone.
- EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen describes the partial inclusion as a “huge success” and a “historic moment” for European integration.
- Established in 1985, the Schengen Area previously consisted of 23 EU member countries and additional non-EU states.

119. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct:** SJVN Limited received the 15th CIDC Vishwakarma Award 2024 for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Contribution. The company also secured the ‘Achievement Award for Social Development and Creating Impact’ and the ‘CIDC Partners in Progress Trophy’. Geeta Kapur, Chairperson and Managing Director, highlighted SJVN’s commitment to CSR initiatives, managed through the SJVN Foundation. SJVN spent over Rs 450 crore on diverse CSR activities including education, healthcare, infrastructure, disaster relief, and cultural promotion. CGM (HR) Baljit Singh accepted the awards. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

SJVN Awarded for Outstanding Corporate Social Responsibility:

- SJVN Limited, a leading public sector undertaking, has been honored with two prestigious awards at the 15th CIDC Vishwakarma Awards 2024. The awards were given by the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC) in recognition of SJVN’s remarkable contributions to corporate social responsibility (CSR).
- SJVN has been conferred with the ‘Achievement Award for Creating Social Development & Impact’ and the ‘CIDC Partners in Progress Trophy’. These awards acknowledge the company’s unwavering commitment to driving positive change through innovative and sustainable CSR initiatives.
- This is the third consecutive year that SJVN has received these prestigious awards, further solidifying its reputation as a socially responsible corporate entity.
- All of SJVN’s CSR activities are carried out through the registered trust, SJVN Foundation. The company has invested over ₹450 crores in a wide range of CSR initiatives, including:
- Education and Skill Development Health and Hygiene Infrastructure Development and Community Asset Creation Sustainable Development Assistance during Natural Disasters Preservation and Promotion of Local Culture and Sports

120. Ans: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: e-sarvajanika granthalaya was a mobile application of the Government of Karnataka to view digital library services online.
- Statement 2 is not correct: e-Sarvajanika Granthalaya has the contents in Kannada and English Language. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

About e-Sarvajanika Granthalaya:

- e-sarvajanika granthalaya was a mobile application of the Government of Karnataka to view digital library services online.
- e-Sarvajanika Granthalaya has the following types of curated contents in Kannada and English Language:
 1. eBooks - Digital Books.
 2. Videos - Videos on different subjects.
 3. Simulations - Interactive experiments.

121. Ans: (c) Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary**Explanation:**

- Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary is one of the largest inland freshwater lakes in the State of Tamil Nadu. It provides important stopover and foraging ground for birds migrating along the Central Asian Flyway.
- The three wetlands which were declared as Ramsar sites in Karnataka are Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve near Gadag, Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve near Hampi and Aghanashini Estuary close to Gokarna.

Hence option c is correct.

More Information:

- Ramsar Convention: It is an intergovernmental treaty, adopted on 2 nd February 1971, in the Iranian city of Ramsar, on the southern shore of the Caspian sea.
- In India, it came into force on 1 st February 1982, under which wetlands of international importance are declared as Ramsar sites.
- The theme of World Wetland Day, 2024 is ‘Wetlands and Human Wellbeing’ which underscores the critical role wetlands play in enhancing our lives.
- Tamil Nadu has the highest number of Ramsar Sites in India with 16 Ramsar Sites

In January 2024, five new sites were added to the list of Ramsar Sites in India.

1. Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve – Karnataka
2. Aghanashini Estuary – Karnataka
3. Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve – Karnataka
4. Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary – Tamil Nadu
5. Longwood Shola Reserve Forest – Tamil Nadu

122. Ans: (b) “I too am Rani Chennamma”**Explanation:**

- Kittur celebrated the 200th year of Rani Channamma’s victory over the East India Company forces in the first Kittur war of 1824 with the event title “I too am Rani Chennamma”. Hence option b is correct.

More Information:

- Various women’s organisations have come together to celebrate the 200th year of Rani Channamma’s victory over the East India Company forces in the first Kittur war of 1824. The event titled “Nanoo Rani Chennamma” (I too am Rani Chennamma) will be held in Kittur in Belagavi district on February.
- Kittur Declaration asks women to fight for land and people, women’s dignity, and livelihood.

123. Ans: (a) Sheetal Devi**Explanation:**

- Sheetal Devi, a distinguished Para-archer, and Arjuna Awardee, was announced as the National Icon in the PwD category. The event was graced by Chief Election Commissioner Shri Rajiv Kumar and Election Commissioner's Shri Gyanesh Kumar and Shri Sukhbir Singh Sandhu who felicitated the winning team. Hence option a is correct.

More Information:**Exhibition Cricket Match:**

- The Election Commission of India (ECI) and the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) organized an exhibition cricket match to promote voter education and inclusivity. The match was played between the Indian Deaf Cricket Association (IDCA) Team and the Delhi & District Cricket Association (DDCA) team on March 16, 2024, at Karnail Singh Stadium in New Delhi.

National PwD Icon Announced:

- During the event, Ms. Sheetal Devi, a renowned Para-archer and Arjuna Awardee, was announced as

the National Icon in the PwD category.

124. Ans : (d) To combat frauds through spam calls and messages

Explanation:

- The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) recently launched 'Chakshu' on Sanchar Saathi, aiming to foster stakeholder collaboration against telecom misuse in cyber-crime and financial frauds. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

- In a significant stride towards bolstering cyber-security measures and enhancing citizen empowerment, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) recently unveiled the Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) alongside the 'Chakshu' facility on the Sanchar Saathi portal. This initiative aims to foster collaboration among stakeholders to combat the misuse of telecom resources in cyber-crime and financial frauds.

'Chakshu' Facility:

- **Purpose:** 'Chakshu' is a citizen-centric facility introduced on the Sanchar Saathi portal by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). It aims to empower individuals to report suspected fraud communications received via various channels, including calls, SMS, or WhatsApp.
- **Fraud Types:** Citizens can utilize 'Chakshu' to report various types of fraudulent activities, such as KYC-related frauds, impersonation as government officials or relatives for financial gain, sextortion, and other forms of communication aimed at defrauding individuals.
- **Ease of Reporting:** The facility simplifies the process of reporting suspected fraud communications, enabling citizens to take proactive measures to combat fraudulent activities. By providing a user-friendly interface on the Sanchar Saathi portal, 'Chakshu' encourages swift and efficient reporting.
- **Accessibility:** 'Chakshu' is readily accessible to citizens through the Sanchar Saathi portal (<https://sancharsaathi.gov.in>), ensuring that individuals can easily report fraudulent communications and contribute to efforts in curbing cyber-crime and financial frauds.

125. Ans: (b) Devin AI

Explanation:

- Devin AI is recognized as the world's first AI software engineer. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

Tech company Cognition introduces Devin, the world's first AI software engineer capable of coding, creating websites and software through a single prompt, designed to work alongside human engineers.

- Devin, the world's first AI software engineer, can write codes, create websites, and software with just a single prompt.
- The AI tool is not intended to replace human engineers but to assist them and make their work easier.
- Devin has successfully passed engineering interviews from leading AI companies

126. Ans: (b) Belgium

Explanation: The First-ever Nuclear Energy Summit held in Belgium, Brussels. **Hence option b is correct.**

- WORLD'S FIRST EVER NUCLEAR ENERGY SUMMIT HELD IN BRUSSELS.
- Summit was jointly organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Belgium to promote nuclear energy.
- Summit was attended by more than 30 nations (including India) and European Union.

More Information:

- Global momentum for nuclear power continued to build as world leaders from more than 30 countries and the European Union (EU) met at the inaugural Nuclear Energy Summit in Brussels. The landmark Summit, the world's first high-level meeting focused entirely on nuclear energy, comes on the heels of nuclear's historic prominence at last December's UN Climate Change Conference (COP28).

- High-level representatives from dozens of countries emphasized the importance of using nuclear power to achieve energy security, climate goals and drive sustainable development. Increased financing, workforce development and more proactive support to nuclear newcomer countries were identified as key to long-term success.

India's Statement at Nuclear Energy Summit Brussels 2024

- India is committed to full international civil nuclear cooperation for the development needs of our country and is engaged in discussions with foreign companies to further expand our nuclear energy programme. Our aim is for nuclear energy to have significant share in electricity mix of India by the year 2047 when India celebrates 100 years of independence. As a medium-term target, we aim to achieve tripling nuclear power generation capacity by 2030 from around 7.5 GW at present.

127. Ans : B. Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

- Bojjannakonda and Lingalakonda are two Buddhist rock-cut caves on adjacent hillocks, situated near a village called Sankaram, which is a few kilometres away from Anakapalle, Vishakhapatnam in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The sites are believed to date between 4th and 9th Century A.D, when the Jainism (Hinayana, Mahayana, and Vajrayana) flourished at Sankaram (Sangharam as it was called then). **Hence option B is correct.**
- Groups of rock-cut and brick stupas and small chaityas surround this stupa. In two of the brick stupas, stone relic caskets in the form of miniature stupas were found. There is also a stone [Linga being the name locally applied to the stupa]. An image of the Goddess Hariti is found at the foot of the hill as per the archaeological sources.
 1. After a sustained campaign, heritage lovers and officials have been successful in almost stopping the stone-pelting ritual at Bojjannakonda, a famous Buddhist site at Sankaramhe, Andhra Pradesh.
 2. The villagers, as a part of the ancient ritual, used to pelt stones at a belly-shaped object, believing it to be a part of a demon.
 3. However, following the intervention of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), the practice on the Kanuma day during Sankranti has almost been done away with.
 4. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage is a non-profit charitable organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. In 2007, the United Nations awarded INTACH a special consultative status with United Nations Economic and Social Council.
 5. The name Sankaram is derived from the term, 'Sangharama'. It is famous for the whole lot of votive stupas, rock-cut caves, brick-built structural edifices, early historic pottery and Satavahana coins that date back to the 1st century AD.
 6. The main stupa was carved out of rock and then covered with bricks, where one can see a number of images of the Buddha sculpted on the rock face all over the hill.
 7. At the nearby Lingalmetta, one can see hundreds of rock-cut monolithic stupas in rows.
 8. Tourists visit the Buddhist sites in large numbers to see the relic casket, the three Chaitya Halls, the votive platforms, the stupas and the Vajrayana sculpture.
 9. Visakhapatnam is famous for Buddhist sites at Thotlakonda, Appikonda, and Bavikonda too.

128. Ans : C. PMKMY is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with an entry age of 18 to 55 years.

- Union Minister Narendra Singh Tomar informed the Lok Sabha that over 18 lakh farmers have registered themselves under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY). The Scheme aims to cover around 3 crore beneficiaries.
- PMKMY is a Central Sector Scheme to provide social security net for the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of the consequent loss of livelihood.
- Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of Rs 3,000 is provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with an entry age of 18 to 40 years. **Hence option c is wrong.**
- The beneficiary can opt to become a member of the Scheme by subscribing to a Pension Fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- The beneficiary is required to make a monthly contribution of between Rs.55/- to Rs.200/- to the

Pension Fund, depending on the age of entry into the Scheme, with the provision of equal contribution by the Central Government.

- Exit from the scheme may be voluntarily or on the failure of contribution or upon demise.

129. Ans : B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

- BIMSTEC, short for the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, is made up of seven member countries. These countries include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. **Hence option B is correct.**

What is BIMSTEC?

- The **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)** is a regional multilateral organisation.
- Its members lie in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.

Out of the 7 members,

Five are from South Asia –

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka

Two are from Southeast Asia –

- Myanmar
- Thailand
- BIMSTEC not only connects South and Southeast Asia, but also the ecologies of the Great Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.
- It mainly aims to create an enabling environment for rapid economic development; accelerate social progress; and promote collaboration on matters of common interest in the region.

What is the Genesis of BIMSTEC?

- This sub-regional organization came into being in 1997 through the **Bangkok Declaration**.
- Initially, it was formed with four Member States with the acronym '**BIST-EC**' (Bangladesh, India, Sri-Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation).
- It became renamed '**BIMST-EC**' in 1997, following the inclusion of Myanmar.
- With the admission of Nepal and Bhutan in 2004, the name of the grouping was changed to 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation' (**BIMSTEC**).

130. Ans : B. Only 2 and 3

- Branches of **Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank** will function as Bank of Baroda after the amalgamation. It was the first-ever three-way consolidation of banks in India. The Government of India nationalized the Bank of Baroda on 19 July 1969. The headquarters of the Bank of Baroda is located at Vadodara in Gujarat. **Hence option B is correct.**

Merger of Banks in India

- The Finance Minister announced the largest consolidation plan for public sector banks (PSBs), merging ten of them into four.
- The Indian government has decided to merge the following banks:
 - Indian Bank and Allahabad Bank (**Anchor Bank - Indian Bank**).
 - **Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, and United Bank will be merged (Anchor Bank - PNB).**
 - The Union Bank of India will be merged with Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank (**Anchor Bank - Union Bank of India**).

- Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank (**Anchor Bank - Canara Bank**).
- After consolidation, the total number of PSBs has decreased from 27 in 2017 to 12.
- Previously, **Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank merged with Bank of Baroda (BoB)** – effective **April 1, 2019**.

A Brief History of Nationalization

- In 1955, India nationalized Imperial Bank of India with extensive banking facilities on a large scale, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.
- It formed State Bank of India to act as the principal agent of RBI and to handle banking transactions of the Union and State governments all over the country
- On 19th July 1969, a major process of nationalization was carried out and 14 major commercial banks in India were nationalized.
- The second phase of nationalization Indian Banking Sector Reform was carried out in 1980 with six more banks.
- This step brought 80% of the banking segment in India under Government ownership.

131. ANS : C. Protecting children from Climate Change

- These 'Warrior Moms' Across India Are Fighting For Children's Right To Breathe Clean Air. **Hence option c is correct.**

COP27 & voices and needs of kids

- The annual United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), will soon begin in the Egyptian resort town of Sharm el-Shaikh.
- Several organisations such as 'Our Kids' Climate, Parents For Future, Warrior Moms' will be calling on world leaders to make sure that the health, futures and rights of children are central to the CoP27 agenda, discussions and negotiations.
- The delegation from South Africa, Botswana, Ghana, India, Brazil and the United Kingdom will be heading to Sharm-el-Sheikh in Africa to put the voices and needs of kids at the forefront of the delegates' minds.
- They would also like to remind world leaders and politicians that they are parents too, and it is every parent's foremost duty to protect their children and give them a healthy future.

132. ANS : A. Kyrgyz Republic

SOL

- Joint Special Forces Exercise KHANJAR has now become an annual affair.
- The sixth 'Khanjar' exercise was conducted between Indian and Kyrgyz Special Forces in March, 2019 in Bishkek. **Hence option A is correct.**
- Fifth exercise was conducted in India in CIJW School, Varaingte (Mizoram) in 2018.

India – Kyrgyzstan Joint Special Forces Exercise, 2022:

- The 9th Edition of this exercise was recently concluded in April 2022.
- Besides sharing special skills and techniques between participating Special Forces contingents, the joint training further strengthened the existing bond between India and Kyrgyzstan.

133. ANS : C. Private sector participation in Space

- The Prarambh Mission is related to Private sector participation in Space. **Hence option c is correct.**

SOL

- Vikram-S is India's first privately developed rocket and is all set to be launched as part of the Prarambh space mission.
- The Prarambh mission is aimed at carrying three payloads into space, including a 2.5-kilogram payload that has been developed by students from several countries.
- Skyroot's launch vehicles are named 'Vikram' as a tribute to the founder of the Indian space program

and renowned scientist Vikram Sarabhai.

134. ANS : C. Crabs

- *Pseudohelice annamalai* is a species of crab in the family Varunidae, which is reported from the Indian Ocean at the mangroves of Parangipettai near the Vellar River estuary in Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu. **Hence option c is correct.**

SOL

- Researchers have discovered a new species of estuarine crab at the
- mangroves of Parangipettai near the Vellar River estuary in Cuddalore district.

About Pseudo Helice annamalai”

- The species has been named *Pseudohelice annamalai* in recognition of Annamalai University’s 100 years of service in education and research.
- This is the first ever record of this genus, *Pseudo Helice*, collected from high intertidal areas in front of the Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS) .
- So far, only two species — *Pseudo Helice subquadrata* and *Pseudohelice latreilli* — have been confirmed within this genus.
- **Description :** It is distinguished by dark purple to dark grey colouring, with irregular light brown, yellowish brown, or white patches on the posterior carapace with light brown chelipeds.
- The new species is small and has a maximum width of up to 20 mm.
- This species is not aggressive and can move fast like other intertidal crabs. As many as 17 species of intertidal crabs have been recorded in the same region,
- **Habitat :** The species inhabits muddy banks of mangroves, and the burrows were located near the pneumatophores of *Avicennia* mangroves.
- **Distribution :** The species discovered is distributed around the Indian subcontinent and the eastern Indian Ocean.

135.ANS : D. All are correct

SOL

Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) ‘Prachand’

About:

- The LCH is the only attack helicopter in the world that can land and take off at an altitude of 5,000 metres (16,400 ft), which makes it ideal to operate in the high altitude areas of the Siachen glacier. **Hence statement (a) is correct.**
- It was officially renamed "Prachand".

Development:

- It is designed and manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) under project LCH. **Hence statement (b) is correct.**
- It was conceptualised after the 1999 Kargil conflict.
- The multi-role attack helicopter operates both in desert terrains and high-altitude sectors. **Hence statement (c) is correct.**

Features:

- This twin-engine helicopter is armed with anti-tank guided missile

136.ANS : B. Government of India has decided to mark 2023 as the National Year of Millets.

SOL

POSHAN Abhiyan

- In 2018, the government decided to mark the national year of millets and had also notified millets as

nutri-cereals by including them under the POSHAN Mission Abhiyan. **Hence statement (a) is correct.**

International Year of Millets – 2023

About:

- The United Nations, at the behest of the Government of India, declared 2023 the International Year of Millets. **Hence statement (c) is correct.**

Aim:

- The aim is to create awareness and increase production & consumption of millets.
- India's National Year of Millets & proposal to UN:
- In 2018 the government of India had decided to mark the National Year of Millets. **Hence statement (b) is incorrect.**
- India pitched the proposal to the United Nations for declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets.
- With the support of 72 other countries, India's initiative to promote millet was
- recognized and the United Nations General Assembly has recently declared the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets.

137.ANS : C. G20

SOL

- The declaration issued at the G-20's Bali summit in November 2022 had deplored in the strongest terms the Russian aggression against Ukraine while most members strongly condemned the war. G-20 Summit | Ukraine says statement on Russian war 'nothing to be proud of'. **Hence option c is correct.**

Bali Leaders' Declaration:

War in Ukraine:

- The declaration stated that the war in Ukraine is causing economic difficulties and insecurity worldwide.
- It also termed the threat of using nuclear weapons in the war as "inadmissible".
- Most members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine and stressed it is causing
- immense human suffering and exacerbating existing fragilities in the global economy -
- Constraining growth,
- Increasing inflation,
- Disrupting supply chains,
- Heightening energy and food security and
- Elevating financial stability risks, said the declaration.

Threats to security:

- The G20 declaration also called upon the international community to "step up" efforts to counter
- Money laundering,
- Terrorism financing and
- Proliferation financing
- The declaration also urged the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF Style Regional Bodies to "lead global action" to respond to these threats.

138. ANS : D. Neither 1 nor 2

SOL

- The Indian Air Force (IAF) needs a revised guiding document to help it navigate ahead smoothly.

Statement 1 is not correct:

- ASTRA missile has been designed and developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for deployment on fighter jets like Sukhoi- 30 MKI and Tejas of the IAF and the

Mig-29K of the Navy.

Statement 2 is not correct:

- The Astra Mk-1 is a beyond visual range (BVR), air-to-air missile (AAM). The missile can travel at speeds more than four times that of sound and can reach a maximum altitude of 20 km, making it extremely flexible for air combat. While the range for Astra Mk-1 is around 110 km, the Mk-2 with a range over 150 km is under development and Mk-3 version with a longer range is being envisaged.

139. ANS : A.1 only

SOL

Great Nicobar island:

India's southernmost point:

- Indira Point on the southern tip of Great Nicobar Island is India's southernmost point, less than 150 km from the northernmost island of the Indonesian archipelago. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**

Protected area:

- Great Nicobar is home to two national parks and a biosphere reserve. Campbell Bay National Park on the northern part of the island. Galathea National Park in the southern interior.

Inhabitants:

- The island is inhabited by the Shompen and Nicobarese tribal peoples, along with ex- servicemen from Punjab, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh who were settled on the island in the 1970s.

Option 2 is incorrect:

- The Lakshadweep Islands administration has announced the creation of the world's first conservation area — 239 sq. km — for endangered sea cucumbers. The announcement came after reports of smuggling of sea cucumbers and other vulnerable marine species for sale in east Asia.

Option 3 is incorrect:

- Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is an estuarine mangrove habitat, which is declared as the bird sanctuary, and located along the Mandovi River, Goa, in India.
- The sanctuary is named after Salim Ali, the eminent Indian ornithologist.

140. ANS : A.1 only

SOL

About PM-KISAN scheme

Objective:

- Under the scheme an income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal installments will be provided to all land holding farmer families. The family includes husband, wife and minor children.
- The fund will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

Funding:

- It is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Identification of beneficiaries
- State Government and UT administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines.

Eligibility:

- Small and marginal farmers are eligible for PMKSNY. **Hence statement 2 is wrong.**
- Farmer families that hold cultivable land can apply for the benefits of this plan.
- A beneficiary should be an Indian citizen.
- Exclusion Categories: The following categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status shall not be eligible for benefit under the scheme:
 - All Institutional Landholders.
 - Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to the following categories.
 - Former and present holders of constitutional posts
 - Former and present Ministers/ State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies/ State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
- All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices/Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff /Class IV/Group D employees).

141. ANS : D. United Nations Environment Programme

SOL

- Indian wildlife biologist Dr. Purnima Devi Barman is among the honourees of Champions of the Earth award.

Option c is correct: About Champions of the Earth award

- UNEP's Champions of the Earth honours individuals, groups, and organizations whose actions have a transformative impact on the environment.
- The annual Champions of the Earth award is the UN's highest environmental honour.
- It recognizes outstanding leaders from government, civil society, and the private sector.
- Since its inception in 2005, the annual Champions of the Earth award has been awarded to trailblazers at the forefront of efforts to protect our natural world.
- The Champions of the Earth award will celebrate visionaries in three categories:
 - Inspiration and action
 - Entrepreneurial vision
 - Science and innovation

About UNEP:

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global authority on the environment. It unites 193 Member States in an effort to find solutions to climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste, collectively known as the triple planetary crisis.
- UNEP was founded in 1972. It was conceived to monitor the state of the environment and coordinate responses to the world's greatest environmental challenges.
- UNEP is part of the UN Secretariat and responds to the UN General Assembly.
- Its headquarters is situated in Nairobi, Kenya.
- UNEP's primary goal is to catalyze action on the environment and promote solutions to the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

142. ANS : C. Both 1 and 2

SOL

- States have approached the NITI Aayog, seeking its help to set up their own public policy institutions to boost development and drive inclusive growth.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Launched by the Hon'ble PM in January 2018, the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) aims to quickly and effectively transform 112 most under-developed districts across the country. The broad contours of the programme are Convergence (of Central & State Schemes), Collaboration (of Central, State level Nodal Officers & District Collectors), and Competition among districts through monthly delta ranking; all driven by a mass movement.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The ranking is based on the incremental progress made across 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) under 5 broad socio-economic themes - Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Infrastructure. The delta-ranking of Aspirational Districts and the performance of all districts is available on the Champions of Change Dashboard.
- The Government is committed to raising the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all – “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas aur Sabka Vishwas”. To enable utilization of their potential, this program closely focuses on improving people’s ability to participate fully in the burgeoning economy. Districts are prodded and encouraged to first catch up with the best district within their state, and subsequently aspire to become one of the best in the country, by competing with, and learning from others in the spirit of competitive & cooperative federalism.

143. ANS : C.Both 1 and 2

SOL

About Mohenjo-daro

Location:

- Mohenjo-Daro or the “Mound of the dead” lies in Larkana district of Sindh (Pakistan), about 5 km away from the Indus.
- Contribution of discovery:
- It was discovered by archeologists Rakhaldas Banerji and Sir John Marshall. **Statement 1 is true.**

Significance of the site:

- It is one of the largest of the Indus Valley Civilization sites.
- Construction marvel:
- The site is famous for its elaborate town planning with street grids with brick pavements, developed water supply, drainage, and covered sewerage systems, homes with toilets, and monumental buildings.
- Its excavations revealed findings like the Great Bath, Great Granary, a large assembly hall, temple-like structure, the seal of Pashupati and a bust of a bearded man.
- It is the most glaring example of town planning in the Harappan civilization.
- The city is divided into citadel and lower city.
- It is clear that the citadel (for such it evidently was) carried the religious and ceremonial headquarters of the site.
- In the lower town were substantial courtyard houses indicating a considerable middle class.

Relationship with Harappa:

- Its relationship with Harappa, however, is uncertain—i.e., if the two cities were contemporaneous centres or if one city succeeded the other.

Sculptures:

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- Aesthetically the most notable work of figurative art from the city is a famous bronze of a young dancing girl, naked save for a multitude of armlets.
- Among innumerable terra-cottas the most expressive are small but vigorous representations of bulls and buffalo.

Decline:

- The evidence suggests that Mohenjo-daro suffered more than once from devastating floods of abnormal depth and duration.
- The civilization went into decline in the middle of the second millennium BC for reasons that are believed to include catastrophic climate change.

Legacy:

- Mohenjo-daro was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1980. **Statement 2 is correct.**

144. Answer; C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Zoji La is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas in the Indian union territory of Ladakh.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** It is the second highest pass on NH 1, with the first being the Fotu LaPass.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Zoji Latunnel will be the longest bidirection altunnelin Asia



KEY FEATURES

- The longest bi-directional single tube road tunnel in Asia
- **Length: 14.15 km**
- Open all days
- All-weather accessibility
- To be built at Zoji La pass on Srinagar-Kargil-Leh NH-1 situated at an altitude of 11,578 feet

Mountain Passes in Kashmir

Banihal Pass (Jawahar Tunnel): Banihal with Qazigund	Banihal pass is a popular pass in Jammu and Kashmir. It is situated in the Pir- Panjal Range. It connects Banihal with Qazigund.
Zoji La: Srinagar- Kargil & Leh	It connects Srinagar with Kargil and Leh. Beacon Force of Border Road Organization is responsible for clearing and maintaining the road, especially during the winter.
Burzail pass: Srinagar- Kishan Ganga Valley	This pass joins the Astore Valley of Kashmir with the Deosai Plains of Ladakh.
Pensi La	The Pensi La connects the Kashmir valley with Kargil. It is situated in the Greater Himalayas.
Pir-Panjal Pass	It is a traditional pass from Jammu to Srinagar. This pass was closed after the partition. It provides the shortest roadway access to Kashmir valley

from Jammu.

Mountain Passes in Leh & Ladakh

Khardung La	It is the highest motorable pass in the country. It connects Leh and Siachen glaciers. This pass remains closed during the winter.
Thang La / Taglang La	It is located in Ladakh. It is the second-highest motorable mountain pass in India.
Aghil Pass	It is situated to the North of Mount Godwin-Austen in the Karakoram. It connects Ladakh with the Xinjiang province of China. It remains closed during the winter season from November to May.
Chang-La	It is a high mountain pass in the Greater Himalayas. It connects Ladakh with Tibet.
Lanak La	This is located in the Aksai Chin in the Ladakh region. It connects Ladakh and Lhasa. The Chinese authority has built a road to join Xinjiang with Tibet.
Imis La	The pass has a difficult geographical terrain and steep slopes. This pass remains closed during the winter season. It connects Ladakh and Tibet.
Bara-La/ Bara-Lacha La	It is situated on the National Highway in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It connects Manali and Leh.

145. Answer; D

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme launched in November, 2015 to reduce the demand for physical gold and shift a part of the domestic savings (to purchase of gold) into financial savings. The Gold Bonds are issued as Government of India Stock under the Government Securities (GS) Act, 2006. These are **issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on behalf of the Government of India.** These bonds will be sold through various Commercial banks, Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited (SHCIL), designated post offices (as may be notified) and recognized stock exchanges viz., National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange, either directly or through agents.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** A fixed rate of 2.5% per annum is applicable on the scheme, payable semi-annually. **The interest on Gold Bonds shall be tax able as per the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961.** It is restricted for sale to resident individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), trusts, universities and charitable institutions.

146. Ans. C

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Jallikattu is typically practised in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Jallikattu is typically practised in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu as a part of Pongal celebrations on Mattu Pongal day, which occurs annually in January.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Perhaps the best guide to the cultural universe of Jallikattu is C S Chellappa's brilliant novel, 'Vaadivaasal' (Arena), a slim volume written in the 1940s, with a handful of male characters and bulls.

About Jallikattu:

- Jallikattu is a traditional sport that is popular in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.
- The sport involves releasing a wild bull into a crowd of people, and the participants attempt to grab the bull's hump and ride it for as long as possible, or attempt to bring it under control.
- It is celebrated in the month of January, during the Tamil harvest festival, Pongal.

147. Ans : B

- Recent: The Punjab Mandi Board has decided to send a '**digital form J**' on the WhatsApp number of farmers from this **Rabi procurement season.**

What is the 'J form' ?

- **'J form'** is the sale receipt of a farmer's agricultural produce in mandis (grain market). Hence **option B is correct.**
- These forms were earlier issued manually by arthiyas (commission agents) because in Punjab, a majority of farmers sell their crops through such agents only.
- These forms will be delivered directly on a farmer's WhatsApp number immediately after a sale is confirmed on the system by the arthiyas and buyers, who are mainly government procurement agencies
- **Benefits for Farmers:**
 - The move, aimed at bringing transparency as well as empowering farmers, will make Punjab the first state in the country to provide digitised form J in real-time.
 - The move is expected to benefit around 9 lakh registered farmers who will be looking to sell their crop (wheat) at MSP during this procurement season.
 - The 'J form' can be used for raising finance from financial institutions, IT waivers, subsidy claims, and farmer's insurance.
 - It can also help farmers get admission for their wards in educational institutes abroad.

How will the government benefit?

- The government will have a proper record of the land under cultivation for both the wheat and paddy crops in the state as well as an idea of their average per acre yield.
- People who are doing sales/purchases in the mandis for the other crops can be asked to log their purchases through the J form to have the accuracy of total land and production.
- The system can to a large extent check the sale of crops from other states in the mandis of Punjab.
- The J forms will ensure that the government has an idea of the total land under cultivation and total yield.
- In case of unusual procurements, the government will be able to identify accounts from which the fraudulent transaction was made.

148. Ans; B

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in the wake of the 1965 War on 1 December 1965 as India's first line of defence for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith.

- **Statement 2 and 3 are correct:** It is India's border guarding forces along the borders of Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- Administrative Control: Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Hence option B is correct.

More information:

- BSF is primary border guarding organisation of India and termed as First Line of Defence of Indian Territories.
- It is the sentinels of Indian borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- It came into existence on 1st December, 1965.
- It was created by merging various State Armed Police Battalions for achieving a better coordinated synergy between the border guarding functions in peace time and fighting the war during the eventuality on both Western and Eastern fronts.
- BSF is deployed on Indo-Pakistan International Border, Indo-Bangladesh International Border, Line of Control (LoC) along with Indian Army and in Anti-Naxal Operations.
- Since its inception, BSF has proven its credentials during various counter insurgency and anti-militancy operations, internal security duties, natural calamities etc.
- BSF is one of the five Central Armed Police Forces of Union of India under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- It is mandated with guarding India's land border during peacetime and preventing transnational crime.
- BSF currently stands as the world's largest border guarding force.

149. Answer; B

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** It is the only paramilitary force with a dual control structure. While the administrative control of the force is with the MHA, its operational control is with the Indian Army, which is under the Ministry of Defence (MoD)
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Assam Rifles is the oldest paramilitary force raised way back in 1835 in British India with just 750 men

More information:

Assam Rifles:

- Assam Rifles which is also referred to as the Sentinels of North East is the **oldest** paramilitary force of India.
- The administrative control of Assam Rifles lies with the Home Ministry, while the operational control is with the Defence Ministry.
- The unit can trace its lineage back to a paramilitary police force that was formed under the British in 1835 called *Cachar Levy*.

Central Armed Police Forces

- Assam Rifles (AR)
- Border Security Force (BSF)
- Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
- Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- National Security Guard (NSG)
- Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

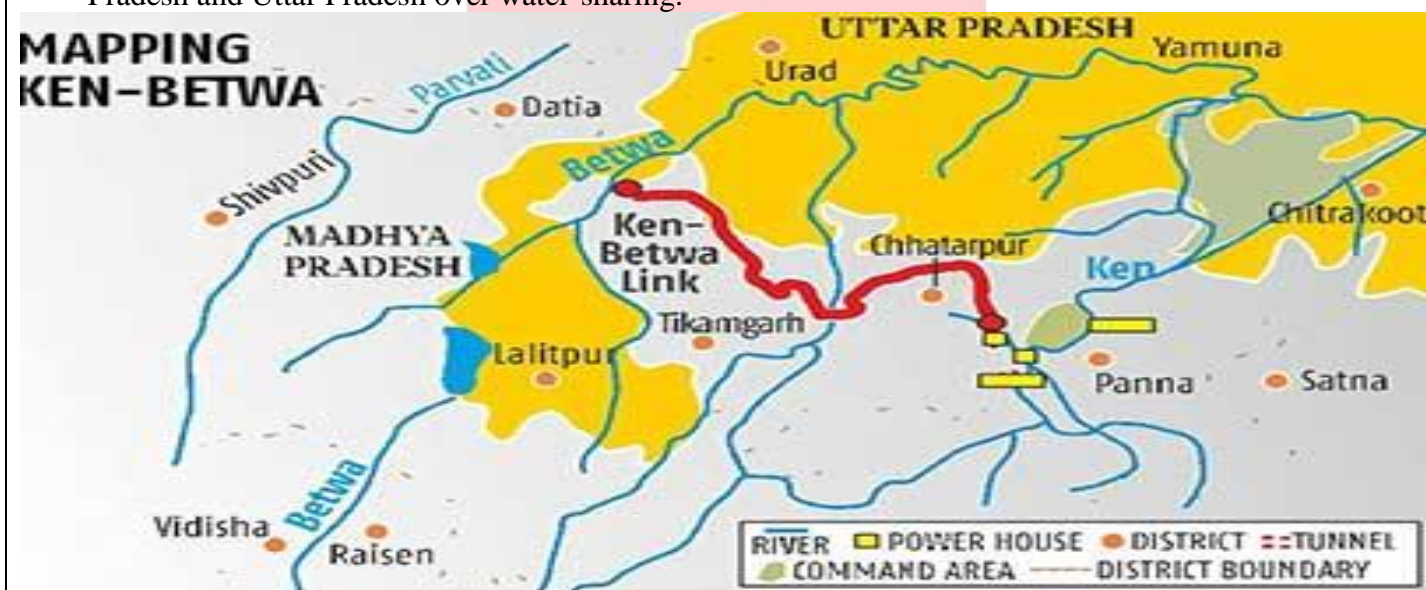
150. Ans A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** It is the first major centrally-driven river interlinking project in the country between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Both these rivers are tributaries of river Yamuna.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The project will partly submerge the Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh and affect the habitat of vultures and jackals.
- **Hence option a is correct.**

About Ken-Betwa project:

- Ken-Betwa interlinking is a multipurpose water development project.
- Under this project, water from the Ken river will be transferred to the Betwa river. Both these rivers are tributaries of river Yamuna.
- It is one of the smallest components of the proposed National River Linking Project (NRLP) of India.
- The NRLP envisages transferring 178 km³ of water across 37 rivers, through a proposed network of about 30 river links.
- It is an independent link in the peninsular component that connects two small north-flowing rivers namely, the Ken and Betwa rivers in the Greater Ganga Basin.
- In the first phase, a 77-metre high and 2,031-metre-long dam will be constructed at Daudhan village located near the Ken and a 221-km long Ken-Betwa link canal will be built through which water from the Ken will flow into the Betwa basin.
- The project has been delayed for a long time because of disputes between the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh over water-sharing.



151. Answer; A

- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will be a large infrared telescope with an approximately 6.5-meter primary mirror.
- The telescope will be launched on an Ariane 5 rocket from French Guiana in 2021.
- It was formerly known as the Next Generation Space Telescope (NGST) but was renamed in 2002 after a former NASA administrator, James Webb.
- Under his tenure, NASA launched over 75 space science missions, including probes that were sent to Mars and Venus.
- It will study every phase in the history of the Universe, ranging from the first luminous glows after the Big Bang, to the formation of solar systems capable of supporting life on planets like Earth, to the evolution of the Solar System.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA).
- The NASA Goddard Space Flight Center is managing the development effort.

152. Answer; D

- **Statements 1 and 2 are not correct:** Ramanujan Prize was first awarded in 2005.
- It is administered by the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) jointly with

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Government of India and the International Mathematical Union (IMU).

- It is given annually to an eminent Mathematician who is less than 45 years of age on 31 December of the year of the award.
 - Researchers working in any branch of the mathematical sciences are eligible.
 - The Prize carries a USD 15,000 cash award.
- The DST-ICTP-IMU Ramanujan Prize committee, composed of eminent mathematicians from around the world.
- In India, December 22nd is celebrated as National Mathematics Day in the memory of Srinivasa Ramanujan.

153. Answer; D

Statements 1 and 2 are not correct:

- The 'Agni P' is a two-stage canisterised solid propellant ballistic missile with dual redundant navigation and guidance system.
- It is a canisterised **surface-to-surface** ballistic missile with a range capability between **1,000 and 2,000 km**.
- Agni-P is a new generation advanced variant of the **Agni class** (under **IGMDP - Integrated Guided Missile Development Program**).
- The **Agni Prime**, known also as the **Agni P**, is a medium-range ballistic missile developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation as a successor for **Agni-I and Agni-II missiles**.
- The missile comes with new composites, propulsion systems, and innovative guidance and control mechanisms, besides the latest navigation systems.
- It is the sixth missile in the **Agni (missile)** series of ballistic missile.

More information

Agni missiles:

- Agni class of missiles are the mainstay of India's **nuclear launch capability**, which also includes the **Prithvi short-range ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles** and fighter aircraft.
- Agni missiles are long range, nuclear weapons capable surface to surface ballistic missile.
- The first missile of the series, **Agni-I** was developed under the **Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP)** and tested in 1989.
- After its success, Agni missile program was separated from the **IGMDP** upon realizing its strategic importance.
- It was designated as a special program in India's defence budget and provided adequate funds for subsequent development. As of November 2019, the missiles in the Agni series are being inducted into service.

Ranges of Agni missiles

- **Agni I:** It is a **Medium Range Ballistic Missile** with a Range of 700-800 km.
- **Agni II:** It is also a **Medium Range Ballistic Missile** with a Range more than 2000 km.
- **Agni III:** It is also an **Inter-Medium Range Ballistic Missile** with Range of more than 2,500 Km
- **Agni IV:** It is also an **Inter-Medium Range Ballistic Missile with Range** is more than 3,500 km and can fire from a road mobile launcher.
- **Agni-V:** The longest of the Agni series, an **Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)** with a range of over 5,000 km.
- **Agni- VI:** The longest of the Agni series, an **Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)** with a range of ICBM 11,000–12,000 km (Under development).

154. Answer; C

Open Market Operation

- Open Market Operations (OMO) is the selling and purchase of government securities and treasury bills by the RBI. **Hence option C is correct**
- Selling of G-Secs by RBI will reduce the liquidity in the market and Buying of G-Secs by RBI will increase the liquidity.
- All Scheduled Commercial Banks and Financial institutions can participate in OMO.
- The RBI has allowed even the retail investors to invest in G-secs by opening gilt accounts with the Central Bank.

Objectives of Open Market Operations

- To change the liquidity in an economy.
- To manipulate short term interest rates.

Types of Open Market Operations

1. **Outright Purchase (PEMO):** This is an outright buying and selling of government securities. This is permanent in nature without any obligations.
2. **Repurchase Agreement (Repo):** This is a short term buying and selling of G-secs subject to repurchase agreement on a particular timeline.

Operation Twist

- The simultaneous buying and selling of Government securities through Open Market Operations of nearly Rs.10000 crores each is called **Operation Twist**.
- In this mechanism, the RBI **sold the short term G-secs and bought long term G-secs** from the market.
- This will increase the price of long term G-secs in the market due to its demand and reduce its yield.

155. Ans : D

eSanjeevani:

- eSanjeevani is a telemedicine service of the telemedicine service of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
- eSanjeevani service is available in two variants:
- eSanjeevani Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWC): It is a Doctor-to-Doctor telemedicine service under Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres scheme of the Government of India, to provide general and specialised health services in rural areas and isolated communities. **Statment 2 is not correct.**
- eSanjeevaniOPD: This is a patient-to-doctor telemedicine service to enable people to get outpatient services in the confines of their homes. **Statement 1 is not correct.**
- eSanjeevaniOPD' has also been speedily and widely adopted by citizens in all parts of the country. It is available as a mobile app for both Android and iOS based smart phones, and these apps have seen over 3 million downloads.
- eSanjeevaniOPD now enables creation of Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA), which will facilitate access and shareability of health data with consent of the beneficiary, with participating healthcare providers and beneficiaries as per Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).

156. Ans : A

SOL

- **In News:** Recently, India called for a “peaceful resolution” of the situation (ongoing crisis between Russia and the West) through “sustained diplomatic efforts” for “long-term peace and stability” in the region and beyond.
- Ukraine is bordered by Belarus to the north, Russia to the east, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the south, Moldova and Romania to the southwest, and Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland to the west. In the far southeast, Ukraine is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea. **Hence option A is correct.**



Key Points

- **Background:**

- Ukraine and Russia share hundreds of years of **cultural, linguistic and familial links**.
 - For many in Russia and in the ethnically Russian parts of Ukraine, the **shared heritage of the countries** is an emotional issue that has been exploited for electoral and military purposes.
- As part of the Soviet Union, Ukraine was the **second-most powerful Soviet republic after Russia**, and was **crucial strategically, economically and culturally**.

- **Cause of Conflict:**

- **Balance of Power:** Ever since Ukraine split from the Soviet Union, both Russia and the West have vied for greater influence in the country in order to keep the balance of power in the region in their favour.
- **Buffer Zone for Western Countries:** For the US and the **European Union**, Ukraine is a crucial buffer between Russia and the West.
- **Russian Interest in Black Sea:** The **unique geography of the Black Sea region** confers several geopolitical advantages to Russia.
 - Firstly, it is an **important crossroads and strategic intersection** for the entire region.
- **Protests in Ukraine:**
 - **Euromaidan Movement:** Euromaidan (European Square) was a wave of demonstrations and civil unrest in Ukraine, which began in November 2013 with public protests in Maidan Nezalezhnosti ("Independence Square") in Kyiv, Ukraine.
- **Separatist Movement:** The Donbass region (the Donetsk and Luhansk regions) of eastern Ukraine has been facing a **pro-Russian separatist movement since 2014**.
- **Invasion of Crimea:**
 - Russia seized Crimea from Ukraine in what was the **first time a European country annexed territory from another country since World War-2**.
 - The annexation of Crimea from Ukraine followed a **Russian military intervention in Crimea** that took place in the aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution and was part of wider unrest across southern and eastern Ukraine.
- **Ukraine's NATO Membership:** Ukraine has urged the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** to speed up his country's membership in the alliance.
 - Russia has declared such a move a "**red line**", and worried about the consequences of the US-led military alliances expanding right up to its doorstep.
 - The Black Sea is bordered by Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. All these countries are NATO countries.

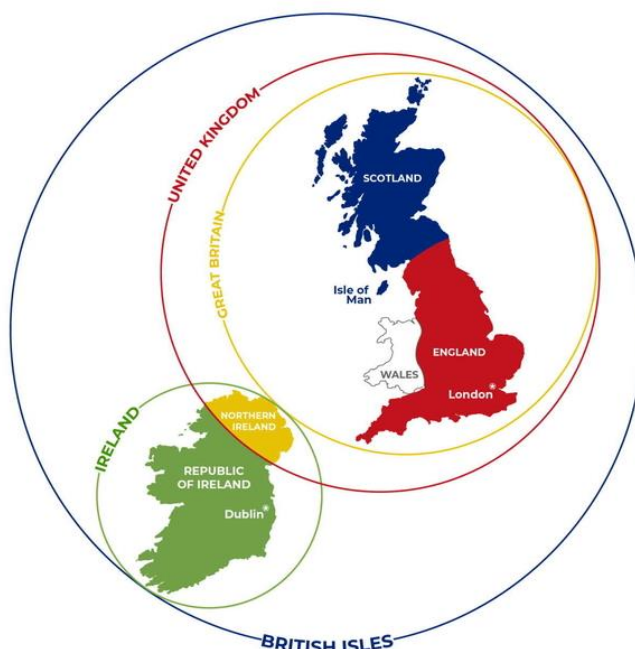
157. Ans : c

SOL

- In News: Recently, India and the United Kingdom concluded the first round of discussion for the ambitious Free Trade Agreement (FTA).
- **Option c is correct:** The United Kingdom comprises a union of the individual countries of England, Scotland and Wales (collectively, Great Britain) and the constitutionally distinct region of Northern Ireland. The individual countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are further divided into a number of boroughs, cities, council areas, counties and districts.

Difference Between the UK, England, and Britain

- The tabular Differences between England, Britain, and the UK are discussed below:

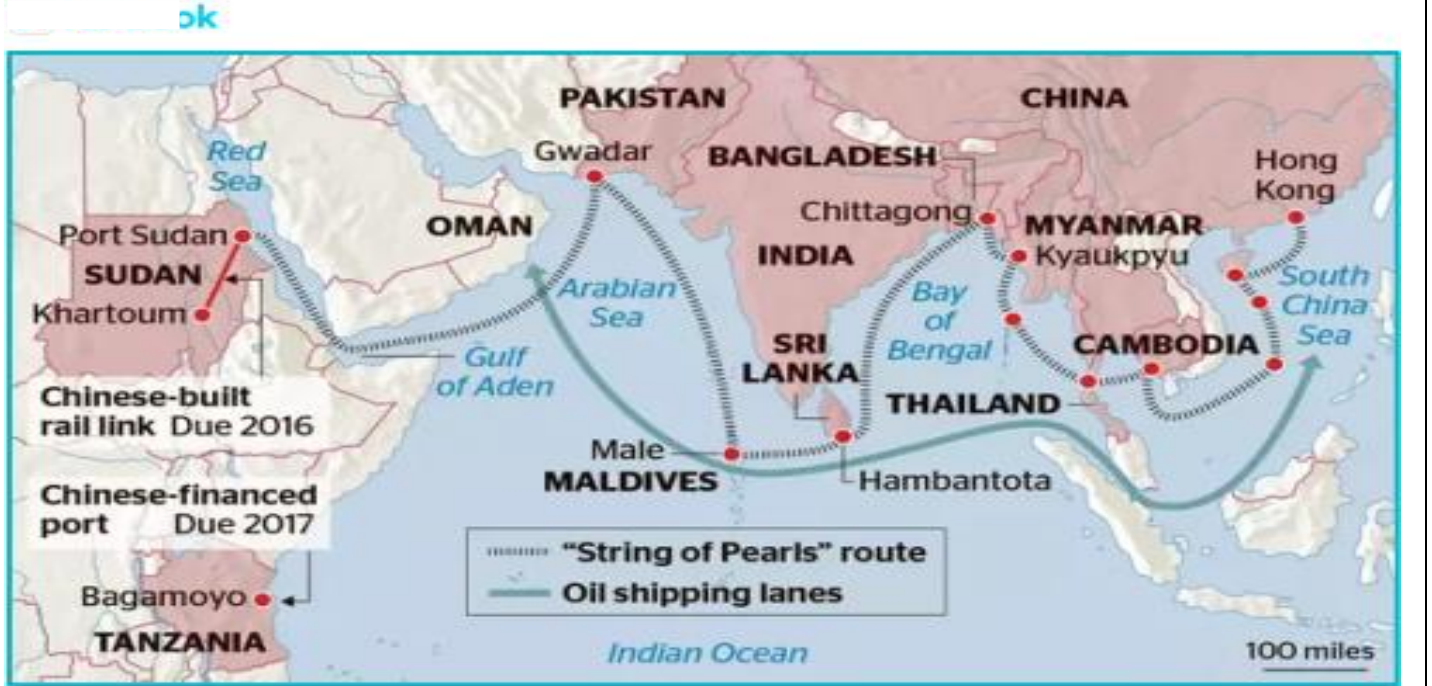


England	Britain	United Kingdom
England is a country that is located in the southernmost part of the British Isles (a group of islands off the northwestern coast of Europe).	Britain or Great Britain incorporates England, Scotland, Wales, and the neighboring islands.	The United Kingdom is a commonwealth that encompasses the whole region of the British Isles except for the Republic of Ireland.
According to reports, England is the largest country in the British Isles in terms of both landmass and population. The capital of England is London, also the UK's capital.	The term Great was added before Britain in 1603 when King James I ruled the nation. The decision was made to affirm his rule over both Scotland and the Kingdom of Wales.	The United Kingdom is one of the members of the Commonwealth of Nations, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the United Nations.
The name "England" has been taken from the old English name Englalund, meaning Land of the Angles. This is because Angles, a Germanic tribe, migrated to the nation in huge numbers following the withdrawal of Roman forces in the 4th century.	The term Britain is taken from the Roman word Britannia, which authors of classical antiquity used to portray the British Isles following its success by the Roman Empire in 87 AD.	The official use of the term United Kingdom began in 1801 when the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland each passed an Act of Union, joining the two realms and making the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

158. Ans : d

SOL

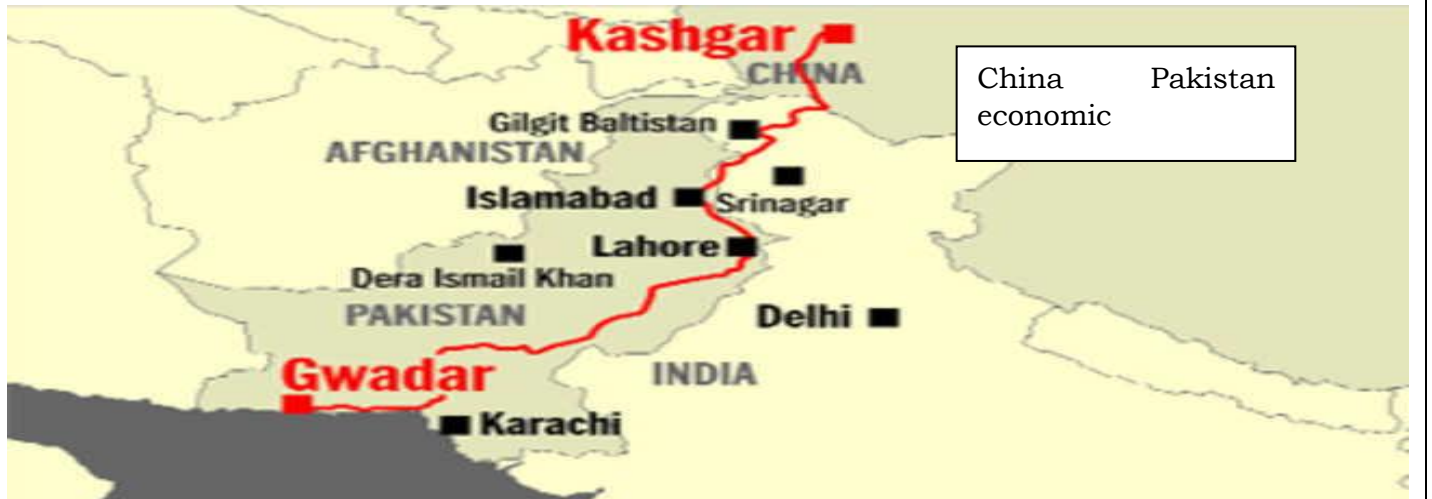
- **In News:** China and Pakistan signed a new agreement on industrial cooperation as part of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) plan during Pakistan's PM ongoing visit to China. **Option d is correct:** Chittagong port (Bangladesh), Hambantota port (Sri Lanka), Port Sudan (Sudan).

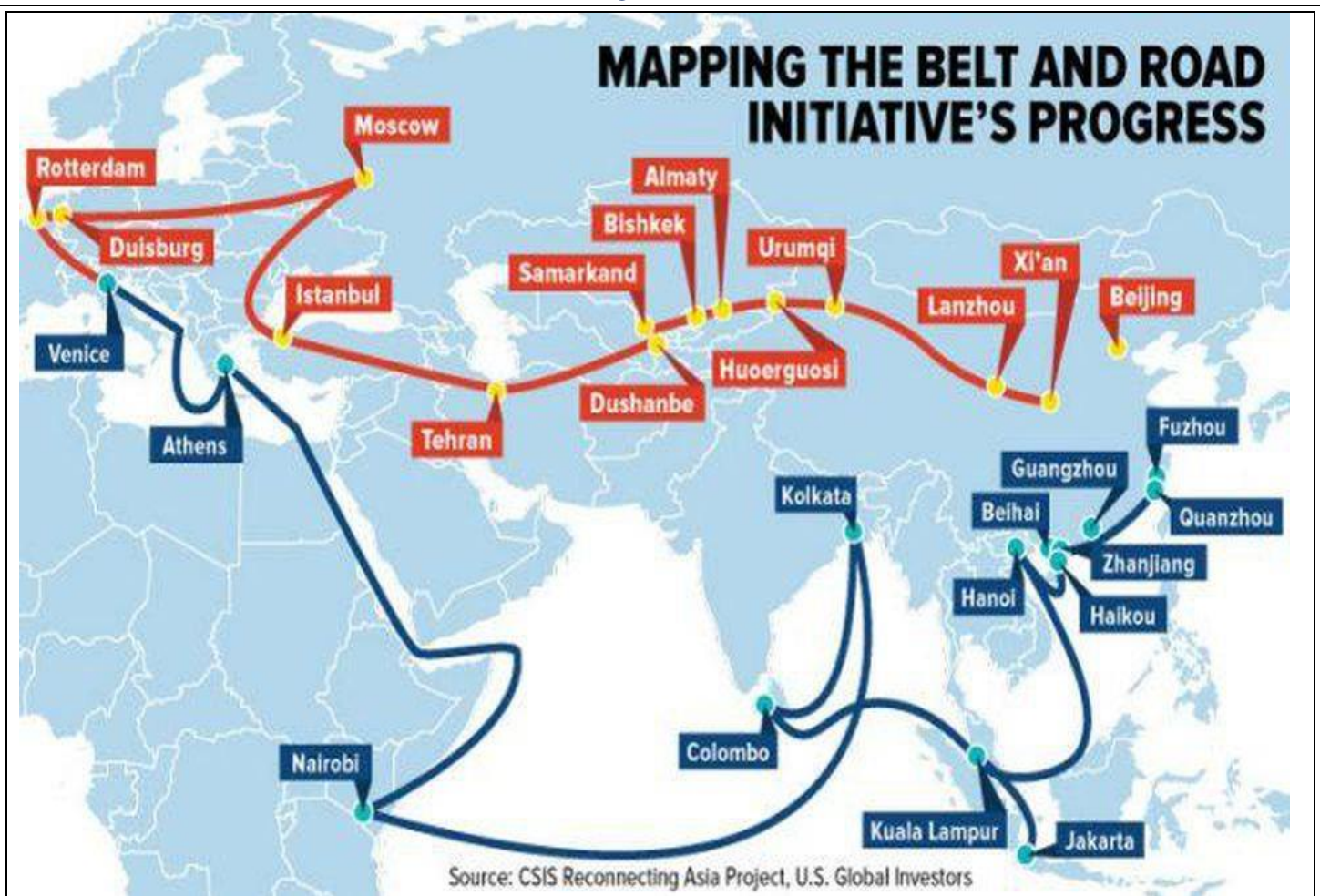


159. Ans : a

SOL

- **In News:** China and Pakistan have signed an agreement to continue the Second Phase of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) (part of BRI) during Pakistan PM Imran Khan's visit to China.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Belt and Road Initiative is also known as China's Marshall Plan. Mutual benefit is a feature of the BRI, which will also help to develop markets for China's products in the long term and to alleviate industrial excess capacity in the short term.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Belt and road (BRI) is the new Silk Road initiative, both by land and sea, announced by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013. It's the most ambitious infrastructure and connectivity project in history, aiming to connect China with Europe by land and rail, and to Africa and Asia by sea. The project is of strategic significance for China as it is a means to transport goods from the Middle East to its territory by bypassing the Strait of Malacca, which can be a choke point in case of a conflict with the US or other adversaries. The Strait of Hormuz is situated between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman





160.[ANS] a

SOL

- PM Modi recently unveiled the Statue of Equality at Muchintal near Hyderabad in Telangana, which has been constructed to honour the philosopher-saint Ramanujacharya and his teachings.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Statue of Equality at Muchintal near Hyderabad in Telangana has been constructed to honour the philosopher-saint Ramanujacharya and his teachings. The Statue of Unity has been constructed in memory of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Sri Ramanuja gave the philosophy of Vishishtadvaita, which is also referred to as qualified non-dualism.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Sri Ramanuja belonged to the Vaishnavite tradition and he set the Parampara to be followed for rituals in the Vaishnava temples. It includes the timing and the content of rituals, the performance of Seva and recitation of hymns.

161. Ans : D

Sol

- **In News:** us authorities have warned russia not to invade ukraine and urged both countries to return to a set of agreements designed to end a separatist war by russian speakers in eastern Ukraine

Option d is correct:

- **Minsk I :** ukraine and the russian-backed separatists agreed a 12-point ceasefire deal in the belarusian capital in 2014.
 - **Its provisions included** prisoner exchanges, deliveries of humanitarian aid and the withdrawal of heavy weapons.
 - **The agreement quickly broke down,** with violations by both sides.
- **Minsk ii :** representatives of russia, ukraine, the organization for security and cooperation in

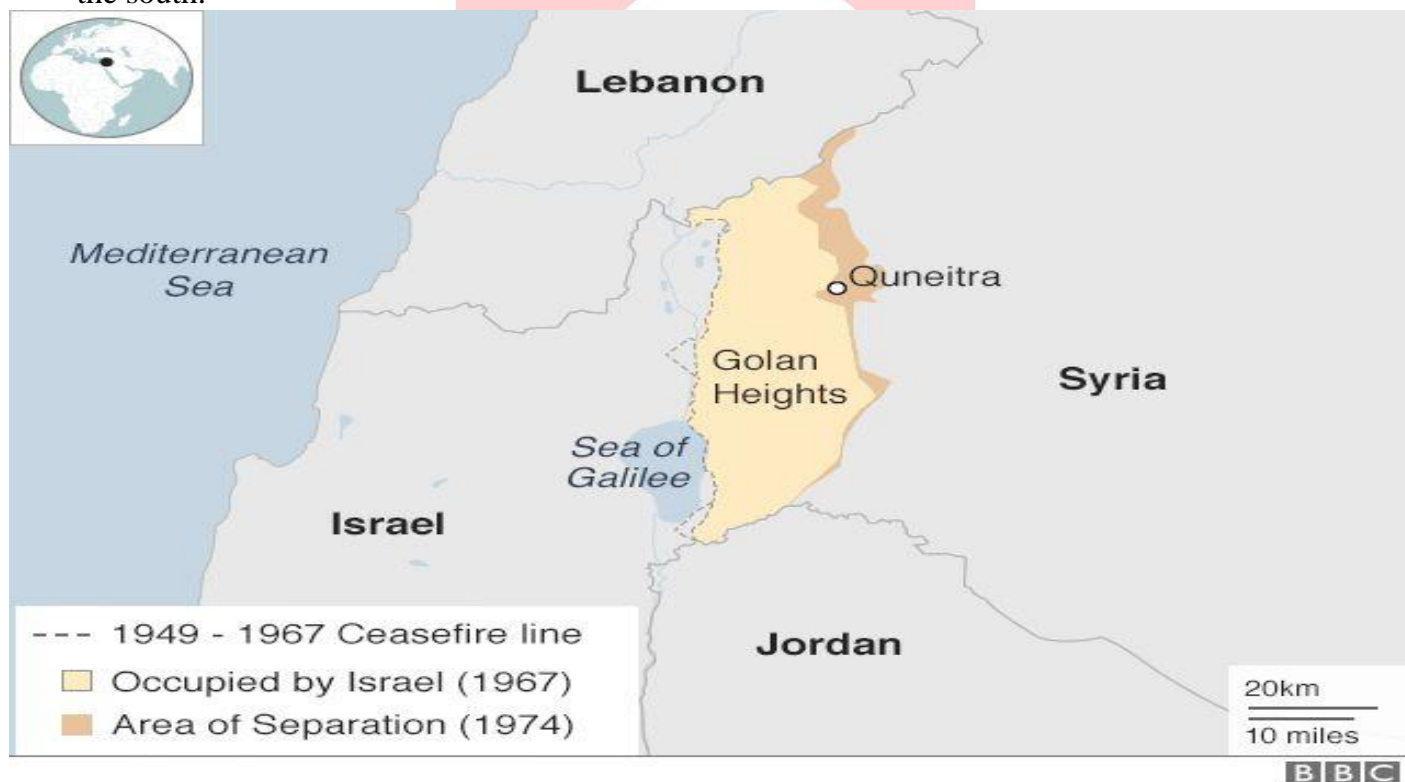
europa (osce) and the leaders of two pro-russian separatist regions signed a 13-point agreement in 2015.

- i. **The leaders of france, germany, russia and ukraine, gathered in minsk** at the same time issued a declaration of support for the deal.
 - ii. **It set out military and political steps** that remain unimplemented.
- **A major blockage** has been russia's insistence that it is not a party to the conflict and therefore is not bound by its terms

162. Ans : C

SOL

- **In News:** Israel fired several surface-to-surface missiles toward Syrian military positions in the country's south causing material damage.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Golan Heights refers to the border region captured from Syria by Israel during the **Six-Day Middle-East War of 1967**.
 - This region includes the western two-thirds of the geological Golan Heights and the Israeli-occupied part of Mount Hermon.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is bounded by the **Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee** on the west, Mount Hermon on the north, the seasonal Wadi Al-Ruqq'd on the east, and the Yarmuk River on the south.



163. Ans C

Group of Twenty (G-20)

- It is an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union.
- The first G20 Summit was held in Berlin in December 1999 and was hosted by the finance ministers of Germany and Canada. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It was formed in 1999 to discuss policies relating to financial stability, in the aftermath of the Asian

Financial Crisis of 1997-1998.

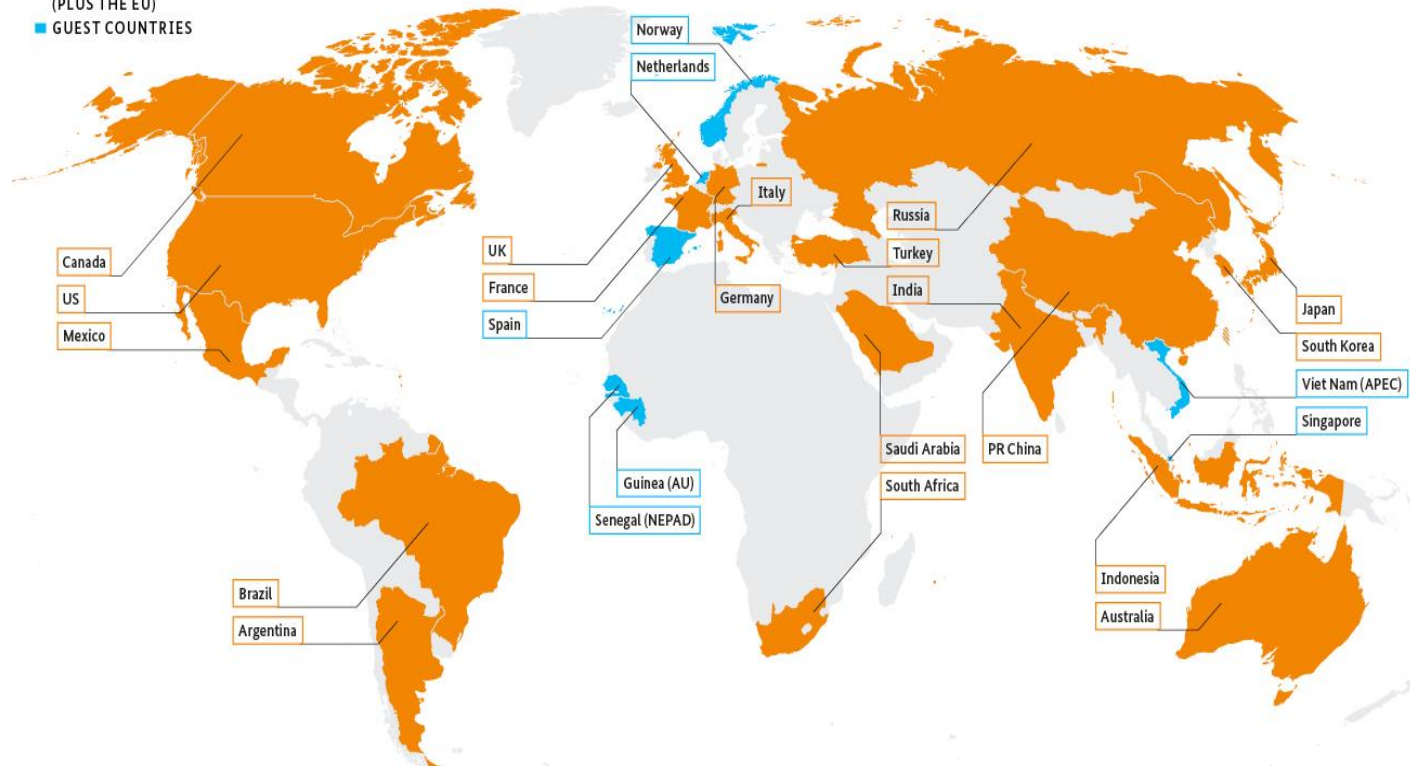
- Its agenda was expanded since 2008 including heads of governments / heads of states as well as

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finance ministers and foreign ministers.

- It thus, brings important industrialized and developing countries to discuss important issues in the global economy.
- For the first time, India will host the annual G-20 Summit in 2022. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

■ G20 COUNTRIES
(PLUS THE EU)
■ GUEST COUNTRIES



164. Ans : C

- **Yotta D1** is North India's first hyperscale data centre.
- **Located in:** Greater Noida, UP
- **Built by:** Yotta Infrastructure, part of Hiranandani Group
- The data centre is spread across 20 acres and will offer a total capacity of 30,000 racks, 4 dedicated fiber paths and an IT power capacity of 160 MW.
- **Purpose:** It will cater to the full spectrum of digital transformation needs with an elaborate portfolio of solutions that include data center colocation services, network and connectivity, internet peering, IT security and smart cybersecurity and a host of application modernisation and cloud-enabled services

165. Ans : C

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct :** Green Bonds are used to fund environmental-friendly projects a lower interest rate than regular bonds. The aim of the bond is to encourage companies to invest in green projects.
- World Bank was the first institution to issue green bonds. **Hence statement 3 is not correct**

Green Bond

- It is a type of fixed-income instrument that is specifically **earmarked to raise money for climate and environmental projects.**
 - The **first green bond was issued in 2007 by the European Investment Bank**, the EU's lending arm.
 - This was followed a year later by the **World Bank**. Since then, many governments and corporations have entered the market to finance green projects.
- These bonds are typically **asset-linked and backed by the issuing entity's balance sheet**, so they

usually carry the same credit rating as their issuers' other debt obligations.

- They are designated bonds intended to encourage sustainability and to support climate-related or other types of special environmental projects.
- **Aims and Objectives:**
 - They are aimed at **energy efficiency, pollution prevention, sustainable agriculture, fishery and forestry, the protection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, clean transportation, clean water, and sustainable water management.**
 - They also finance the cultivation of environmentally friendly technologies and the mitigation of climate change.

166. Ans A

- **In News** : Recently ,Governor Bhagat Singh Koshyari received flak for his remarks on the social reformist couple Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule.
- **Statements 1 ,2 and 3 are correct** : The Government of India has introduced a pension scheme namely PM-SYM for unorganised workers to ensure **old age protection for Unorganised Workers.**
- **PM-SYM is a Central Sector Scheme** administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and implemented through **Life Insurance Corporation of India** and CSC e Governance Services India Limited (CSC SPV).
- It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a 50:50 basis where prescribed age- specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government as per the chart.
- Eligibility The unorganised workers mostly engaged as home based **workers, street vendors, mid- day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless labourers, own account workers, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio- visual workers** and similar other occupations whose monthly income is Rs 15,000/ per month or less and belong to the entry age group of **18-40 years.**
- **Statement 4 is not correct** : They should not be covered under **New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)** scheme or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). Further, he/she should not be an income tax payer.

167. Ans C

- The aim of the Artemis Programme is to **land humans on the moon by 2024**, and it also plans to land the first woman and first person of colour on the moon.
- Space agencies involved:
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
 - The Canadian Space Agency has committed to providing advanced robotics for the gateway,
 - The European Space Agency will provide the International Habitat and the ESPRIT module, which will deliver additional communications capabilities among other things.

168. Ans A

- **Statement 1 is not correct.** The **Lithium-ion** batteries are rechargeable batteries which use an intercalated lithium compound as one electrode material, compared to the metallic lithium used in a non-rechargeable lithium battery.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Lithium ions move from the **negative electrode to the positive** electrode during discharge and back when charging

Lithium Ion Batteries:

- A lithium-ion battery or Li-ion battery is a type of **rechargeable battery.**
- Lithium-ion battery is the most dominant battery system finding applications for variety of societal

needs including handy consumer electronics goods such as mobile phones, laptops, cameras and many other portable consumer gadgets apart from industrial applications and aerospace.

- Most of the current domestic demand is met by batteries imported from China, South Korea and Taiwan.
- The Li ion cell production initiative is part of Central Government's plan to achieve 100% EVs in the country by 2030.

Benefits of Li-Ion battery

- It is light weighted and is one-third the weight of lead acid batteries. It is nearly 100% efficient in both charging and discharging as compared to lead battery which has 70% efficiency.
- It completely discharges i.e. 100% as compared to 80% for lead acid. It has life cycle of 5000 times or more compared to just 400-500 cycles in lead acid.
- It also maintains constant voltage throughout entire discharge cycle whereas voltage in lead acid battery drops consistently throughout its discharge cycle.
- It is much cleaner technology and is safer for environment as it does not have environmental impact as lead acid battery.
- It can power any electrical application without the need of physical wires-means wireless

Disadvantages of Li-ion Batteries:

- Long charging times.
- Weak energy density.
- Safety issues as instances of batteries catching fires have been there.
- Expensive to manufacture.
- While the Li-ion batteries are seen as sufficiently efficient for applications such as phones and laptops, in case of EVs, these cells still lack the range that would make them a viable alternative to internal combustion engines.

169. Ans C

- **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)** is chaired by the Prime Minister. One of the standing committees of the cabinet. It comprises **11 ministers and 3 special invitees**. Major functions:
 - Take major economic decisions like disinvestments, MSP, etc.
 - CCEA handles the functions of the **cabinet committee on prices**, cabinet committee on UIDAI, Cabinet committee on WTO, after they were scrapped

170. Ans B

- The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in partnership with the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Government of **Goa** is organizing the International Lusophone Festival in Goa from 3-6 December 2022. **Hence option B is correct**

About Lusophone Festival

- The festival seeks to further India's connection with the Lusophone world.
- Goa has had historical linkages with the Lusophone world, which has been nurtured through the presence of Portuguese cultural institutions like the Orient Foundation and the Camoes Institute, which promote Portuguese language and culture in India.
 - This has deepened our economic, cultural co-operation and people-to-people ties with the Community of Portuguese Language (CPLP) member countries.
- As part of the festival, workshops on Lusophone music for artists and volunteers, as various workshops and exhibitions of unique Goan architecture, Goan handicrafts and Goan furniture are being organised.

About lusophone

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- The Lusophone Food and Spirits Festival will also showcase the culinary links between India and the Lusophone world.
- The Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking countries) world is spread in nine countries across four continents, and Portuguese is the most widely-spoken language in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - from Vasco da Gama onwards, India's Portuguese connection has not been diplomatically leveraged.
- Lusophone economies are among the fastest-growing in the world, with Brazil, Angola, Portugal, and Mozambique being some of them.
- India's trade with the Lusophone world has grown six-fold in the last decade.

171. Ans B

- An Indian Coast Guard Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) Mk-III squadron- 840 Sqn (CG), was commissioned by DG VS Pathania at ICG Air Station, Chennai.
- The ALH Mk-III helicopters are indigenously manufactured by **Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)**. Hence Option B is true.
- It feature advanced RADAR, Shakti engines, advanced communication systems, search-and-rescue homer among other equipment for reconnaissance.
- The aircraft has the ability to switch roles from an offensive platform with heavy machine gun to that of a benign one carrying a Medical Intensive Care Unit to facilitate transfer of critically ill patients.
- A total of 16 ALH Mk-III aircraft have been inducted in the Indian Coast Guard in a phased manner.

172. Ans D

- **All the statements are correct:** Surrogacy is defined as a practice wherein one woman bears and gives birth to a child with the intention to thereafter hand it over to the intending couple.
- A married woman of the age of 25 to 35 years on the day of implantation, with a child of her own, can be a surrogate mother
- She can act as a surrogate mother **only once in her lifetime** and with only three attempts of procedure is allowed
- Surrogacy comes under the reproductive choices of women and it is included as a fundamental right under the purview of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- The Centre and State governments are expected to constitute a National Surrogacy Board (NSW) and State Surrogacy Boards (558) respectively
- **Surrogacy is legal in India. But, making it commercial is illegal.** It is a humanitarian act and is recognized by law.

173. Ans D

About living planet report

- The Living Planet Report is published every 2 years by the **World Wide Fund** for Nature since 1998.
- It is based on the Living Planet Index and ecological footprint calculations.
- The report is the world's leading, science-based analysis, on the health of our planet and the impact of human activity.

Recent findings

- **Decline in Population**
 - There has been a **69 percent decline** in the wildlife populations of mammals, birds,

amphibians, reptiles and fish, across the globe in the last 50 years.

- The **freshwater populations have declined the most**, with an average 83% decline between 1970 and 2018.
- The IUCN Red List shows **cycads, an ancient group of seed plants, are the most threatened species**, while corals are declining the fastest, followed by amphibians.

Region wise assessment

- The highest decline (94 percent) was in **Latin America and the Caribbean region**.
- **Africa** recorded a 66 per cent fall in its wildlife populations from 1970-2018.
- **Asia Pacific's** monitored populations fell by 55%.
- **Southeast Asia** is the region where species are most likely to face threats at a significant level.
- **The Polar Regions and the east coast of Australia and South Africa** showed the highest impact probabilities for climate change, driven in particular by impact on birds.

Mangroves

- Mangroves continue to be lost to aquaculture, agriculture and coastal development at a rate of **0.13 percent per year**.
- Mangrove-loss represents **loss of habitat for biodiversity** and the loss of ecosystem services for coastal communities.
- Around 137 square kilometres of the **Sundarbans mangrove forest in India and Bangladesh** has been eroded since 1985, reducing land and ecosystem services for many of the 10 million people who live there.

Corals

- About **50% of warm water corals have already been lost** and a warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius will lead to a loss of **70-90% of warm water corals**.
- **The Bramble Cay melomys**, a small Australian rodent, was declared extinct after sea-level rise.

Sharks

- The global abundance of **18 of 31 oceanic sharks has declined by 71% over the last 50 years** and the report said that by 2020 three-quarters of sharks and rays were threatened with extinction.

Others

- Only 37% of **rivers** longer than 1,000km remain free-flowing over their entire length.
- 41% **land-use change** is the biggest current threat to nature.
- Report says action is needed to **reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and keep global warming to 1.5°C**.
- By moving to sustainable, healthy, and culturally appropriate diets we can **reduce agricultural land use** by 41% and wildlife loss by up to 46%.

174. Ans C

- Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE)

About:

- Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) is a new scheme for the Northeastern states which was announced in the Union Budget.
- The scheme will be operational for the remaining four years of the 15th Finance Commission, from

2022-23 to 2025-26, and will have an outlay of Rs 6,600 crore

- PM-DevINE will target:
- The creation of infrastructure.
- Support industries
- Social development projects and
- Create livelihood activities for the youth and women, with a focus on job creation
- These projects will include basic infrastructure in all primary healthcare centres and government schools. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Funding and implementation:

- It is a central sector scheme with 100% central funding
- PM-DevINE will be implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), through the North Eastern Council or central ministries and agencies. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

175. Ans D

GM Mustard

- GM Mustard is also called DMH-11
- The Indian variety of GM Mustard was conceived in 2002
- In DMH-11 mustard, developed by Deepak Pental and colleagues in the South Campus of the University of Delhi, genetic modification allows cross-pollination in a crop that self-pollinates in nature

176. Ans: (a) frigates

- Recently, Taragiri, the indigenously-designed Nilgiri-class stealth guided-missile frigate constructed by Mazgaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), was launched.
- Taragiri is the third stealth frigate built as part of Project 17A under which a series of such guided-missile frigates are being constructed for the Navy. The 149-metre-long and 17.8-metre-wide ship is propelled by a combination of two gas turbines and two main diesel engines which are designed to achieve a speed of more than 28 knots at a displacement of as much as 6,670 tonnes.

A frigate is a type of warship.

- The first ship of Project 17A, Nilgiri, was launched on September 28, 2019, and is expected to undergo sea trials in the first half of 2024. The total value of Project 17A is around Rs 25,700 crore. The second ship of P17A class, Udaygiri, was launched on May 17 this year and is expected to start sea trials in the second half of 2024.
- The indigenously designed Taragiri will have state-of-the-art weapons, sensors, an advanced action information system, an integrated platform management system, world-class modular living spaces, a sophisticated power distribution system, and a host of other advanced features.
- It will be fitted with a supersonic surface-to-surface missile system.

177. Ans: (b) Nepal

- The Gorkhas wrested control of **Nepal** from the successors of Ranjit Malla of Bhatgaon in 1760. They began to expand their dominion beyond the mountains. They found it easier to expand in the southern direction, as the north was well defended by the Chinese.

- In 1801, the English annexed Gorakhpur which brought the Gorkhas' boundary and the Company's boundary together. The conflict started due to the Gorkhas' capture of Butwal and Sheoraj in the period of Lord Hastings (1813-23). The war ended in the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816 which was in favor of the British. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.
- The Treaty of Sagauli established the boundary line between Nepal and colonial India and was signed between the east India company and the King of Nepal following the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16.
- The signatory for Nepal was Raj Guru Gajraj Mishra and the signatory for the Company was Lieutenant Colonel Paris Bradsaw.

As per the treaty,

- Nepal accepted a British resident.
- Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai.
- Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim.

This agreement brought many advantages to the British:

- The British empire now reached the Himalayas;
- It got better facilities for trade with Central Asia;
- It acquired sites for hill stations, such as Shimla, Mussoorie and Nainital; and
- The Gorkhas joined the British Indian Army in large numbers.

178. Ans: (b) Uttarakhand

- **Space Situational Awareness (SSA) Observatory:** India's first commercial Space Situational Awareness (SSA) Observatory will be set up in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. The observatory will be set up by Digantara, a Bengaluru-based space sector start-up. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.
- Space Situational Awareness, or 'SSA' means our ability to survey the space environment and safely operate within it. SSA involves the tracking of space objects, understanding their activities, monitoring space weather events, and identifying potential threats to space activities. SSA is generally understood as covering three main areas:
 - Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) of man-made objects.
 - Space WEather (SWE) monitoring and forecast.
 - Near-Earth Objects (NEO) monitoring (only natural space objects).

Key points of the observatory:

- The observatory will be the first of its kind in the region, set up to augment the start-up's SSA capabilities.
- It will be strategically positioned to serve global space traffic management operations.
- It will assist in tracking any activity in space including that of space debris and military satellites hovering over the region.
- At present, the US is a dominant player in monitoring space debris.
- The observatory will bring value to the nation by serving as an essential data source for advancing knowledge of the realm of space.
- It will be able to supplement its space-based sensors in its mission to monitor satellites and debris in orbits ranging from Low Earth Orbit (LEO) to Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO).

179. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

AIIB

- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia and beyond. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Parties (57 founding members) to agreement comprise the Membership of the Bank.
- It is **headquartered in Beijing.**
- The bank started operation after **the agreement entered into force on 25 December 2015**, after ratifications were received from 10 member states holding a total number of 50% of the initial subscriptions of the Authorized Capital Stock.

Aim :

- By investing in sustainable infrastructure and other productive sectors today, it aims to connect people, services and markets that over time will impact the lives of billions and build a better future.

Membership:

- There are more than 100 members now.

Voting Rights:

- China is the largest shareholder with 26.61 % voting shares in the bank followed by India (7.6%), Russia (6.01%) and Germany (4.2 %).
- The regional members hold 75% of the total voting power in the Bank. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

180. (b) Development of the North-East.

PM-DevINE (Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North-East):

- A new scheme, PM-DevINE, was announced while presenting the Union Budget 2022-23.
- The Finance Minister stated that the PM-DevINE will be implemented through the North-Eastern Council.
- An initial allocation of Rs. 1,500 crores will be made for the new scheme. It will fund infrastructure, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on the felt needs of the North-East.
- This will enable livelihood activities for the youth and the women, filling the gaps in various sectors, the Minister explained. However, it will not be a substitute for the existing Central or State Schemes.

181. Ans: d) 1 and 3 only

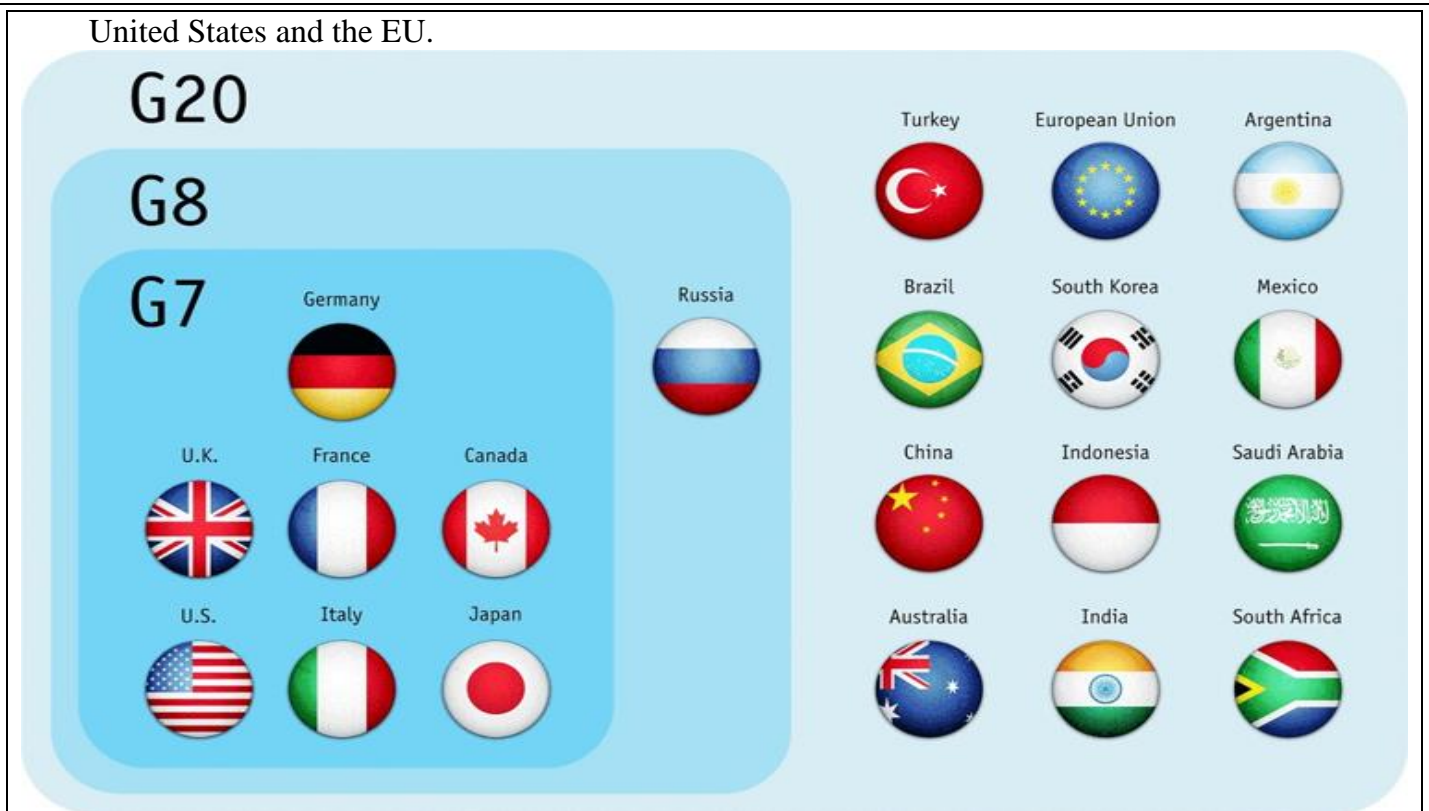
G20

- The G20 was formed in 1999 in the backdrop of the financial crisis of the late 1990s that hit East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular.
- It aims to secure global financial stability by involving middle-income countries.
- Together, the G20 countries include 60% of the world's population, 80% of global GDP, and 75% of global trade.

Members:

- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the

United States and the EU.



182. Ans: (a) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One Earth, One Family, One Future

- The earth reflects India’s pro-planet approach to life and from this, it derives the theme of G20 India 2023 – “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One Earth, One Family, One Future.”

G20

- The G20 was formed in 1999 in the backdrop of the financial crisis of the late 1990s that hit East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular.
- It aims to secure global financial stability by involving middle-income countries.
- Together, the G20 countries include 60% of the world’s population, 80% of global GDP, and 75% of global trade.

Members:

- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the EU.



183. Ans: (b) Rene Naba

- French Author Rene Naba has authored a new bilingual book in both French and English titled “De la Nucléarisation de l’Asie“(Nuclearization of Asia).

184. ANS: (b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Zero Defect, Zero Effect

- ZED Scheme aims to rate and handhold all MSMEs to deliver top quality products using clean technology. **Hence option B is correct.**
- It will have sector-specific parameters for each industry.
- MSME sector is crucial for the economic progress of India and this scheme will help to match global quality control standards.
- The slogan of Zero Defect, Zero Effect (ZED) was first mentioned by PM Narendra Modi in his Independence Day speech in 2014.
- It was given for producing high quality manufacturing products with a minimal negative impact on environment.
- ZED Scheme is meant to raise quality levels in unregulated MSME sector which is engine of growth for Indian economy.
- MSME sector drives almost 38% of nation’s GDP and around employs 110 million employees.
- The scheme will be cornerstone of the Central Government’s flagship Make in India programme, which is aimed at turning India into a global manufacturing hub, generating jobs, boosting growth and increase incomes

185.ANS: (d) International Monetary Fund

International Monetary Fund

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 member countries, each of which has representation on the IMF’s executive board in proportion to its financial importance, so that the most powerful countries in the global economy have the most voting power.
- The IMF, also known as the Fund, was conceived at a UN conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, in July 1944.
- The 44 countries at that conference sought to build a framework for economic cooperation to avoid a repetition of the competitive devaluations that had contributed to the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- Countries were not eligible for membership in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) unless they were members of the IMF.

Special Drawing Rights:

- Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are supplementary foreign exchange reserve assets defined and maintained by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- SDR is not a currency, instead represents a claim to currency held by IMF member countries for which they may be exchanged.
- The value of an SDR is defined by a weighted currency basket of four major currencies – the US Dollar, the Euro, the British Pound, the Chinese Yuan and the Japanese Yen.
- Central bank of member countries held SDR with IMF which can be used by them to access funds from IMF in case of financial crises in their domestic market.

Reports of IMF

- World Economic Outlook

- Global Financial Stability Report

186. ANS: (c) 1 and 3 only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** PM Kisan is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Under the scheme an income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal installments is provided to all land holding farmer families.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

PM-KISAN Scheme

- Under the scheme, the Centre **transfers an amount of Rs 6,000 per year, in three equal instalments**, directly into the bank accounts of **all landholding farmers irrespective of the size of their land holdings**.
- It was launched in **February 2019**.
- It is a **Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India**.
- It is being implemented by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**.
- The entire responsibility of **identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments**.

Objective:

- To **supplement the financial needs of the Small and Marginal Farmers** in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income at the end of each crop cycle.
- To **protect them from falling in the clutches of moneylenders** for meeting such expenses and ensure their continuance in the farming activities.

187. ANS: (d) To raise the legal age of marriage for women in India

- The Union Cabinet's decision to raise the legal age of marriage for women in India is based on the recommendation of a panel led by Jaya Jaitly.

Name of Committee/Commission	Purpose
Arun Goel Committee	To strengthen the Capital Goods(CG) Sector and contribute more actively to the national goal of achieving a USD 5 trillion economy and a USD 1 trillion manufacturing sector
PK Mohanty Committee	To review present ownership guidelines and corporate structure for Indian Private Sector Banks
Committee on TRP ratings	To review the guidelines on television rating agencies; headed by Sashi S Vempati
Committee by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	To prepare the professional engineers bill
One Man Committee to Prevent Stubble burning	To take steps for preventing stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh which is a source of pollution in the Delhi-national capital region (NCR); headed by Justice Madan B. Lokur

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Market Data Advisory Committee (MDAC) by SEBI	To recommend appropriate policy for access to securities market data, identify segment-wise data perimeters, data needs, and gaps, recommend data privacy and data access regulations applicable to market data; headed by Madhabi Puri Buch
Company Law Committee (CLC)	to suggest measures to de-clog and improve the functioning of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and make recommendations on various issues pertaining to the implementation of the Companies Act and the Limited Liability Partnership Act; headed by Rajesh Verma
Rajesh Pant Expert Committee	To evaluate the “implications” of digital surveillance by Data Information Technology Co. Limited and “assess any violations of law and submit its recommendations; under the National Cyber Security Coordinator
Rajiv Mehrishi Committee	To measure the impact on the national economy and financial stability of waiving of interest and COVID-19 related moratorium. To give suggestions to mitigate financial constraints of various sections of society
KV Kamath Committee	Setting parameters for Loan Restructuring, to undertake a process validation of resolution plans for borrow accounts above a specified threshold
Pradip Shah Committee	To develop international retail business at the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC)
GK Pillai Committee	To decide ceiling rates under duty reimbursement scheme for exporters
Ramesh Chand Committee	Niti Aayog Member(Agriculture), “Sugarcane and Sugar Industry” recommended linking of Sugarcane prices to sugar rate to maintain the financial state and stability of the industry and to clear the arrears of the sugarcane farmers.
Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting	to develop new BRR formats for listed and unlisted companies; headed by Rajesh Verma
Committee For Analysis of QR Code	to review the prevalent system of QR Codes in India for facilitating digital payments and submit recommendations; headed by Prof. D. B. Pathak
SEBI’s advisory committee on mutual funds	Advises the capital markets regulator on matters related to regulation and development of mutual fund industry; headed by Usha Thorat

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Committee on the pandemic risk pool	To address various risks that have been triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic and offer protection in case of a similar crisis in the future; headed by Suresh Mathur
Abhijeet Sen Committee	Formulating food policy in the long term
Abid Hussain Committee	Small scale industries and Trade Policy Reform
Chakravarty Committee (1985)	Monetary policy
G V Ramakrishna Committee	Disinvestment
JJ Irani Committee	Company laws; Formation of the new Companies Act
Kelkar Committee (2015)	Assessing PPP in India and Tax Structure Reforms
Raja Chelliah Committee	Tax reforms in India
Khusro Committee	Agricultural Credit System
Sarkaria Commission	Relationship and power balance between the Centre and States
Malegam Committee	Microfinance
Narasimhan Committee	Banking Reforms
Mckinsey Report	Merger Of seven Associate Banks with State Bank of India
Suresh Tendulkar Committee	The methodology of estimation of poverty
Tarapore Committee	Capital Account Convertibility
A Ghosh committee	Malpractices in banks
Bhagwati Committee	Unemployment and Public Welfare
C Rao Committee	Agricultural policy
Dharia Committee	Public Distribution System
Rangarajan Committee	Computerization Of Banking Industry and Public Sector Disinvestment
Lodha committee	To recommend reforms for cricket in India
Raghunath Anant Mashelkar panel	To suggest the best technologies for Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan
K V Kamath Panel	To examine the MSME sector
Bibek Debroy Committee	Railway restructuring
Justice B. M Shah Committee	Black money
A C Shah Committee	Non-Banking Financial Company
Ajit Kumar Committee	Army pay scales
Athreya Committee	Restructuring of IDBI
Bhurelal Committee	Increase in Motor Vehicle Tax
Bimal Jalan Committee	Report on the working of capital market infrastructure institutions (MIIs)
Chandra Shekhar Committee	Venture Capital

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Dave Committee	Pension Scheme for Unorganized Sector
Deepak Parekh Committee	Financing Infrastructure through PPP model
Hanumant Rao Committee	Fertilizers
Janakiraman Committee	Securities Transactions
Kasturirangan Committee	Draft National Education Policy
Kothari Commission	To examine all aspects of the educational sector in India
Kumaramangalam Birla Report	Corporate Governance
N.N. Vohra Committee	Relations (Nexus) Of Politicians with Criminals
Radha Krishnan Commission (1948)	Establishment of the University Grant Commission
K. Santhanam Committee	Establishment of CVC
Shivaraman Committee (1979)	Establishment of NABARD
Swaminathan Commission (2004)	To find the problems faced by the farmers
Balwantrai Mehta Committee (1957)	Panchayati Raj Institutions
Justice A.K Mathur Commission	7th Pay Commission
Vaghul Committee	Money market in India
Vasudev Committee	NBFC sector reforms
Y B Reddy Committee	Review of Income Tax rebates
Aruna Sundararajan Committee	Telecom sector revival
Rajiv Kumar Committee	Selling of OIL and ONGC fields to private companies
Sushil Modi Committee	To look into GST revenue shortfall faced by states
Lokpal Search Committee (Justice Ranjana Desai)	For recommending names for Lokpal
Injeti Srinivas Committee	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
Punchhi Commission	Centre-state relations
Sudhir Kumar Saxena	Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs to enquire security lapses during PM Punjab visit
Indu Malhotra	A high-level committee by Supreme Court to investigate PM's security breach in Punjab
K Rajaraman	Technology Innovation Group on 6G formed by DoT
Ratan P Watal	'Central Vista Oversight Committee
Dharmendra Pradhan	National Steering Committee for NIPUN Bharat Mission
Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGOS) was set up to review and monitor the implementation of the PM GatiShakti NMP	Rajiv Gauba

7 Member Economic Advisory Council to the PM	Bibek Debroy
Gopal Krishna Pillai	Committee to determine RoDTEP rates for exports from SEZs, EOUs

188. ANS: C) individual banks should adopt particular districts for intensive development

About the Lead Bank Scheme

- The Lead Bank Scheme, introduced towards the end of 1969, envisages assignment of lead roles to individual banks (both in public sector and private sector) for the districts allotted to them. **Hence option C is correct.**
- A bank having a relatively large network of branches in the rural areas of a given district and endowed with adequate financial and manpower resources has generally been entrusted with the lead responsibility for that district.
- Accordingly, all the districts in the country have been allotted to various banks.
- The lead bank acts as a leader for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions in the allotted districts to increase the flow of credit to agriculture, small-scale industries and other economic activities included in the priority sector in the rural and semi-urban areas, with the district being the basic unit in terms of geographical area.

189. ANS: C) Digitisation of ancient inscription

- A 'Bharat Shared Repository of Inscriptions (Bharat SHRI)' will be set up in a digital epigraphy museum, with digitization of 1 lakh ancient inscriptions in the first stage.

190. ANS: C. Both are correct

- **Jal Jeevan Mission** seeks to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections to all rural households by 2024. It is being implemented by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Jal Shakti Ministry. **Hence both the statements are correct.**



191. ANS: B. 2 only

- Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)-Tejas was conceptualised in the year 1984. Since the first flight of the LCA technology demonstrator in January 2001, the indigenous single engine **4.5 generation multi-role fighter** jet has come as a great boost to the Indian Air Force. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas, has been indigenously designed and developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Tejas – Light Combat Aircraft

- Made in India
- Single-seat
- Single-jet engine,
- Multi-role light fighter
- It has been pegged as world’s smallest and lightest supersonic fighter
- LCA Tejas is not the first indigenous fighter to be inducted into the IAF. In April 1967, IAF had formed the first operational squadron with the indigenous HF-24 Marut fighter
- Designed by the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).
- Made under Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme, which began in the 1980s to replace India’s ageing MiG-21 fighters.
- It is equipped with satellite-aided Inertial Navigation System.
- It has digital computer-based attack system and autopilot mode.
- It has limited reach of a little over 400-km.
- It will be mainly used for close air-to-ground operations.

192. ANS: a) Cancer

What is CAR-T cell therapy

- **CAR-T cells** are a patient’s own immune cells that are **genetically engineered** in the laboratory to **fight cancer**.
- CAR-T cell is a **prospective therapy** that has ushered in a **new era of curing refractory and stubborn cancers**.
- **CAR T cell therapy is used as third or second-line treatment** for patients of specific types of cancers of blood and lymph nodes. In India, those willing to undergo this treatment have to travel to other countries, mostly the US.
- **T-cell receptor is widely used in developed nations** for immunotherapy during cancer treatment.

193. ANS: (d) Goa Manohar International Airport

- Goa Manohar International Airport (MIA) has been awarded the prestigious "Best Sustainable Greenfield Airport" award under Aviation Sustainability and Environment at the ASSOCHAM 14th International Conference.

List of International Airports in India

International Airport Name and Code	International Airport Location
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport – BOM	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Kempegowda International Airport – BLR	Bangalore, Karnataka
Chennai International Airport – MAA	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport – CCU	Kolkata, West Bengal
Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport – LKO	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport – ATQ	Amritsar, Punjab

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Visakhapatnam International Airport – VTZ	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Kannur International Airport – CNN	Kannur, Kerala
Surat International Airport – STV	Surat, Gujarat
Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport – IDR	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
Cochin International Airport – COK	Kochi, Kerala
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport – AMD	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Indira Gandhi International Airport – DEL	Delhi
Dabolim Airport – GOI	Goa
Pune Airport – PNQ	Pune, Maharashtra
Thiruvananthapuram International Airport – TRV	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Coimbatore International Airport – CJB	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
Calicut International Airport – CCJ	Calicut, Kerala
Biju Patnaik International Airport – BBI	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport – GAU	Guwahati, Assam
Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport – VNS	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport- HYD	Hyderabad, Telangana
Tiruchirappalli International Airport – TRZ	Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedka International Airport – NAG	Nagpur, Maharashtra
Sheikhul Aalam International Airport – SXR	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
Imphal International Airport – IMF	Imphal, Manipur
Jaipur International Airport – JAI	Jaipur, Rajasthan
Madurai Airport – IXM	Madurai, Tamil Nadu
Bagdogra International Airport – IXB	Siliguri, West Bengal
Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport – PAT	Patna, Bihar
Mangalore International Airport – IXE	Mangalore, Karnataka

194. ANS: (c) Fiji

12th World Hindi Conference Inaugurated at Fiji

- The conference will be spread over one plenary session and ten parallel sessions on topics such as Hindi in Girmitya countries, Hindi in **Fiji** and the Pacific, Information Technology, and Hindi in the 21st century.
- It also includes topics such as Media and the global perception of Hindi; global reference to Indian knowledge traditions and Hindi; Linguistic coordination and Hindi translation.

Hindi Language

- Hindi got its **name from the Persian word Hind, meaning 'land of the Indus River'**. Turk invaders in the early 11th century named the language of the region Hindi, 'language of the land of the Indus River'.
- It is the official language of India, English being the other official language.
- Hindi is also spoken in some countries outside India, such as in Mauritius, Fiji, Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago and Nepal.
- Hindi in its present form emerged through different stages, during which it was known by other names. The earliest form of old Hindi was Apabhramsa. In 400 AD Kalidas wrote a romantic play in Apabhramsa called Vikramorvashiyam.

- The modern **Devanagari script** came into existence in the 11th century.

195. Ans : C.To discourage the over-the-counter sale of antibiotics

- **Option c is correct:** India's Red Line campaign began marking prescription-only antibiotics with a red line to curb their irrational use and create awareness on the dangers of taking antibiotics without being prescribed.

196. Ans : A.1 only

- **Tarun:** covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh. **Hence statement 2 is false.**

About Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

- It is a scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015, for providing loans up to 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. **Hence statement 1 is true.**
- These loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY.
- **Major aspects:** Under PMMY loans are provided up to Rs. 10 Lakh through Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) viz; Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs), other financial intermediaries, in three categories namely, 'Shishu', 'Kishore' and 'Tarun' which signifies the stage of growth or development and funding needs of the borrowers.
- **Shishu:** covering loans up to Rs. 50,000/-
- **Kishore:** covering loans above Rs. 50,000/- and up to Rs. 5 lakh
- **Tarun:** covering loans above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh
- **Objectives:** To signify the stage of growth/development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit/entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation/growth

197. Ans : B

About the Fujiwhara Effect

Definition:

- The Fujiwhara Effect is any interaction between tropical storms formed around the same time in the same ocean region with their centres or eyes at a distance of less than 1,400 km, with intensity that could vary between a depression (wind speed under 63 km per hour) and a super typhoon (wind speed over 209 km per hour). **Hence option B is correct.**

Propounder:

- Fujiwhara effect was identified by Sakuhei Fujiwhara, a Japanese meteorologist whose first paper recognising the Fujiwhara cases was published in 1921.

Known examples:

- The first known instance of the effect was in 1964 in the western Pacific Ocean when typhoons Marie and Kathy merged.
- Recently, two cyclones, namely super typhoon Hinnamnor & tropical storm Gardo started hovering around the central line between them, showcasing a textbook example of what is known as the Fujiwhara Effect.

198. ANS : (a) Nalanda Mahavihara site complex

Location:

- Miniature stupas have been discovered near Sarai Tila mound within the premises of 'Nalanda

Mahavihara', a world heritage site in Nalanda district in the state. **Hence option A is correct.**

About:

- The stupas are carved from stone, depict Buddha figures.
- Archeologists suggest that the stupas must be around 1200 years old.

Miniature stupa building:

- Beginning in the 7th century CE in India, small miniature terracotta stupas became popular as votive offerings.
- Devout pilgrims visiting various holy sites and temples throughout Asia would either purchase small votive offerings or make their own.

Nalanda University - Background

- **Kumaragupta (Shakraditya)** of the **Gupta dynasty** founded Nalanda University in modern Bihar in the early **5th century**, and it flourished for **600 years** until the **12th century**.
- During the era of **Harshavardhana** and the **Pala** monarchs, it rose to popularity.
- Until the **12th century 1193 AD**, when Turkish ruler Qutbuddin Aibak's general **Bakhtiyar Khilji** demolished Nalanda University, the university remained a hub of intellectual activity.
- It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.
- In 2010, the Government of India passed a resolution to revive the famous university, and a contemporary institute, Nalanda University, was established at **Rajgir**.
- It has been listed as an "**Institute of National Importance**" by the government.

Features

Nalanda University - Features

- It's also been referred to as "**one of the first great universities in recorded history.**"
- It is a large Buddhist monastery in India's ancient kingdom of **Magadha** (modern-day Bihar).
- The major monks are reported to have been **Mahayana monks** such as **Asnaga and Vasubandhu**.
- Even though it taught about all sects of Buddhism, **Mahayana Buddhism** was the primary subject of instruction, although other secular disciplines like **grammar, logic, epistemology, and science** were also covered.
- The University had ten temples, meditation centers, and the **world's largest library**, which was divided into three buildings: **Ratnasagara** (nine-story building), **Ratnadadhi**, and **Ratnaranjaka**, and housed not only religious manuscripts but also a vast collection of books on literature, astrology, philosophy, science, warfare, and other subjects.
- Famous scholars of Nalanda are **Nagarjuna (Madhyamika Shunyavad)** and **Aryabhata**, the astronomer.
- There were lively arguments and debates going on. Harsha is supposed to have invited a thousand educated Nalanda monks to attend the Kanauj philosophical meeting.
- During **King Harsha's reign**, Chinese traveler **Hiuen Tsang** visited Nalanda University and wrote a detailed account of the university.
- **I-Tsing**, a Chinese scholar, stated that Nalanda housed 2,000 students and was supported by money from 200 villages.
- A large number of students had come to study from China, Mongolia, Tibet, Korea, and other Asian countries.
- Archaeological evidence also indicates contact with the **Indonesian Shailendra dynasty**, one of whose kings built a monastery in the complex.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- In 1915, systematic excavations began, revealing eleven monasteries and six brick temples neatly arranged on grounds measuring 12 hectares (30 acres).
- A treasure trove of sculptures, coins, seals, and inscriptions have also been discovered in the ruins, many of which are now on display at the nearby **Nalanda Archaeological Museum**.

199. ANS : C

- The Battle of Koregaon took place on 1 January 1818 in the village of Koregaon, Maharashtra between troops of Maratha ruler Bajji Rao Peshwa II and 800 troops of the British East India Company. **Hence statement 1 is true.**
- The soldiers of the East India Company successfully fought the Peshwa troops, preventing them from advancing into Pune.
- After a 12-hour-long battle, the loss of 600 men, and fearing reinforcements from Pune, Bajji Rao II withdrew his troops from Koregaon and gave up his efforts to attack Pune.
- The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was part of the Third Anglo-Maratha War. **Hence statement 2 is true.**
- The third Anglo-Maratha War resulted in the defeat of the Peshwas which led to the rule of the British East India Company in almost all parts of South, Central and Western India.

Why Did The Battle Take Place?

- The Peshwas had established themselves as overlords of the Deccan till the end of the 18th century.
- By 1802, the British East India Company had entered into treaties with Maratha rulers of the Deccan, which included the Peshwas of Pune, the Scindias of Gwalior, the Holkars of Indore, the Gaekwads of Baroda, and the Bhonsles of Nagpur.
- Under the treaties, these former rulers ceded a large number of their rights of lordship, revenue, and other privileges.
- Peshwa leader Bajji Rao II, the last of the reluctant Maratha leaders, was defeated by the British in the Battle of Khadki in November 1817 and escaped to Satara.
- Bajji Rao, cornered after being pursued by British Colonel Smith for two months, turned his focus and his 30,000-strong army to Pune at the end of December 1817.

200. Ans : (a) 1 only

- **In News:** National Tourism Day is celebrated across the country on January 25 every year.
- **Statement 1 is correct :** India offers several forms of tourism such as cultural, nature, heritage, educational, business, sports, rural, medical, cruise and eco-tourism. In order to attract foreign investment in the tourism sector, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under the automatic route in the tourism and hospitality industry in India, subject to applicable regulations and laws.
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** In the Union Budget 2022-23, Rs. 2,400 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Tourism which is 18.42% higher than the allocation for FY 2021-22.

201. Ans : (a) 1 only

- **In News:** The six-day mega event “Bharat Parv” event is going to be organized by the Government of India in front of Red Fort, Delhi from 26th to 31st January 2023, as part of the Republic Day Celebrations.
- **Statement 1 is not correct but Statement 2 is correct:** Ministry of Tourism has been designated as the nodal Ministry for the event, the highlights of which will include showcasing of the best Republic Day Parade tableaux at the venue, cultural performances by the Zonal Cultural Centres as well as cultural

troupes from States/ UTs, a pan – India Food Court and a pan – India Crafts Bazaar with 65 handicraft stalls.

202. Ans : (a) iGOTKarmayogi Portal

iGoTKarmayogi Portal:

- Launch of Mobile Application of iGoTKarmayogi Portal by Karmayogi Bharat (SPV) will aim at creating professional, well-trained and future-ready civil service for India.

PM-DevINE scheme

- PM-DevINE scheme was announced by the Central Government during Union Budget 2022-23 to remove the developmental gaps in the North Eastern Region (NER).
- The recently launched scheme will be implemented for the remaining four years of the 15th Finance Commission from 2022-23 to 2025-26.
- It was announced to address the shortfalls in Basic Minimum Services (BMS) in the North Eastern Region.
- It will be fully funded by the central government and implemented by the Union Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).
- The government has allocated Rs.6,600 crore for the implementation of this scheme.

SVAMITVA

- SVAMITVA is an acronym for Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas. Implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), **it is a central sector scheme launched on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day (April 24) in 2021**

203. Ans : (c) Both 1 and 2

About Swadesh Darshan project

- It is a Central Sector scheme launched in 2014-15 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture for the integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It aims to promote, develop and harness the potential of tourism in India.
- Under it, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance – CFA to State Governments, and Union Territory Administrations for the infrastructure development of circuits.
- It is envisioned to synergise with other schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, Make in India etc. with the idea of positioning the tourism sector as a major engine for job creation, the driving force for economic growth, building synergy with various sectors to enable tourism to realise its potential. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Ministry has now revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a tourist & destination-centric approach.

204. Ans : (d) Chinese Government

- In recent weeks, China launched a personnel reshuffle on the foreign policy front.

Wolf-warrior Diplomacy

Origin:

- The term that gained popularity, especially after Xi became President,
- A 2015 Chinese action film, titled ‘Wolf Warrior’, and its sequel have served as the inspiration for the

term.

About:

- It is a tactic for the Chinese government to extend its ideology beyond China and counter the West and defend itself.
- It is an unofficial term for the more aggressive and confrontational style of communication that Chinese diplomats have taken to in the last decade.
- It confronts head-on any criticism of China in the public sphere. They lecture host governments and don't always show up when 'summoned' by foreign offices. Delhi has been at the receiving end for a while — especially during the recent crises of Doklam and Ladakh.

Need for wolf warrior diplomacy:

- The change in strategy has been attributed to many reasons, such as Xi's more authoritarian tendencies as compared to earlier leaders, deteriorating US-China relations under former US President, the coronavirus pandemic-related accusations on China, etc
- According to Chinese officials, the move is simply about standing up to what they believe is Western interference.
- China's leader stated that the term was rhetorical "tit-for-tat".

205. Ans : (a) 1 only

- India assumed Chairmanship of Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) Plenary starting from January 1, 2023.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) is a voluntary export control regime formally established in July 1996. It is an elite club of countries that subscribe to arms export controls, similar to the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The WA monitors transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies through regular exchanges of information among its members. The WA aims to promote "greater responsibility" among its members in exports of weapons and dual-use goods and to prevent "destabilizing accumulations." To promote transparency, Wassenaar calls on states to make a series of voluntary information exchanges and notifications on their export activities related to weapons and items appearing on the arrangement's two control lists.
 - The Munitions List (Conventional Weapons)
 - The Dual-Use Goods and Technologies List
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The plenary of the Wassenaar Arrangement is the main decisionmaking body that operates on consensus. It has 42-member including France, Germany, Japan, Russia, the UK and the USA. The European Union and NATO are member states. India joined the Wassenaar Arrangement in 2017 as its 42nd participating state. Its Secretariat is located in Austria's capital Vienna.

Nuclear Suppliers Group

- The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports.
- The NSG came into being as a response to the 1974 nuclear tests by India. There is a Trigger List and items from the list are forbidden to be exported to Non-NPT member countries.
- It has 48 participating governments. China is a member of the NSG but not of the Wassenaar Arrangement or the MTCR.
- **India is not a member of the NSG** because all its efforts were consistently blocked by China and some other members.
- India's bid for membership being blocked on the ground of India **being a non-signatory to the nuclear**

non-proliferation treaty.

- China demanded for a non-discriminatory procedures for entry of the countries that haven't signed NPT.
- China to further obstruct India's membership demand, had clubbed India's membership bid with that of Pakistan's. However, Pakistan's credentials for membership is extremely inaccurate.

Australia Group

- The Australia Group (AG) is an informal forum of countries which, through the harmonisation of export controls, seeks to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.
- The formation of the Australia Group (AG) in 1985 was prompted by Iraq's use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988)
- Coordination of National export control measures assists Australia Group members to fulfil their obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological & Toxin Weapons Convention.
- The Australia Group has a list of 54 compounds that are identified to be regulated in global trade. This list includes more items than the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- It has 43 members (including the European union). The members work on a consensus basis. The annual meeting is held in Paris, France.
- India joined the Australia Group (AG) on 19 January 2018.
- The Australia Group decided to admit India as the Group's 43rd Participant through a consensus decision.
- India's entry into the Group would be mutually beneficial and further contribute to international security and non-proliferation objectives.
- The entry was expected to strengthen India's concerted bid for membership of Nuclear Supplier Group.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

- It is an informal and voluntary partnership among 35 countries to prevent the proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology capable of carrying greater than 500 kg payload for more than 300 km.
- The members are thus prohibited from supplying such missiles and UAV systems that are controlled by the MTCR to non-members.

The decisions are taken by consensus of all the members.

- This is a non-treaty association of member countries with certain guidelines about the information sharing, national control laws and export policies for missile systems and a rule-based regulation mechanism to limit the transfer of such critical technologies of these missile systems.
- It was established in April 1987 by G-7 countries – USA, UK, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, and Japan.
- In 1992, the focus of the regime extended to on the proliferation of missiles for the delivery of all types of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), i.e., nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
- **It is not a legally-binding treaty.** Hence, no punitive measures could be taken against non-compliance to the guidelines of the regime.
- These efforts of non-proliferation of ballistic missile systems had further been strengthened by "**The International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation**", also known as the **Hague Code of Conduct (HCOG)**, which was established on 25 November 2002 as an arrangement to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles with 136 UN member countries including India.
- **India was inducted into the Missile Technology Control Regime in 2016 as the 35th member**

206. Ans : (b) 2 only

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** All nominations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee, which is constituted by the **Prime Minister every year**. The Committee is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and includes Home Secretary, Secretary to the President and four to six eminent persons as members. The recommendations of the committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President of India for approval.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The total number of awards to be given in a year (excluding posthumous awards and to NRI/foreigners/OCIs) should not be more than 120.

Padma Awards

- The **Padma awards** are announced every year on the **eve of Republic Day**
- A total of 106 Padma Awards with six Padma Vibhushan, nine Padma Bhushan, and 91 Padma Shri conferred across various categories.
- The awards are presented by the **President of India**.
- Padma Awards are one of the **highest civilian honors of India** announced annually on the eve of Republic Day **after the Bharat Ratna**
- The Award seeks to recognize achievements in all fields of activities or disciplines where an **element of public service** is involved.
- The total number of awards to be given in a year (excluding posthumous awards and to NRI/foreigners/OCIs) should **not be more than 120**.
- The **award does not amount to a title** and cannot be used as a suffix or prefix to the awardees' name.
- **Categories:** The Awards are given in **three categories**:
 - **Padma Vibhushan** is awarded for 'exceptional and distinguished service';
 - **Padma Bhushan** is awarded for 'distinguished service of a high order'; and
 - **Padma Shri** is awarded for 'distinguished service'.
- **Eligibility:**
 - All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards. However, Government servants including those working with PSUs, except doctors and scientists, are not eligible for these Awards.
 - The award is normally not conferred posthumously. However, in highly deserving cases, the Government could consider giving an award posthumously.
 - A higher category of Padma award can be conferred on a person only where a period of at **least five years** has elapsed since conferment of the earlier Padma award. However, in highly deserving cases, a relaxation can be made by the Awards Committee.
- **Nominations for the awards:**
 - All nominations are placed before the **Padma Awards Committee**, which is constituted by the **Prime Minister every year**. The Committee is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and includes Home Secretary, Secretary to the President and four to six eminent persons as members.
- **Background:**
 - The Government of India instituted two civilian awards-Bharat Ratna & Padma Vibhushan in **1954**.
 - The Padma Vibhushan had three classes namely Pahela Varg, Dusra Varg and Tisra Varg. These were subsequently renamed as Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri in 1955.

List of Awardees in 2023

Padma Vibhushan (6)

- Shri Balkrishna Doshi (Posthumous) (Others - Architecture)

- Shri Zakir Hussain (Art)
- Shri S M Krishna (Public Affairs)
- Shri Dilip Mahalanabis (Posthumous) (Medicine)
- Shri Srinivas Varadhan (Science & Engineering)
- Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Posthumous) (Public Affairs)

Padma Bhushan(9)

- Shri S L Bhyrappa (Literature & Education)
- Shri Kumar Mangalam Birla (Trade & Industry)
- Shri Deepak Dhar (Science & Engineering)
- Ms. Vani Jairam (Art)
- Swami Chinna Jeeyar (Others - Spiritualism)
- Ms. Suman Kalyanpur (Art)
- Shri Kapil Kapoor (Literature & Education)
- Ms. Sudha Murty (Social Work)
- Shri Kamlesh D Patel (Others - Spiritualism)
- And 91 Padma shri awards were conferred in different fields.

207. Ans: (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development

- Recently, the Government of India celebrated National Girl Child Day.
- National Girl Child Day was first initiated in 2008 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- It is celebrated in the country on January 24 every year with the objective to provide support and opportunities to the girls of India.
- It aims towards promoting awareness about the rights of the girl child and to increase awareness on the importance of girl education, health and nutrition.

208. Ans : (a) Viksit Yuva Viksit Bharat

- ❖ **Option a is correct:** Recently, the President of India and the Prime Minister of India paid tributes to Swami Vivekananda on his birth anniversary, January 12.
- ❖ This year National Youth festival 2023 has a theme of Viksit Yuva Viksit Bharat which means that if the youth of India is leading on a path of development then only India can be developed.
 - The National Youth Day theme 2022 was “It’s all in your mind.”
 - Theme of 2021 Festival: ‘YUVAAH – Utsah Naye Bharat Ka’.
 - Theme of 2020 Festival: ‘Fit Youth Fit India’

209. Ans : (b) 2 only

India will take over the leadership of the Asian Pacific Postal Union from January 2023.

Asian Pacific Postal Union (APPU)

- Asian Pacific Postal Union (APPU) is an intergovernmental organisation comprising 32 member countries in the Asia-Pacific region. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It is headquartered in Bangkok, Thailand.
- It is the only restricted union of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in the region, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- It is the Secretary General who leads the activities of the Union. It is made up of three bodies namely, Congress, Executive Council and APPU Bureau.
- Asian Pacific Postal Union (APPU) aims to extend, facilitate and improve postal relations between the member countries and promote cooperation in the field of postal services.

210. Ans: A. 1 only

Punukkuli shawls - Tamil Nadu:

- Puthukkuli shawls are made by Todas of Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu.
- Locally called Pugur, meaning flower, the fine and intricate Toda embroidery is done by tribal men and women on shawls.
- The shawl adorned with the Toda embroidery is called Poothkuli

Sujni ombroidery - Bihar:

- embroider is a form of embroidery originating from the Bhusura village of Bihar.
- It was given a GI tag.

pada jamdani sarees - Andhra Pradesh:

- Uppada Silk sarees or Jamdani Sari is a silk sari style woven in Uppada of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.
- It was also given a GI tag.

211.ANS: B.SEBI

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report(BRSR):

- It is a new reporting requirement by SEBI for the top 1000 listed companies.
- BRSR is a significant step towards bringing sustainability reporting at par with financial reporting.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

- SEBI is a **statutory body** established on April 12, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the **Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.**

Background:

- Before SEBI came into existence, **Controller of Capital Issues was the regulatory authority**; it derived authority from the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.
- In April, 1988 the SEBI was constituted as the regulator of capital markets in India under a resolution of the Government of India.
- Initially SEBI was a **non statutory body** without any statutory power.
- It became autonomous and given statutory powers by **SEBI Act 1992.**

Powers & Functions:

- It is a **quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial body** which can draft regulations, conduct inquiries, pass rulings and impose penalties.
- To protect the **interests of Indian investors** in the securities market.
- To promote the development and hassle-free functioning of the securities market.
- To **regulate the business operations** of the securities market.
- To **serve as a platform for portfolio managers**, bankers, stockbrokers, investment advisers, merchant bankers, registrars, share transfer agents and other people.
- To **regulate the tasks entrusted to depositors**, credit rating agencies, custodians of securities, foreign portfolio investors and other participants.
- To **educate investors** about securities markets and their intermediaries.
- To **prohibit fraudulent and unfair trade practices** within the securities market and related to it.
- By **Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2014**, SEBI is now able to regulate any money pooling scheme worth Rs. 100 cr. or more and attach assets in cases of non-compliance.

212.ANS: D. National Sample Survey Office**All-India Household Consumer Expenditure Survey**

- It is usually conducted by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)** every **five years**.
- **It was used** to arrive at estimates of poverty levels in different parts of the country .
- It is used to review economic indicators like the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), since 2011–12.

NSO

- The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** is a ministry of Government of India concerned with coverage and quality aspects of statistics released. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods.
- The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing called the National Statistical Office (NSO) consists of the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the Computer center and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).
- On 23rd May 2019, the government merged the NSSO with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to form the National Statistical Office (NSO).

213.ANS: (c) It aims to monitor space debris.**Project NETRA**

- An early warning system in space to detect debris and other hazards to Indian satellites.
- **What is Project NETRA** (Network for space object Tracking and Analysis)
- Under the project, the ISRO plans to put up many observational facilities: connected radars, telescopes; data processing units and a control centre.
- They can, among others, spot, track and catalogue objects as small as 10 cm, up to a range of 3,400 km and equal to a space orbit of around 2,000 km.

214.ANS: (d) 1, 2 and 3.

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Periyar river has a length of 244 km and is the longest river in the Kerala. It is a perennial river and used for supplying drinking water. It is popularly called as the lifeline of Kerala. The river originates in the Shivgiri hills of Western Ghats and flow through the Periyar National Park and reaches the Periyar Lake. The water from here then flows into the Vembanad Lake and then finally to the Arabian Sea.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The river is surrounded by the Periyar Tiger Reserve & National Park.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The main tributaries of Periyar are Muthirapuzha, Mullayar, Cheruthoni, Perinjankutti and the Edamala rivers. The largest hydro electricity project called as Idukki dam is commissioned here which is biggest in Asia. There are some other dams on this river which includes Neriyanangalam, Mullaperiyar, Pallivasal etc.

215.ANS: (c) It is a helicopter launched version of Nag-Anti tank guided missile**HELINA**

- HELINA (Helicopter based NAG) is a third-generation fire and forget class anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) system mounted on the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH).
- The system has all-weather day and night capability and can defeat battle tanks with conventional armour as well as explosive reactive armour.
- It can engage targets both in direct hit mode as well as top attack mode.
- It is being developed indigenously.
- HELINA Weapon Systems is being inducted into the Indian Army (IA).
 - A variant of the HELINA Weapon System called DHRUVASTRA is being inducted into the Indian Air Force (IAF).

- An Air Force version of Dhruvastra was also under development for which some trials had already been conducted. It would have an Air to Ground role other than an anti-tank role.
- It has a minimum range of 500 m and a maximum range of 7k.

216.ANS: (c) To provide opportunity to women to pursue research in science and engineering technology

KIRAN Scheme:

- Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN Scheme) by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) for promoting women in science. In the year 2014, DST restructured all women specific programmes under one umbrella called Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN).
- It encompasses women-exclusive schemes and encourages them to foster their career by undertaking research in Science and Technology (S&T) and also focusing on S&T solutions of issues & challenges at the grassroots level for social benefits.
- The mandate of KIRAN Program is to bring gender parity in S&T through gender mainstreaming.
- **Women Scientist Scheme (WOS)** addresses challenges faced by S&T qualified women primarily due to social responsibilities.

217.ANS: (a) It aims to increase fish and aquatic products.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

- PMMSY was launched in September 2020 with an aim to double the income of fish farmers and fishers in the country. It focuses on sustainable development of India's fisheries sector and is a part of the **Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme**.
- The scheme focuses on activities with **potential to generate employment** such as seaweed and ornamental fish cultivation. It also emphasises on the **breeding technique** for quality brood, seed & feed and species diversification.

218.ANS: [B] National Statistical Office

- Periodic labour force survey (PLFS), a quarterly bulletin is released by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

Periodic Labour Force Survey

- Considering the importance of the availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, the **National Statistical Office (NSO)** launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.

Types of Unemployment in India

- **Disguised Unemployment:** It is a phenomenon wherein more people are employed than actually needed.
- **Seasonal Unemployment:** It is unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of the year.
- **Structural Unemployment:** It is a category of unemployment arising from the mismatch between the jobs available in the market and the skills of the available workers in the market.
- **Cyclical Unemployment:** It is a result of the business cycle, where unemployment rises during recessions and declines with economic growth.
- **Technological Unemployment:** It is the loss of jobs due to changes in technology.
- **Frictional Unemployment:** Frictional Unemployment also called Search Unemployment, refers to the time lag between the jobs when an individual is searching for a new job or is switching between the jobs.

- **Vulnerable Employment:** This means, people, working informally, without proper job contracts and thus sans any legal protection.

219.ANS: [B] Madhya Pradesh

- Several personalities from across the globe attended the ‘Think-20’ meeting, held under G20 in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Various topics, including 'Global Governance with LiFE, Values, and Wellbeing' were discussed in the meeting. The main speaker at the inaugural session was Tetsushi Sonobe, Dean and CEO of the Assian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo.

G20:

- The G20 or Group of Twenty is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU)
- The G20 is composed of most of the world’s largest economies, including both industrialized and developing nations, and accounts for around 90% of gross world product (GWP), 75–80% of international trade, two-thirds of the global population, and roughly half the world’s land area
- The G20 was founded in 1999 in response to several world economic crises
- Since 2008, it has convened at least once a year, with summits involving each member’s head of government or state, finance minister, foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials; the EU is represented by the European Commission and the European Central Bank



220.ANS: D. Production of green hydrogen

SIGHT (including a SIGHT fund)

- The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved National Green Hydrogen Mission. The initial outlay for the Mission will be Rs.19,744 crore, including an outlay of Rs.17,490 crore for the SIGHT programme, Rs.1,466 crore for pilot projects, Rs.400 crore for R&D, and Rs. 388 crore towards other Mission components. MNRE will formulate the scheme guidelines for implementation of the respective components.

The Mission will result in the following likely outcomes by 2030:

- ✓ Development of green hydrogen production capacity of at least 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonne) per annum with an associated renewable energy capacity addition of about 125 GW in the country
- ✓ Over Rs. Eight lakh crore in total investments
- ✓ Creation of over Six lakh jobs.
- ✓ Cumulative reduction in fossil fuel imports over Rs. One lakh crore
- ✓ Abatement of nearly 50 MMT of annual greenhouse gas emissions

Green Hydrogen

- Hydrogen is a key industrial fuel that has a variety of applications including the production of ammonia (a key fertilizer), steel, refineries and electricity.
- However, all of the hydrogen manufactured now is the so-called 'black or brown' hydrogen because they are produced from coal.
- Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. But pure, or the elemental hydrogen, is very scarce. It almost always exists in compounds like with oxygen to form H₂O, or water.
- But when electric current is passed through water, it splits it into elemental oxygen and hydrogen through electrolysis. And if the electricity used for this process comes from a renewable source like wind or solar then the hydrogen thus produced is referred to as green hydrogen.
- Colors attached to hydrogen indicate the source of electricity used to derive the hydrogen molecule. For instance, if coal is used, it is referred to as brown hydrogen.

221.ANS: A, 1, 2 and 3 only

QUAD:

- The QUAD, known as the 'Quadrilateral Security Dialogue' (QSD), is an **informal strategic forum** comprising four nations, namely — United States of America (USA), India, Australia and Japan.



222.ANS: C. International Energy Agency

Methane Global Tracker report

- IEA's annual Methane Global Tracker report has recently highlighted that the fossil fuel companies have failed to take substantial action to curb methane emissions.
- Report also shows that 75% of methane emissions can be reduced with cheap and readily available technology.
- Previously, around 150 countries have joined the Global Methane Pledge which aims to reduce methane emissions from human activity by 30% from 2020 levels by 2030.
- In its part, India has committed to reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33-35% below 2005 levels by 2030.
- By 2030, all fossil fuel producers in the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario will have an emissions intensity similar to the world's best operators today.

International Energy Agency:

- It is an **autonomous Intergovernmental Organisation** established in **1974** in **Paris, France**.
- It mainly **focuses on its energy policies** which **include economic development, energy security and environmental protection**. These policies are also known as the **3 E's of IEA**.
- **IEA Clean Coal Centre** is dedicated to providing independent information and analysis on how coal can become a cleaner source of energy, compatible with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Major Reports:

- World Energy Outlook Report.
- World Energy Statistics.
- World Energy Balances.
- Energy Technology Perspectives.

223.ANS: d) Exoplanet

- Researchers have labelled the planet as LHS 475 b. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced that the James Webb Space Telescope has discovered its first new exoplanet. Researchers have labelled the planet as LHS 475 b, and it's roughly the same size as Earth.

Exoplanets:

- An exoplanet is any planet beyond our solar system.
- Most orbit other stars, but free-floating exoplanets, called rogue planets, orbit the galactic centre and are untethered to any star.
- They can be **gas giants bigger than Jupiter or as small and rocky as Earth**.
- They are also known to have different kinds of temperatures — **boiling hot to freezing cold**.
- Scientists rely on indirect methods for discovering exoplanets, such as the transit method, which is measuring the dimming of a star that happens to have a planet pass in front of it.

James Webb Space Telescope

- The **James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)** is the most advanced and most expensive telescope ever built.
- The James Webb Space Telescope (sometimes called JWST or Webb) is an orbiting infrared observatory that will complement and extend the discoveries of the Hubble Space Telescope, with longer wavelength coverage and greatly improved sensitivity.
- The longer wavelengths enable Webb to look much closer to the beginning of time and to hunt for the unobserved formation of the first galaxies, as well as to look inside dust clouds where stars and planetary systems are forming today.
- It has often been referred to as the '**successor**' to the Hubble Space Telescope, which was launched in 1990.
- JWST is a joint venture between the **NASA, ESA and Canadian space agencies (CSA)**.

224.ANS: c) Pacific Ocean

- Solomon Islands, country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. It consists of a double chain of volcanic islands and coral atolls in Melanesia.

Oceans

- The term ocean is derived from the Greek word “Oceanus” which means enormous river encircling the earth. There are five major oceans in the world - Pacific ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean.

Pacific Ocean –

- It is the world’s largest ocean. It is bigger than all the continents put together (covers one-third of the earth’s surface area). The Pacific ocean separates North America, South America from Asia and Australia.
- Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan named the ocean, Pacific Ocean which means “peaceful”, because he felt the ocean to be calm.
- The International Date Line passes through the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean joins the Indian Ocean through the Indonesian Seaway (Torres strait and strait of Malacca).
- Average depth of this ocean is about 4280 m.
- The Mariana trench located in the western Pacific Ocean is the deepest oceanic trench in the world.

Atlantic Ocean –

- It is the second largest ocean of the world. It covers about 20% of the earth’s surface area.
- Its name is derived from the Greek mythology- Atlantis Thalassa, meaning Sea of Atlas.
- It is an elongated S- shaped water body between Africa, Europe, Arctic Ocean, Americas and Southern Ocean. Average depth of this ocean is about 3,646 m.
- Deepest trench in the Atlantic ocean is Puerto Rico Trench (~8,376 m).
- The north Atlantic ocean was formed by the breakup of the supercontinent Pangaea and the south Atlantic ocean was formed when the Gondwanaland broke in the geological past.
- The largest island- Greenland is located in the Atlantic ocean.
- The Sargasso sea, the only sea in the world without any shore, is present in the Atlantic ocean.
- In the south-east, the Atlantic ocean merges into the Indian ocean.

Indian Ocean –

- It is the largest ocean in the world. It is named after India which makes up much of its northern border.
- It lies in the eastern hemisphere. It covers about 19.8 % of water on the earth’s surface.
- It lies between Africa, Southern Ocean, Australia and Asia.
- It is landlocked in the northern hemisphere (closed ocean) and is the warmest ocean in the world.
- The largest island in the Indian ocean is Madagascar (fourth largest island in the world).
- Sunda trench/ Java trench (approx. 7450 m) is the deepest trench in the Indian ocean.
- Marginal seas in the Indian Ocean are extremely important for trade, providing major sea routes that connect the Middle East, East Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. A marginal sea is a section of an ocean partially enclosed by an island, a peninsula, or an archipelago (group of islands). They are shallower than the ocean and have close proximity to land.

Southern Ocean-

- Also known as the Antarctic Ocean or Austral Ocean, comprises the southernmost waters of the world ocean.
- It is the fourth largest ocean/ second smallest ocean in the world, located south of 60°S latitude and encircling Antarctica.
- It shares its northern boundary (largest boundary) with the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean. This ocean is known for its turbulent waters.
- The Drake Passage is the body of water between South America’s Cape Horn (Chile) and the South Shetland Islands of Antarctica. It is known for its violent storms. It connects the

southwestern part of the Atlantic ocean (Scotia sea) with the southeastern part of the Pacific ocean and extends into the Southern Ocean.

Arctic Ocean-

- The Arctic Ocean is shallower and smaller than the other four oceans. It lies entirely within the Arctic Circle.
- It covers about 1.3% of the earth's water surface area.
- It is surrounded by Eurasia and North America. It is completely covered by ice in winter.
- Its salinity is the lowest on average of the five major oceans.
- The Bering Strait connects the Arctic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean while the Greenland Sea, Labrador Sea and Norwegian Sea connect it with the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Molloy Deep, 5557 m (Molloy Hole) in the Fram Strait (within the Greenland sea) is the deepest point in the Arctic Ocean.



225.ANS: c) Bangladesh

Kuki-Chin Refugees

- Kuki-Chin, the Christian community from Bangladesh's Chittagong hill tracts, share close ethnic ties with people in Mizoram.
- The first tranche of around 300 refugees came in November 2022.
- The Mizoram government has approved the setting up of temporary shelters and other amenities for the community, following an action by the Bangladesh Rapid Action Battalion against some insurgents belonging to the group.

226.ANS: a) Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

The GCC comprises:

- Saudi Arabia
- UAE
- Qatar
- Kuwait

- Oman
- Bahrain

GCC is currently India's largest trading partner bloc with bilateral merchandise trade valued at over 154 billion US dollars in the financial year 2021-22.

Bilateral trade in services between India and the GCC was worth 14 billion US dollars.

GCC countries contribute almost 35 per cent of India's oil imports and 70 percent of gas imports.

India's overall crude oil imports from the GCC in 2021-22 were about \$48 billion, while LNG and LPG imports in 2021- 22 stood at about \$21 billion.

India's exports to the GCC member countries grew by over 58% to about \$44 billion in 2021-22 against nearly \$28 billion in 2020-21.



227. Ans. (c) 3 2 1 4

- The Port of Auckland is a large container and international trade port on the Waitemata Harbour, lying on the Central and Eastern Auckland waterfront in New Zealand.
- The Port of Rio de Janeiro is a seaport in the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil located in a Cove on the West shore of Guanabara Bay. It is the third busiest port in Brazil.
- The Port of New Orleans is an embarkation port for cruise passengers located in USA. It is also Louisiana's only international container port.
- Yokohama Port is a port located in the city of Yokohama in Japan and is operated by the Harbor Bureau. It opens onto Tokyo Bay.

228. Ans: (b) 2 and 4 only

- The Gaza Strip is a self-governing Palestinian territory on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Egypt on the southwest and Israel on the east and north.



229. Ans: (b) Road Safety

- The Brasilia Declaration, adopted at the second global high-level conference on road safety held in Brazil, lays down recommendations on strengthening existing legislations, adopting sustainable transport and strengthening the post-crash response.
- In the declaration, participants reasserted their commitment to reducing the deaths caused due to traffic accidents to half by the year 2020.
- This target was set under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

230. Ans: (c) Polo

- Modern polo is said to have originated from Sagol Kangjei, a sport indigenous to Manipur, in which players ride horses, specifically the Manipur Ponies, which are referenced in records dating back to the 14th century.
- Marjing is considered the God of polo and features a pony as his carrier.
- The Lai-Haraoba festival of the state depicts the life and times of Khori-phaba, the polo-playing god of sports.
- The Manipur Pony is one of five recognised equine breeds of India and has a powerful cultural significance for Manipuri society.
- The Marjing Polo Complex has been developed as a way to conserve the Manipur Pony.

231. Ans: (c) 2 only

- Since 2015, its format has been revised to celebrate the PBD once every two years. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- During the Convention, selected overseas Indians are also honored with the prestigious Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award to recognize their contributions to various fields both in India and abroad.
- The 17th annual Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) is held in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. The theme of this PBD Convention is "**Diaspora: Reliable partners for India's progress in Amrit Kaal**". The first chapter of Pravasi Bhartiya Divas was held in 2003 to recognise the contributions of NRIs in academic and professional fields across the

world. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

232. Ans: (d) World Bank

Wildlife Conservation Bond

- In 2022, the World Bank has priced the world's first wildlife bond, raising USD 150 million that will be partly used for the conservation of black rhinos in South Africa.
- The Wildlife Conservation Bond is a first-of-its-kind, outcome-based, financial instrument that channels investments to achieve conservation outcomes measured in this case by an increase in black rhino populations. The program could be expanded to protect other wildlife species.
- There are five rhino species globally (white and black rhinos in Africa, and the greater one-horned, Javan, and Sumatran), with most of the animals in South Africa and almost all of them are white rhinos as the number of black rhinos is decreasing day by day.

233. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

- The Star Labeling Programme has been formulated by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Power, is responsible for spearheading the improvement of energy efficiency in the economy through various regulatory and promotional instruments. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Bureau of Energy Efficiency

- The Government of India set up Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). on 1st March 2002 under the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
- The mission of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is to assist in developing policies and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles, within the overall framework of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of the Indian economy.
- BEE coordinates with designated consumers, designated agencies and other organizations and recognize, identify and utilize the existing resources and infrastructure, in performing the functions assigned to it under the Energy Conservation Act.

The Standards & Labeling Programme

- The Standards & Labeling Programme is one of the major thrust areas of BEE.
- A key objective of this scheme is to provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving and thereby the cost saving potential of the relevant marketed product.
- The scheme targets display of energy performance labels on high energy end use equipment & appliances and lays down minimum energy performance standards.

234. Ans: (c) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

- The Central Government's integrated food security scheme has been named the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY), under which free foodgrains are being given to more than 80 crore poor people from January 1.
- **Nodal Department:** Department of Food and Public distribution.

PM-GKAY

- PMGKAY is a part of the **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP)** to help the poor fight

the battle against **Covid-19**.

- The scheme aimed at providing each person who is covered under the **National Food Security Act 2013** with an additional 5 kg grains (wheat or rice) for free, in addition to the 5 kg of subsidised foodgrain already provided through the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**.
- It was initially announced for a three-month period (April, May and June 2020), covering 80 crore ration cardholders. Later it was extended till September 2022.
- Its nodal Ministry is the **Ministry of Finance**.
- The benefit of the free ration can be availed through portability by any migrant labour or beneficiary under the **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)** plan from nearly 5 lakh ration shops across the country.

235. Ans: : (c) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

- Commerce and industry minister will launch the MAARG platform (Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth) to facilitate mentorship between startups and entrepreneurs across sectors, stages, and functions.
- The government will also recognize the startups through the ‘**National Startup Awards**’, the previous version of 2020 and 2021 had recognized 367 startups as winners and finalists.

236. Ans: (c) CPCB

- “PRANA” – Portal for Regulation of Air-pollution in Non-Attainment cities, is a portal for monitoring the implementation of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).
- developed by Knowledge Lens collaborated with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), GIZ and MoEFCC to develop PRANA.

The Central Pollution Control Board

- CPCB is a **statutory organisation** which was constituted in September, 1974 under the **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**.
- It was entrusted with the powers and functions under the **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**.
- It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the provisions of the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.
- Principal Functions of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution.
 - to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

237. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

- **PARAKH** has been launched as part of the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 that envisaged a standard-setting body:
- ✓ To advise school boards regarding new assessment patterns and the latest research, and promote collaborations between them

- ✓ To facilitate students for self-assessment of learning outcomes
- ✓ To remove disparities in the score of students enrolled with different boards

238. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- The Scheme was started a few years back under the Ministry of Tourism. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It is now transferred to the Ministry of Culture in respect of the monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India, the ASI.
- Applies to all Centrally protected heritage properties.
- It Aims at ensuring quality & inclusive provision of amenities and facilities across heritage, natural, & tourist sites through the active participation of private and public sector organizations and individuals. . **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- These organizations would be known as “**Monument Mitras**” for their collaboration initiative.

239. Answer: b

Explanation:

- United Nations Watch is a non-governmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, whose mandate is to monitor the performance of the United Nations by the yardstick of its own Charter. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

More Information:

- UN Watch is a nongovernmental organization that monitors the performance of the United Nations according to the yardstick of its charter and promotes human rights for all.
- Founded in 1993, UN Watch influences decision-makers, educates world opinion, and promotes UN reform, transparency, and accountability.
- Headquartered next to the UN human rights apparatus in Geneva, UN Watch works with civil society, dissidents, and victims to focus international attention on urgent human rights situations worldwide.
- UN Watch stands at the forefront in combating racism, antisemitism, and anti-Israel prejudice at the UN, taking the offensive against dictatorships and double standards.
- UN Watch receives no funding from any government and relies entirely on charitable donations.

List Of International Organisation

International organizations	Headquarters
United Nations Organisation	New York, USA
United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	New York, USA
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	New York, USA
UN Women	New York, USA
United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	New York, USA
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC, United States
World Bank Group (WBG)	Washington DC, United States
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Labour Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland
World Trade Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Geneva, Switzerland

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World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Paris, France
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna, Austria
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Vienna, Austria
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	London, United Kingdom
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Rome, Italy
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Brussels, Belgium
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta, Indonesia
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Queenstown, Singapore
International Renewable Energy Agency	Abu Dhabi (UAE)
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Kathmandu, Nepal
Worldwide Fund for Nature	Gland, Switzerland
International Olympic Committee	Lausanne, Switzerland
World Economic Forum	Cologny-Geneva, Switzerland
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Gland, Switzerland
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Nairobi, Kenya
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Vienna, Austria
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)	Turin, Italy
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal, Canada
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New York, USA
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Madrid, Spain
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	The Hague, Netherlands
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Geneva, Switzerland
UN-Habitat	Nairobi, Kenya
World Food Programme (WFP)	Rome, Italy
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva, Switzerland

240. Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Ministry of Information Technology, invoking its power under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 read with the relevant provisions of the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking of Access of Information by Public) Rules 2009 recently blocked 59 Chinese mobile applications like Tik Tok, Cam Scanner etc. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

More Information

- Section 69A allows the Government to impose reasonable restrictions on free speech over the internet by virtue of Article 19(2) of the Constitution. This section of the IT Act falls within the scope of these reasonable restrictions.
- Thus, Section 69A empowers the government to exercise its banning power when it becomes necessary for the following 6 reasons:
 - o a) sovereignty and integrity of India,
 - o b) defense of India,
 - o c) security of the country,
 - o d) friendly relations with foreign countries,
 - o e) public order or

○ f) preventing the instigation of an offence related to the reasons above.

- Section 69A has been challenged as being unconstitutional and against the fundamental right of free speech. However, in the case of *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, the Court upheld the constitutionality Section 69A and stated that it has adequate safeguards.

Article 19:

Protection of 6 rights concerning the freedom of:

1. Speech and expression
2. Assembly
3. Association
4. Movement
5. Residence
6. Profession

Importance of Article 19

This freedom is essential because the censorial power lies in the people over and against the Government and not in the Government over and against the people.

The freedom of speech and expression is required to fulfil the following objectives :

- To discover truth
- Non self-fulfilment
- Democratic value
- To ensure pluralism

Article 19 guarantees six freedoms.

- **Freedom of speech and expression:** The State guarantees freedom of speech and expression to every person of India. However, the State can impose restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in the interests of the integrity, security and sovereignty of the country, friendly relations with foreign nations, for public order, with respect to defamation, incitement to offence or contempt of court.
- **Freedom to assemble:** The State guarantees every person the freedom to assemble peacefully without arms. However, as above, reasonable restrictions can be imposed in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of the country and public order.
- **Freedom to form associations/unions/cooperative societies:** Again, the State can impose restrictions in the interests of the integrity, security and sovereignty of the country, friendly relations with foreign nations, for public order, with respect to defamation, incitement to offence or contempt of court. This freedom gives workers the right to form trade union, which is thus a fundamental right. The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 prohibits police personnel from forming trade unions.
The Constitution also allows the Parliament to pass a law restricting the right to form political association to members of the armed forces, intelligence bureaus, persons employed with telecommunication system.
- **Freedom to move freely:** A citizen of India can move freely throughout the territory of India. But this right can also be restricted on the grounds of security, public order or for protecting the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.
- **Freedom of residence:** Citizens of India have the right to reside in any part of the country. Although restrictions can be imposed on the grounds of security, public order or for protecting the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.
- **Freedom of profession:** All citizens have the right to carry on any trade or profession/occupation, provided the trade or occupation is not illegal or immoral. Also, the law does not prevent the State from making laws related to technical or professional qualifications required for practicing the occupation or trade.

241. Answer: a

Explanation:

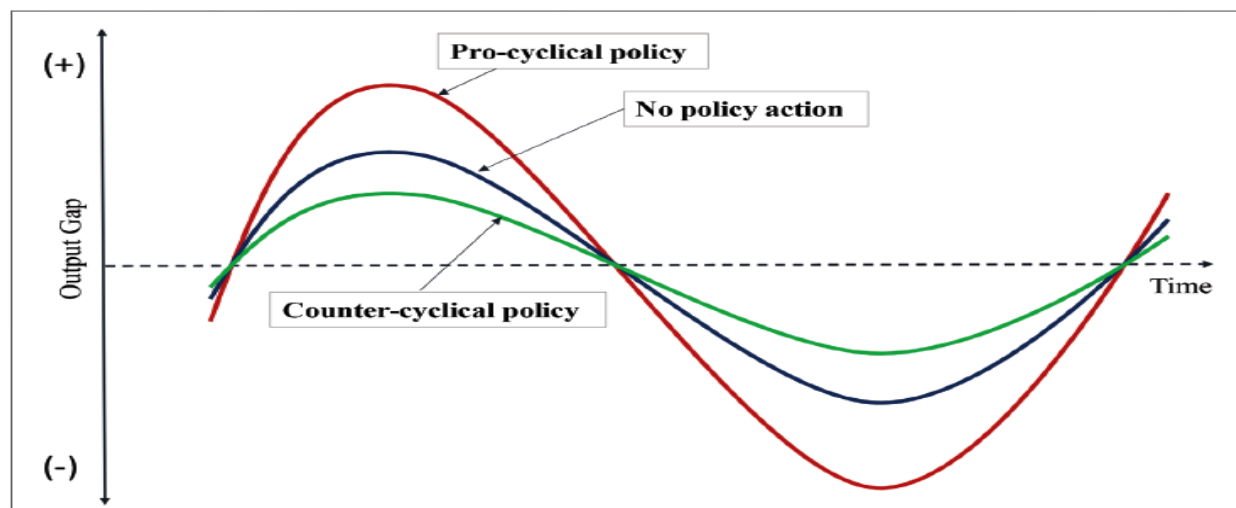
- Counter-cyclical fiscal policy refers to the steps taken by the government that go against the direction of the economic or business cycle. Thus, in a recession or slowdown, the government increases expenditure and reduces taxes to create a demand that can drive an economic boom. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

More Information

Cyclical fiscal policy

- The cyclical fiscal policy refers to a change in direction of government expenditure and taxes based on economic conditions.
- These pertain to decisions by policymakers based on the fluctuations in economic growth. There are two types of cyclical fiscal policies - **counter-cyclical and procyclical.**

Figure A: Business Cycle under Various Fiscal Policy Stance



242. Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Government of India has enacted the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (amended in 1992). The Act provides for immediate relief to persons affected by accidents occurring while handling the notified hazardous substances. Relief is provided in the event of death or injury to persons or damage to private property. For this purpose, the owner of the industrial unit handling such hazardous substances is required to obtain one or more insurance policies. **Hence option b is correct.**

Environment Relief Fund

The Environmental Relief Fund (ERF) is a special type of fund established under Section 7 A of the Public Liability Insurance Act of 1991. It provides immediate relief to the victims of industrial accidents due to the handling of hazardous substances.

- The Environment Relief Fund was created after the disastrous Bhopal Gas tragedy.
- It is founded on the basis of the 'Principle of no-fault liability and also on the basis of judgment on absolute liability in M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, 1987 case in the supreme court.
- Additionally, the Environmental Relief Fund also includes compensation paid by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) for environmental damages.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

- The EPA, 1986 establishes the framework for studying, planning, and implementing long-term requirements of environmental safety and laying down a system of speedy and adequate response to situations threatening the environment.'
- The roots of the enactment of the EPA lies in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June, 1972 (Stockholm Conference), in which India participated, to take appropriate steps for the improvement of the human environment.
- The **Act implements the decisions made at the Stockholm Conference.**
- The EPA Act was enacted under Article 253 of the Indian Constitution which provides for the

enactment of legislation for giving effect to international agreements.

- Article 48A of the Constitution specifies that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.
- Article 51A further provides that every citizen shall protect the environment.

Biological Diversity Act, 2002

- The Biological Diversity Act of 2002 arose from India's attempt to realise the goals enshrined in the 1992 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which recognises states' sovereign rights to use their own biological resources.
- The legislation, which was passed in 2002, intends to protect biological resources, manage their sustainable use, and enable a just and equitable distribution of benefits resulting from their usage and knowledge with the local populations.
- The Act's general objectives include maintaining and controlling the right use of the biological diversity's components and guaranteeing fair sharing of the benefits obtained from such usage.
- The Act's aforementioned goals include protecting traditional knowledge, preventing biopiracy, forbidding persons from obtaining patents without the consent of the government, and more.
- Section 8, sub-sections (1) and (3) of this Act provide for the establishment of a National Biodiversity Authority in Chennai.

National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established on 18th October 2010 under the NGT Act of 2010 as a specialized body for handling any environmental disputes that involve multi-disciplinary issues. It was formed by replacing the National Environment Appellate Authority. It also draws inspiration from Article 21 of the India Constitution which assures to provide a healthy environment to the citizens of India.

- Effective and expeditious disposal of cases that are related to the protection and conservation of the environment, forests, and other natural resources.
- To give relief and compensations for any damages caused to persons and properties.
- To handle various environmental disputes that involve multi-disciplinary issues.

243. Answer: b

Explanation:

- The development of the WWDR, coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme
- (WWAP), is a joint effort of the UN agencies and entities which make up UN-Water, working in partnership with governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

More Information

- The United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR) is UN-Water's flagship report on water and sanitation issues, focusing on a different theme each year.
- The report is published by UNESCO, on behalf of UN-Water and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme.
- This yearly report is unveiled every year on World Water Day, which is celebrated on 22nd March.

Major findings of the report:

- **Global:**
 - Globally, two billion people do not have safe drinking water and 3.6 billion lack access to safely managed sanitation
 - **The global urban population facing water scarcity** is projected to increase from **one-third (2016) to nearly half** of the global urban population in 2050, with India projected to be the most severely affected.
- **India:**
 - **80% of people living under water stress** lived in Asia; in particular, northeast China, as well as India and Pakistan.

244. Answer: b**Explanation:**

- The **Indian men's football team** emerged victorious in a thrilling penalty shootout against **Kuwait 5-4** in a thrilling penalty shootout, **hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Securing the **SAFF Championship 2023** title at Bengaluru's Sree Kanteerava Stadium. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Ranked 100th in the latest FIFA rankings, India triumphed in their ninth SAFF Championship out of 14 editions. This victory marked their second consecutive triumph after winning the Intercontinental Cup the previous month.
- India, serving as the hosts, remained undefeated throughout the SAFF Championship 2023. They defeated Pakistan and Nepal while drawing against Kuwait in the group stage. In the semifinals, they overcame Lebanon in a penalty shootout and replicated the same feat against Kuwait in a nail-biting final. In addition to the medals, the team was awarded a cash prize of **USD 50,000, equivalent to INR 41 lakh.**
- Kuwait football team received the award for finishing runners-up in the SAFF Championship 2023. While all the players received medals, the team also got a cheque of **US Dollar 25,000 which is around 20 lakh and about 50 thousands in Indian currency.**

Awardees of the tournament

Award	Recipient
Fairplay Award	Nepal football team
Best Goalkeeper	Anisur Rahman Zico
Highest Goal-Scorer	Sunil Chhetri (6 Goals)
Most Valuable Player (MVP)	Sunil Chhetri
Runners-up	Kuwait football team

About the SAFF Football Championship

- The SAFF Football Championship, also known as the South Asian Football Federation Championship, is a biennial international football tournament contested by the national teams of South Asian countries. The championship aims to promote and develop football in the region. Here is a brief history of the SAFF Football Championship:
- **1993: The inaugural edition of the SAFF Championship took place in Lahore, Pakistan. India emerged as the champions by defeating hosts Pakistan in the final.**

245. Ans. (a)**Sol.**

- Radio Mind Tree won the First Prize in the Thematic Awards category for its program "Hope Jeene Ki Raah."
- Union Minister, **Shri Anurag Thakur** presented the **8th and 9th National Community Radio Awards** during the Inaugural session of the **two-day Regional Community Radio Sammelon.**

What's in News?

The Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting presented the 8th and 9th National Community Radio Awards during the Inaugural Session of two-day Regional Community Radio Sammelon held at the **Indian Institute of Mass Communication in New Delhi.**

Award Winners:**Thematic Awards:**

- First Prize: Radio Mind Tree, Ambala, Haryana. Programme: Hope Jeene Ki Raah.
- Second Prize: Radio Hirakhand, Sambalpur, Odissa. Programme: Adhar O Poshan Bigyan.
- Third Prize: Green Radio, Sabour, Bihar. Programme: Poshan Shrinkhla.

Most Innovative Community Engagement Awards:

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- First Prize: Radio SD, Mazaffarnagar, UP. Programme: Hizra in Between.
- Second Prize: Kabir Radio, Sant Kabir Nagar, UP. Programme: Selfie Le Le Re.
- Third Prize: Radio Mind Tree, Ambala, Haryana. Programme: Book Bugs.

246. Answer: b

Explanation : Kanaklata Barua (22 December 1924 – 20 September 1942), also called Birbala and Shaheed (martyr), was an Indian independence activist and AISF leader who was shot dead by the Indian Imperial Police of the British Raj while leading a procession bearing the National Flag during the Quit India Movement of 1942. **Hence option b is correct.**

- During the Quit India Movement Barua joined the Mrityu Bahini, a death squad comprising groups of youth from the Gohpur sub-division of Assam.
- On 20 September 1942, the Bahini decided she would hoist the national flag at the local police station. Barua led a procession of unarmed villagers to do so. T
- he police under Rebatu Mahan Som, the officer in charge of the police station, warned the procession of dire consequences if they proceeded with their plan.
- Even after the warning, the procession continued marching ahead when the police fired upon the procession. Barua was shot and the flag she was carrying with her was taken up by Mukunda Kakoti who too was shot at. Both Barua and Kakoti were killed in the police action. Barua was 17 years old at the time of her death

More Information:

List of Freedom Fighters of India & their Contributions

Freedom Fighters Name	Contributions
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	He is referred as Father of Nation He was Civil rights activist in South Africa He led Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha Non-violence was his ideology He started Civil disobedience He started Quit India movement
Dr. B R Ambedkar	He is known as father of Constitution He was First Law Minister of India
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	He was first President of the Republic of India He was leader from Bihar
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	He had very active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement He played important role in unified India
Jawaharlal Nehru	Pre-eminent fighter He was first Prime Minister of India
Bhagat Singh	He was one of the most young and influential revolutionary
Rani Gaidinliu	She was Naga spiritual and political leader
Pingali Venkayya	He was designer of the flag on which our National Flag is based
Rani Laxmi Bai	She was Indian Rebellion of 1857
Veerapandiya Kattabomman	He was an 18th-century Tamil chieftain. He refused to accept the sovereignty of the British East India Company and raised war against them. He was captured by the British and was hanged to death on 16 October 1799
Mangal Pandey	Indian Rebellion of 1857
Bakht Khan	Indian Rebellion of 1857
Chetram Jatav	Indian Rebellion of 1857
Bahadur Shah Zafar	Indian Rebellion of 1857
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Indian Rebellion of 1857
Asaf Ali	Indian national movement
Ashfaqulla Khan	Kakori conspiracy

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Manmath Nath Gupta	Kakori conspiracy
Rajendra Lahiri	Kakori conspiracy
Sachindra Bakshi	Kakori conspiracy
Ram Prasad Bismil	Kakori conspiracy
Roshan Singh	Kakori conspiracy
Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee	Kakori conspiracy
Annie Besant	She Starting the Home Rule Movement
Bagha Jatin	The Howrah-Shibpur conspiracy case
Kartar Singh Sarabha	Lahore conspiracy
Basawon Singh (Sinha)	Lahore conspiracy case
Senapati Bapat	He was leader of the Mulshi Satyagraha
Bhikaji Cama	Unfurled the Indian flag at the International Socialist Conference at Stuttgart in Germany, 1907
Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi	He was founder of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan
Tirupur Kumaran	He was founder of the Desa Bandhu Youth Association
Lakshmi Sahgal	He was Officer of the Indian Army
Parbati Giri	She is also known as mother Teresa of Western Orissa.
Kanneganti Hanumanthu	Palnadu Rebellion
Alluri Sitarama Raju	Rampa Rebellion 1922-1924
Sucheta Kriplani	She was Chief Minister of an Indian state (UP) She was also founder of the All India Mahila Congress 1940 She sang Vande Mataram in the Constituent Assembly on 15th August 1947
Bhavabhushan Mitra	Involved in Ghadar Mutiny
Chandra Shekhar Azad	He reorganized the Hindustan Republican Association under its new name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) after the death of its founder
Subhas Chandra Bose	He was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress. The INA revealed Subhash Bose's greatness as a military leader and an organiser. (He was not the founder of INA).
Chittaranjan Das	Leader in Non-Cooperation Movement from Bengal and Founder of Swaraj party
Prafulla Chaki	Involved in the Muzaffarpur killing
Khudiram Bose	Involved in Muzaffarpur killing
Madan Lal Dhingra	He did assassination of Curzon Wylie
Surya Sen	He is said be as the mastermind of Chittagong Armoury raid
Pritilata Waddedar	Pahartali European Club attack
Rash Behari Bose	Indian National Army
Shyamji Krishna Varma	Founder of the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London.
Subodh Roy	Involvement in Tebhaga movement
Tanguturi Prakasam	The first chief minister of the new Andhra state, created by the partition of Madras State along linguistic lines.
Ubaidullah Sindhi	Engagement in silk Letter Conspiracy
Vasudev Balwant Phadke	He was Deccan Rebellion
Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	One of the leading figures of Hindu Mahasabha and the formulator of Hindu Nationalist Philosophy

247. Answer.(b)**Explanation :**

- Operation Broader Sword focused on stopping the illegal shipment of pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals through the International Mail System. **Hence option b is correct.**
- India and the United States recently joined forces in Operation Broader Sword, a multi-agency operation aimed at preventing the illegal shipment of pharmaceuticals, devices, and precursor chemicals through the International Mail System (IMS). The operation, conducted in June 2023, resulted in the interception of over 500 shipments of illicit and unapproved prescription drugs bound for US consumers.

Interception and Actions Taken:

- During the operation, investigators examined more than 1,500 shipments originating in India, taking action on approximately 500 products, including illicit medications designed to treat serious diseases. Several shipments were found to contain opioids and other controlled substances. The operation focused on packages entering the United States from India through the New York (JFK International Airport) and Chicago (ORD International Airport) International Mail Facilities (IMFs) between June 12 and June 23.

248. Answer : (b)

- Answer : UPI 123PAY is an IVR-based UPI solution launched by Punjab National Bank (PNB) to enable UPI transactions through phone calls. **Hence option b is correct.**
- State-owned Punjab National Bank (PNB) has announced the launch of UPI 123PAY, an IVR-based UPI solution. This offering is in line with the Digital Payment Vision 2025, aiming to propel India towards a cashless and cardless society.

Simplifying the UPI 123PAY Process

- Using UPI 123PAY is simple and involves the following steps:
- Step 1: Dial the bank's easy-to-remember IVR number, "9188-123-123."
- Step 2: Choose the beneficiary.
- Step 3: Authenticate the transaction.

Overcoming Limitations for Greater Accessibility

- PNB recognized that this limitation prevented users without smartphones or residing in low internet connectivity zones from accessing UPI services. To address this issue, PNB has introduced UPI 123PAY, an IVR-based UPI solution.

Multilingual Support for Enhanced Convenience

- UPI 123PAY will be multilingual, catering to customers in their preferred language. This feature aims to provide enhanced convenience and accessibility to a wider range of users.

Other Banks Embracing IVR Payments

- Apart from PNB, IDFC First Bank, City Union Bank, and NSDL Payments Bank have also implemented IVR-based payment solutions. This demonstrates the growing acceptance and adoption of IVR technology in the banking sector.

249. Answer: B**Explanation :**

- Samudrayaan Mission is a part of the Deep Ocean Mission. It is India's first manned ocean mission. It is designed to study deep-sea resources and conduct biodiversity assessments.
- It is a part of the Deep Ocean Mission. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- Recently, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has launched India's first manned ocean mission "Samudrayaan" in Chennai. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- With this Unique Ocean Mission, India joined the elite club of nations such as the US, Russia, France, Japan, and China to have niche technology and vehicles to carry out subsea activities.

- Aims to send men into the deep sea in a submersible vehicle for deep-ocean exploration and mining of rare minerals. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- It will send three persons in a manned submersible vehicle MATSYA 6000 to a depth of 6000 metres into the sea for deep underwater studies.

Hence option b is correct.

More Information

Samudrayaan Mission

- The mission is aimed at sending three personnel to 6000-metre depth in a vehicle called 'MATSYA 6000' for the exploration of deep-sea resources like minerals.
- 'MATSYA 6000' vehicle is being designed and developed by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- It has an endurance of 12 hours under normal operation and 96 hours in case of emergency for human safety.
- It is India's first unique manned ocean mission and is a part of the Rs 6000-crores Deep Ocean Mission.

Significance:

- The manned submersible will allow scientific personnel to observe and understand unexplored deep-sea areas by direct intervention.
- It will also boost the Central government's vision of 'New India' that highlights the Blue Economy as one of the ten core dimensions of growth.
- India has a unique maritime position, a 7517 km long coastline, which is home to nine coastal states and 1,382 islands.
- For India, with its three sides surrounded by the oceans and around 30% of the nation's population living in coastal areas and coastal regions play a major economic factor.
- It supports fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, livelihoods, and blue trade.

250. Ans: (D)

Explanation:

- For the first time since it was instituted in 1958, the country's top annual science prize, the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards have been put on hold.

Statement 1 is correct:

- The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Science and Technology (SSB) is a science award in India given annually by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for notable and outstanding research, applied or fundamental, in biology, chemistry, environmental science, engineering, mathematics, medicine, and physics.
- The prize recognizes outstanding Indian work (according to the view of CSIR awarding committee) in science and technology.

Statement 2 and statement 3 are correct:

- Eligibility for the award
- Any citizen of India engaged in research in any field of science and technology up to the age of 45 years as reckoned on 31st December of the year preceding the year of the Prize.
- Overseas citizen of India (OCI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) working in India are also eligible.
- The Prize is bestowed on a person who, in the opinion of CSIR, has made conspicuously important and outstanding contributions to human knowledge and progress – fundamental and applied – in the particular field of endeavour, which is his/her specialization.
- The Prize is awarded on the basis of contributions made through work done primarily in India during the five years preceding the year of the Prize. (For this purpose 'primarily' will mean 'for the most part').

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards

- The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Science and Technology is a prestigious award that recognizes the outstanding achievements of young Indian scientists and engineers.
- The award is named after Dr. (Sir) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the Founder-Director of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), India's largest research and development organization.
- It aims to honour the research and developmental work of Indian citizens in various fields of science and technology that have the potential for social and economic benefits.
- It is open to any Indian citizen under the age of 45 years who is engaged in research in India. Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) working in India are also eligible.
- A member of the CSIR governing body, a Vice-Chancellor of a university or an institute of national importance, a dean of a science faculty or a previous Bhatnagar Awardee can propose names of candidates for the award.
 - The Advisory Committee, which is formed every year and has at least six experts including at least one former Bhatnagar Awardee in the relevant field, selects the awardees.
 - The selection requires the agreement of at least 2/3 of the members.
 - If there are two nominees in the same field who have equal merit and unanimous support, both are awarded.
- The work being considered for the award should have been done in India during the five years preceding the year of the award.
- The award consists of a citation, a plaque, and a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakhs. In addition, the awardees receive a monthly honorarium of Rs. 15,000 until they reach the age of 65.

251. Ans: (C)

Explanation:

- Luna 25 is a lunar lander mission by Russian space agency Roscosmos. It will land near the lunar south pole at the Boguslavsky crater.
- The Luna-25 mission is scheduled to land on the Moon on August 23, the same day as Chandrayaan-3's planned landing.

More Information:

- Russia is poised to launch its first lunar landing spacecraft, Luna-25, on August 11, marking a significant step in its renewed lunar exploration efforts.
- This mission follows closely after India's Chandrayaan-3 lunar lander launch, reflecting a global interest in exploring the moon's south pole, potentially rich in resources like ice for future human habitation.
- Luna-25, launching from the Vostochny cosmodrome, aims to explore the moon's south pole region, believed to hold substantial ice deposits.
- Despite the proximity in timing, Roscosmos assures no interference between Luna-25 and Chandrayaan-3 missions due to different landing areas.
- The spacecraft, weighing 1.8 tons and carrying 31 kg of scientific equipment, will orbit the moon for five to seven days before descending to one of three potential landing sites near the pole.

Objectives and Challenges

- Luna-25's primary task is to collect rock samples from depths of up to 15 cm, testing for the presence of frozen water, a critical resource for potential lunar bases.
- The launch was initially slated for October 2021 but faced delays, eventually rescheduled for August 11, 2023.
- The European Space Agency's Pilot-D navigation camera, planned for testing on Luna-25, was disengaged from the project after Russia's Ukraine invasion in February 2022.

Note:

Luna Program (Soviet Union/Russia)

- Luna 2 (1959): First human-made object to reach the moon.
- Luna 9 (1966): First successful soft landing on the moon, sent back images.
- Luna 16 (1970): Successfully returned lunar soil samples to Earth.

- Luna 24 (1972): Collected and returned lunar soil samples.

Chandrayaan Program (India)

- Chandrayaan-1 (2008): Detected water molecules on the lunar surface and mapped the moon's composition.
- Chandrayaan-2 (2019): Orbiter, lander, and rover mission. Orbiter is operational and studying the moon.
- Chandrayaan-3 (2023): In-course towards moon.

252. ANS : (b) Only two

- **Statement 1 is correct:** It is an apex regulatory body for overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India.
- NABARD was established on the recommendations of B. Sivaraman Committee in 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981. **Hence, Statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- Functions: NABARD supervises State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Cooperative Central Banks (DCCBs), and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and conducts statutory inspections of these banks.

What is NABARD?

- NABARD is a development bank focussing primarily on the rural sector of the country. It is the apex banking institution to provide finance for Agriculture and rural development.
 - Its head quarter is located in Mumbai, the country's financial capital.
- It is responsible for the development of the small industries, cottage industries, and any other such village or rural projects.
- It is a statutory body established in 1982 under Parliamentary act-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.

What are the Functions of NABARD?

- NABARD's initiatives are aimed at building an empowered and financially inclusive rural India through specific goal oriented departments which can be categorized broadly into three heads: Financial, Developmental and Supervision.

253. Ans : (a) 1 only

- Project 75 includes the indigenous construction of six diesel electric attack submarines of Scorpene class. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The submarines are being constructed by the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai in collaboration with the French M/s Naval Group.
- Under the project INS Kalvari, INS Khanderi, INS Karanj and INS Vela were commissioned between 2017 and 2021.
- The fifth submarine, INS Vagir, was commissioned recently.
- The sixth submarine Vagsheer has begun its sea trials. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

254. ANS : (b) 2 only

(b) Statement 1 is not correct:

- The Muslim World League (MWL) is an international NGO with members from all Islamic countries and sects.
- **Founded:** It was founded in accordance with a resolution adopted during the meeting of the General Islamic Conference which was held in Makkah in 1962
- **Headquarters:** Mecca, Saudi Arabia. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

Objectives

- It aims to present Islam and its tolerant principles, provide humanitarian aid, extend bridges of dialogue and cooperation with all.

- To engage in positive openness to all cultures and civilisations, follow the path of centrism and moderation.

255. Ans : (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- **Both Statement 1 and 2 are not correct:** Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Knowledge Centre and Space Museum: The project is jointly promoted by the State government of Kerala and the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC).
- Thiruvananthapuram is where Dr. Kalam spent his initial years with the Indian space programme. As such, the project is a fitting tribute to him.
- The project, planned on 1.3 acres close to the Kowdiar Palace, was originally conceived in 2016, but was delayed on account of the heritage committee objecting to the initial design.
- The knowledge centre and museum is designed to benefit the younger generation.

Key Points

- Born on 15th October 1931 at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu
 - ✓ His birth anniversary is celebrated as the **National Innovation Day**.
- He graduated in Science from St Joseph's College, Trichy in 1954 and specialized in Aeronautical Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1957.
- He is one of the most distinguished scientists of India with the unique honour of receiving honorary doctorates from 48 Universities and institutions from India and abroad.
- He was sworn in as India's 11th President in 2002 and completed the full term in 2007.
- He planned programmes to produce a number of successful missiles, which helped earn him the nickname "Missile Man".

His Contribution

Indigenous Guided Missiles

- After working for two decades in ISRO and mastering launch vehicle technologies, he took up the responsibility of developing Indigenous Guided Missiles at the DRDO.
 - ✓ He was the Chief Executive of Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).
- He led to the weaponization of strategic missile systems and the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy, which made India a nuclear weapon State.

Awards Received

- He was awarded the coveted civilian awards - Padma Bhushan (1981) and Padma Vibhushan (1990) and the highest civilian award Bharat Ratna (1997).

Literary Works

- "**Wings of Fire**", "India 2020 - A Vision for the New Millennium", "My journey" and "Ignited Minds - Unleashing the power within India", "Indomitable Spirit", "Guiding Souls", "Envisioning an Empowered Nation", "Inspiring Thoughts" etc.

Death

- **27th July 2015** at Shillong, Meghalaya.

256. ANS : (a) Creation of millions of interoperable wi-fi hotspots

About Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI)

- It was approved by the Union Cabinet in December 2020.
- **Department of Telecom (DoT), Ministry of Communications** is the nodal agency to proliferate Broadband through Public Wi-Fi networks under the framework of Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI)
 - This was first recommended by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in 2017.
- The objective is to provide public Wi-Fi service through Public Data Offices (PDOs) spread across the length and breadth of the country just like what PCOs (Public Call Offices) did for telephone spread in India.
- The Public Wi-Fi Networks will be set up by Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs).

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- The Public Data Offices (PDOs) will be there with no requirement of the license, registration, or any other fees.
- **Key Highlights:** PM-WANI ecosystem will be operated by different players such as Public Data Office (PDO); Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA); App Provider; Central Registry.
 - ✓ The PDOs will either provide internet on their own or will lease from some other Internet Service Provider (ISP).
 - ✓ A central registry will be set-up which will maintain details of all app providers, PDOAs and PDOs.
 - It will be handled by the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT).

257. ANS : b) Yamuna

Explanation

- The Hathnikund is a barrage on the river Yamuna.
- The Hathnikund barrage's main function is to divert Yamuna's water to the canals.
- **Location** – The Hathnikund barrage is located on the UP-Haryana border with the left side maintained by the UP government and the right by Haryana.
- The water management is, however, managed entirely by Haryana.
- The water from Hathnikund barrage is supplied to three channel.
- **Regulating authority** – Water regulation through Hathinikund barrage is regulated by the Upper Yamuna River Board.
- The board has representatives of all riparian stakeholders of the river – Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan.
- Every state gets the share of the water as agreed upon the agreement signed on May 12, 1994 between the states.






258. ANS : c) Both 1 and 2

Why In The News?

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the continuance of the Atmosphere and Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) Scheme and its eight sub-schemes for the next five-year finance cycle (2021-2026).

CABINET APPROVES
22 NOV 2018

Implementation of Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS)

-  Continuation of 9 sub-schemes under ACROSS during 2017-2020
-  Improve weather, climate & ocean forecast & services
-  At an estimated cost of ₹1450 crore
-  Establishment of National Facility for Airborne Research with a commitment of ₹130
-  To ensure last-mile connectivity of weather based services such as **Krishi Vigyana Kendras, Universities, local municipalities**

ACROSS Scheme

- It is related to the **Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)** atmospheric science programmes and covers different elements of weather and climate services. **Hence both statement 1 and 2 are wrong.**

Under the umbrella scheme "ACROSS," each of these aspects is divided into eight sub-schemes.

- Commissioning of Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs)
- Weather & Climate Services
- Atmospheric Observations Network, Numerical Modelling of Weather and Climate
- Monsoon Mission III
- Upgradation of Forecast System
- Monsoon Convection
- Clouds, and Climate Change (MC4) and
- High-Performance Computing systems are the sub-schemes (HPCS).

Implementation

- The Ministry of Earth Sciences will implement it through its institutes, which include the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), the National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS).
- Each institute has a certain role to play in completing the following tasks using eight different schemes.

What Is The Significance?

- Weather, climate, ocean forecasting and services will be improved as a result of the scheme. This would include cyclone warnings, storm surge warnings, heatwave warnings, and thunderstorm warnings.
- The entire process, from forecast development through delivery, necessitates a significant number of staff at each stage, creating job chances for a large number of people.

259. ANS : (b) 2 only**Explanation**

- **Context:** The World Meteorological Congress – the supreme decision-making body of WMO, approved (in its 19th session) a new greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring initiative – Global Greenhouse Gas Watch. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.**
- **Background:** In 2022, the WMO Executive Council decided to develop an architecture for a global Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Infrastructure to build on and expand WMO's long-standing activities in GHG monitoring.
- **The Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W):** It aims to establish internationally coordinated monitoring of GHG fluxes (top-down) to support the provision of actionable information to the UNFCCC Parties and other stakeholders. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Need:

- Currently, most GHG monitoring undertaken globally relies heavily on research capabilities and research funding.
- The intermittent nature of research funding and the competitive processes used for its allocation makes sustained global monitoring difficult to achieve.

260. Answer: B [James Webb Space Telescope]**Explanation**

- The NASA's James Webb Space Telescope has recently captured a captivating near-infrared image of the dynamic young stars, Herbig-Haro 46/47.
- These are in the Vela constellation, which are about 1,470 light-years away from Planet Earth. These stars are actively forming and orbiting each other in a mesmerizing display. These stars are an important object to study because it is relatively young — only a few thousand years old.

Why in News?

- Recently, National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) released a set of images and science products of five different regions of the sky, taken with the James Webb Space Telescope.

- It includes a galaxy cluster which appeared 4.6 billion years ago.
- It is the deepest and finest infrared image of some of the most distant and oldest galaxies ever discovered.
- These characteristics will aid scientists in learning more about each of these ancient galaxies' mass, age, history, and composition.

What is James Webb Space Telescope?

About:

- The telescope is the result of an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Canadian Space Agency which was launched in December 2021.
- It is currently at a point in space known as the Sun-Earth L2 Lagrange point, approximately 1.5 million km beyond Earth's orbit around the Sun.
- The Lagrange Point 2 is one of the five points in the orbital plane of the Earth-Sun system.
- Named after Italian-French mathematician Joseph-Louis Lagrange, the points are in any revolving two-body system like Earth and Sun, marking where the gravitational forces of the two large bodies cancel each other out.

Objectives:

- It will examine every phase of cosmic history: from the Big Bang to the formation of galaxies, stars, and planets to the evolution of our own Solar System.
- The goals for the Webb can be grouped into four themes.
- The first is to look back around 13.5 billion years to see the first stars and galaxies forming out of the darkness of the early universe.

261. Answer: a (International Telecommunication Union (ITU))

- Explanation: United Nations' specialised agency for information and communication technologies — International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has released the Global Cyber Security Index (GCI) 2020. Hence option a is correct.

About the index:

- The index is a trusted reference that measures the commitment of countries to cybersecurity at a global level.
- Countries are measured along five pillars, namely, legal measures, technical measures, organisational measures, capacity development, and cooperation to generate an overall score. The countries were asked 82 questions where 20 indicators were measured.

List of international organization reports

International Organization	Name of Reports
World Health Organization (WHO)	Global Nutrition Report
IQAir	World Air Quality Report
UNICEF	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	World Investment Report
UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	Actions on Air Quality Emissions Gap Report Global Environment Outlook
Transparency International	Global Corruption Report (GCR) – Corruption Perception Index
UNEP and INTERPOL	The Rise of Environmental Crime
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	Global Education Monitoring Report
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	State of World Population
UN-Habitat	World Cities Report
UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	World Wildlife Crime Report

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	World Drug Report Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)	Global Assessment Report
UNIDO(United Nations Industrial Development Organization)	Industrial Development Report
UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund)	The State of the World’s Children reports Report on Regular Resources
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	The Global Report
UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
WEF (World Economic Forum)	Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) Global Gender Gap Report Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report Global Information Technology Report
International Energy Agency	World Energy Outlook (WEO)
International Energy Agency	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report World Oil Outlook
Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	World Happiness Report
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	Technical Cooperation Report Nuclear Technology Review
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Global Financial Stability Report World Economic Outlook
Asian Development Bank – ADB	Asian Development Outlook
BIS (Bank for International Settlements)	Global Financial System Report
FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	Global Money Laundering Report
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	The Energy Report Living Planet Report
WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)
Fortune	Change the World List Data
IBRD (World Bank)	Ease of Doing Business World Development Report
US-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Global Hunger Index report
ILO (International Labour Organization)	World Social Protection Report Global Wage Report World Employment and Social Outlook World of Work Report
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Human Development Report
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rural Development Report
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Postal Development Report
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	State of the World Reports
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	State of World Climate

262. Answer: a (1, 2 and 3)

Explanation:

- The erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been restructured and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram for effective implementation since 2018. The scheme has been approved with effect from financial year 2022-23 with the revised guidelines, for implementation in all districts of the country during the period of 15th Finance Commission Cycle.

- It seeks to provide better socio-economic infrastructure facilities to the minority communities.
- Special focus by earmarking funds: 80% of the resources under the PMJVK would be earmarked for projects related to education, health and skill development. 33 to 40% of resources under the PMJVK would be specifically allocated for women centric projects. **Hence option a is correct.**

Beneficiaries of PMJVK:

- As far as PMJVK is concerned, the communities notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 would be taken as Minority Communities.
- At present 6 (six) communities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains have been notified as Minority Communities.

Funding Pattern:

- Since PMJVK is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the projects are implemented on a fund sharing arrangement between the Centre and the State Government/UT Administration in the ratio of 90:10 for North East States, Hilly States (J&K, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand)/ UTs with Legislation, 100% for UTs without Legislature and 60:40 for all other States/ UTs. Proposals received from Central Government Organisations are supported 100%.

Project Types:

- Education, health, skill development and women-oriented projects are the priority sector under PMJVK. The type of works undertaken under PMJVK include construction of schools, additional classrooms, hostels, computer labs/digital classrooms, science laboratories in schools, drinking water facilities and toilets in schools, colleges, dispensaries, hospitals, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics, working women hostels, sports facilities, public/ community toilets etc.

263. Answer: a (Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

Explanation:

- It is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. **Hence option a is correct.**
- Formerly known as Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, it was established in 1929 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.
- The ICAR has its headquarters at New Delhi.
- The Council is the apex body for co-ordinating, guiding and managing research and education in agriculture including horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country.
- The ICAR has played a pioneering role in ushering Green Revolution and subsequent developments in agriculture in India.

More information

List of Research Centres in India

Name of the Institute	Head Quarter
• Indian Agriculture Research Institute	• New Delhi
• All Indian Institute of Medical Science	• New Delhi
• Central Tobacco Research Institute	• Rajamundry
• Central Road Research Institute	• New Delhi
• National sugar Research Institute	• Kanpur
• Indian Lac Research Institute	• Ranchi
• Central Rice Research Institute	• Cuttack
• Central Leather Research Institute	• Chennai
• Central Potato Research Institute	• Shimla
• Central Sugarcane Research Institute	• Coimbatore
• Central Fuel Research Institute	• Dhanbad

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• Central Coconut Research Institute	• Kasergod, Kerala
• Textile Research Institute	• Ahmadabad
• National Dairy Research Institute	• Karnal (Haryana)
• Archeological Survey of India	• Kolkata
• Central Drug Research Institute	• Lucknow
• Central Mining Research Institute	• Dhanbad
• Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute	• Bhavnagar
• Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	• Mumbai
• Indian Institute of Petroleum	• Dehradun
• Central Building Research Institute	• Roorkee
• Uranium Corporation of India	• Jadugoda
• Raman Research Institute	• Bangalore
• Central Scientific Industrial Organisation	• Chandigarh
• National Aeronautical Laboratory	• Bangalore
• National Institute of Oceanography	• Panaji
• Central Jute Technological Research Institute	• Kolkata
• National Geophysical Research Institute	• Hyderabad
• National environmental engineering research institute	• Nagpur
• Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	• Karaikudi (Tamil Nadu)
• High Altitude Research Laboratory	• Gulmarg
• National Botanical Research Institute	• Lucknow
• Industrial Toxicology Research Centre	• Lucknow
• Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology	• Hyderabad
• Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	• Thiruvananthapuram
• Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	• Kolkata
• Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	• Kolkata
• Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	• Durgapur
• Central Food Technological Research Institute	• Mysore

264. Answer: b (Both 1 and 2)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The scheme involves the construction of around 6,838 kilometers of roads to connect tribal villages with primary roads.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Tribal Development Department under Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible for executing and implementing the Bhagwan Birsa Munda Jodaraste Scheme.

Bhagwan Birsa Munda Jodaraste Scheme

- The Maharashtra government has taken a significant step towards enhancing connectivity and improving the lives of tribal communities in the state. The Bhagwan Birsa Munda Jodaraste Scheme aims to link all tribal villages in 17 districts of Maharashtra with main roads, effectively addressing the challenges faced by these communities in accessing essential services. The project, estimated at a cost of Rs 5,000 crore, will involve the construction of approximately 6,838 kilometers of roads.

Execution and Implementation:

- The Tribal Development Department will lead the efforts for the scheme's execution, ensuring its alignment with the specific needs of tribal communities.
- Construction of the roads will be carried out by the Public Works Department, ensuring quality and durability.
- A dedicated committee will oversee the progress and development of these roads, enhancing coordination and effective implementation.

Positive Impact on Tribal Communities:

- The Bhagwan Birsa Munda Jodaraste Scheme is expected to bring about transformative changes in the lives of tribal communities by easing their access to basic services.
- Improved connectivity will enhance healthcare accessibility, educational opportunities, and overall socio-economic development.

List of Scheduled tribes in India

State	Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	• Andh And Sadhu Andh, Bhil, Bhaghata, Dhulia, rona, Kolam, Gond, Thoti, Goundu, Kammara, Savaras, Dabba Yerukula, Sugalis, Nakkala, Pardhan, Gadabas, Chenchus A.k.a Chenchawar, Kattunayakan, Jatapus, Manna Dhora
Arunachal Pradesh	• Singpho, Monpa, Abor, Sherdukpen, Galo, Apatanis
Assam	• Khasis, Chakma, Dimasa, Gangte, Garos, Hajong, Chutiya
Bihar	• Gond, Birjia, Asur, Savar, Parhaiya, Chero, Birhor, Santhals, Baiga
Chhattisgarh	• Nagasia, Biar, Khond, Agariya, Bhattra, Mawasi, Bhaina,
Goa	• Varli, Dubia, Siddi, Dhodia, Naikda
Gujarat	• Patelia, Bhil, Dhodia, Bamcha, Barda, Paradhi, Charan, Gamta
Himachal Pradesh	• Swangal, Gujjars, Lahaulas, Khas, Pangwala, Lamba, Gaddis
Jammu and Kashmir	• Balti, Garra, Sippi, Bakarwal, Mon, Gaddi, Purigpa, Beda
Jharkhand	• Gonds, Birhors, Savar, Mundas, Santhals, Khaira, Bhumji
Karnataka	• Gond, Patelia, Barda, Yerava, Bhil, Koraga, Adiyani, Iruliga,
Kerala	• Malai, Aarayan, Arandan, Uralis, Kurumbas, Arandan, Eranvallon
Madhya Pradesh	• Kharia, Bhils, Murias, Birhors, Baigas, Katkari, Kol, Bharia, Khond, Gonds,
Maharashtra	• Warlis, Khond, Bhaina, Katkari, Bhunjia, Rathawa, Dhodia.
Manipur	• Thadou, Aimol, Maram, Paite, Chiru, Purum, Kuki, Monsang, Angami
Meghalaya	• Pawai, Chakma, Raba, Hajong, Lakher, Garos, Jaintias Khasis
Mizoram	• Dimasa, Raba, Chakma, Lakher, Khasi, Synteng, Kuki, Pawai.
Nagaland	• Nagas, Angami, Sema, Garo, Kuki, Kachari, Mikir
Odisha	• Gadaba, Ghara, Kharia, Khond, Matya, Oraons, Rajuar, Santhals.
Rajasthan	• Bhils, Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas(Minas), Patelia, Sahariya.
Sikkim	• Bhutia, Khas, Lepchas.
Tamil Nadu	• Adiyani, Aranadan, Eravallon, Irular, Kadar, Kanikar, Kotas, Todas.
Telangana	• Chenchus.
Tripura	• Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Halam, Khasia, Lushai, Mizel, Namte.
Uttarakhand	• Bhotias, Buksa, Jannsari, Khas, Raji, Tharu.
Uttar Pradesh	• Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Kol, Raji, Tharu.
West Bengal	• Asur, Khond, Hajong, Ho, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santhals, Savar.
Andaman and Nicobar	• Oraons, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens.
Little Andaman	• Jarawa
North-East	• Abhors, Chang, Galaong, Mishimi, Singpho, Wancho.

265. Answer: d (Mushqbudji Rice and Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft)

Explanation:

- The Geographical Indication (GI) Tags have been granted to Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft and Mushqbudji Rice. Hence option d is correct.

Mushqbudji Rice: A Fragrant Culinary Delight:

- Hailing from the elevated landscapes of Kashmir, particularly Anantnag district, Mushqbudji Rice takes center stage as a premium aromatic short bold rice variety. When cooked, this rice dazzles with a captivating fusion of flavor, aroma, and sensory properties that are truly distinct. With efforts underway to expand its cultivation in Budgam and Kulgam districts, the Agriculture Department Kashmir is diligently working to revive and spread the tradition of Mushqbudji rice.

Chikri Wood Craft: Carved Elegance from Rajouri:

- Nestled within the hill ranges of Jammu province’s Rajouri district, the exquisite Chikri Wood Craft stands as a testament to intricate artistry. Admired for its pale, honey-colored softwood, Chikri is brought to life through meticulous carving and fine detailing. The GI tag endorses the unique essence of this craft, reflecting the region’s rich heritage and masterful skills.

Geographical Indication Tags 2023

Products	States/UTs	Categories
Rasagola	Odisha	Food Stuff
Black Rice (Manipuri)	Manipur	Food Stuff
Kandhamal Haldi	Odisha	Agricultural
Malai Poonda from Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	Agricultural
Kashmir Saffron	Jammu & Kashmir	Agriculture
Hmaram	Mizoram	Handicraft
Pawndum	Mizoram	Handicraft
Ngotekherh	Mizoram	Handicraft
Tawlhlohpuan	Mizoram	Handicraft
Idu Mishmi Textiles	Arunachal Pradesh	Handicraft
Srivilliputtur Palkova	Tamil Nadu	Food Stuff
Mizo Puanchei	Mizoram	Handicraft
Gulbarga Toor Dal	Karnataka	Agricultural
Tirur Betel Leaf	Kerala	Agricultural
Khola Chilli	Goa	Agricultural
Kandangi Saree	Tamil Nadu	Handicraft
Kaji Nemu	Assam	Agricultural
Dindigul Locks	Tamil Nadu	Manufactured
Palani Panchamirtham	Tamil Nadu	Food Stuff

266. Answer: a (1 only)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** National Handloom Day is celebrated on 7th August annually.
- **Statement 2 is not correct :** This year, the nation celebrates the 9th edition of National Handloom Day and the theme of National Handloom Day, is "Handlooms for Sustainable Fashion".

Hence option a is correct.

More Information:

- **9th National Handloom Day**
- **National Handloom Day** is observed across India on **August 7 every year.**
- The primary goal of celebrating Handloom Day is to promote the handloom and to recognise the efforts as well as skills of the community of weavers engaged in the sector.
- It was first celebrated on **August 7, 2015.** The date holds historical significance, paying homage to the **Swadeshi Movement launched on August 7, 1905**, which championed indigenous industries and, particularly, handloom weavers.
- Theme for National Handloom Day 2023: "Handlooms for Sustainable Fashion"

Important Days

Important Dates	Important Days	Purpose of The Day
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09 Jan	Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (Non-Resident Indian – NRI Day)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This day commemorates the return of M K Gandhi from South Africa to Mumbai (then Bombay) on 9th January 1915.
10 Jan	World Hindi Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose is to promote the use of Hindi. This day also marks the anniversary of the first World Hindi Conference held in 1975.
12 Jan	National Youth Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day commemorates the birthday of a spiritual leader we know as Swami Vivekananda.
15 Jan	Indian Army Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day celebrates the Indian Army and its service for the nation. It also commemorates Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa becoming the first Indian Commander-in-Chief in 1948.
23 Jan	Desh Prem Divas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This day celebrates the fervour of nationalism. It also celebrates the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
24 Jan	National Girl Child Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day creates awareness among people about the inequalities and indifferences faced by the girl child in the society.
25 Jan	National Voters Day & National Tourism Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To celebrate and raise awareness about democracy and the right to vote and also to about the importance of tourism in the country.
26 Jan	The Republic Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India became a republic on this day and the Constitution of India came into force and replaced the existing Government of India Act, 1935.
30 Jan	Martyr's Day/ Mahatma Gandhi Death Anniversary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We celebrate this day to honour those who lost their lives defending the sovereignty of India.

Important Dates	Important Days	Purpose of the Day
24 Feb	Central Excise Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To spread awareness about the Excise Duty
28 Feb	National Science Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread Awareness of Science and Technology among the youth of the country.

Important Dates	Important Days	Purpose of The Day
01 March	Zero Discrimination Day	
03 March	World Wildlife Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise awareness of world's wild fauna and flora.
04 March	National Security Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To praise the work of security forces who plays a major role in the security of people of the nation.
08 March	International Women's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To celebrate social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women.
23 March	Martyrs Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians pay homage to three martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the country-Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, and Shivaram Rajguru.

05 April	National Maritime Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day commemorates the maiden
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		Voyage of SS Loyalty, ship of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The journey was from Mumbai to UK.
21 April	Civil Service Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day is for the civil service employees who recall their oaths to serve the people.
24 April	National Panchayat Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day marks the passing of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 that came into force with effect from 24 April 1993.
The second Sunday of May	Mother's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day we celebrate motherhood and take a day off to appreciate mothers.
04 May	Coal Miner's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To celebrate and commemorate the services of the coal miner's and the labour classes.
11 May	National Technology Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This day celebrates India's advances in the field of technology and its contributions to the world.
21 May	Anti-Terrorism Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marks the death anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.
29 June	National Statistics Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day marks the birth anniversary of eminent statistician P C Mahalanobis. It is also meant to create a public awareness among the people about the importance of statistics in daily life.
01 July	National Doctor's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day is to honour and celebrate the second Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr B C Roy. The day celebrates the medical profession and the profession of the doctors in general.
26 July	Kargil Vijay Divas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In memory of the Kargil War heroes who laid their lives for the Nation.
07 August	National Handloom Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We celebrate the day each year to honour the art of handloom and recognize its contribution to the socioeconomic development of the country and to increase the income of weavers.
09 August	The Quit India Movement Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We celebrate this day as the anniversary of the Quit India Movement. This movement was crucial in the independence struggle of India.
11 August	National Daughter's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrate the relation and love between the parents and their daughter.
15 August	The Independence Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To commemorate the nation's independence from British Empire on 15th August 1947 and to promote patriotism.
29 August	National Sports Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 August is the birth anniversary of India's hockey legend Dhyan Chand and is thus also celebrated as the National Sports Day.
05 September	National Teacher's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day celebrates teachers and the art of

		teaching and their service to the nation.
15 September	Engineer's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commemorates the birthday of the legendary engineer Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya.

267. Answer: a (1 only)

Explanations:

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** Citizens aged 15 and above who missed formal schooling. The ULLAS initiative primarily aims to extend education and literacy to individuals who did not have the opportunity to attend formal schooling.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** The ULLAS initiative focuses on promoting essential life skills, including digital literacy, financial literacy, legal literacy, and more.

Hence option a is correct.

Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) initiative

- The Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) initiative is poised to revolutionise education and literacy across the nation.
- It is done by fostering a learning ecosystem that reaches every individual, bridging the gaps in basic literacy and critical life skills.
- It imparts basic education, digital and financial literacy and critical life skills to citizens aged 15 and above who lost on the opportunity to go to school. It is being implemented through volunteerism.
- Slogan of the Initiative: ULLAS: Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram.
- For this purpose ULLAS app was launched which is user-friendly and interactive app available both on android and ios.
- It will serve as a digital gateway for learners to engage in diverse learning resources through the DIKSHA portal of NCERT.
- The ULLAS app can be used for registration of learners and volunteers either through self-registration or by surveyors.
- Significance
 - This app will focus on promoting functional literacy, vocational skills, and many important life skills like financial literacy, legal literacy, digital literacy, and empowerment of citizens to involve in nation-building of the country.
 - It also fosters a culture of continuous learning and knowledge-sharing in communities across India.

268. Answer: c (Both 1 and 2)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The Union Government set a target of constructing about 2.95 crore houses under the PMAY-G Scheme ahead of the Lok Sabha elections in 2024.
- Uttar Pradesh completed the target of construction of 34.74 lakh houses under the PMAY-G Scheme. **Hence option c is correct.**
- The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) was introduced with the view to boost the "Housing for All" scheme. The central government came up with the vision to fulfil the 'Housing for All' scheme by the year 2024.
- The main aim of the PMAY-G scheme is to provide pucca house with some of the basic amenities. This scheme is meant for people who do not own a house and people who live in kutchha houses or houses which are severely damaged. At present, the minimum size of the houses to be built under the PMAY-G scheme has been increased to 25 sq. mt. from 20 sq. mt.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG) Subsidy Scheme

- Under the scheme, beneficiaries can avail a loan of up to Rs.70,000 from financial institutions.
- Interest subsidy is 3%
- The maximum principal amount for the subsidy is Rs.2 lakh
- The maximum amount of subsidy that can be availed is Rs.38,359 for the EMI payable

269. Answer: d (Neither 1 nor 2)**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is correct: India is set to host the 5th World Coffee Conference (WCC) in Bengaluru from September 25 to 28, 2023.
- Statement 2 is correct: The central theme of the 5th World Coffee Conference in Bengaluru is “Sustainability through Circular Economy and Regenerative Agriculture.”

Hence option d is correct.

- India will host the 5th World Coffee Conference (WCC) 2023 in Bengaluru from September 25 to September 28 to showcase and promote the coffees of India on a global stage.
- India is set to host the 5th World Coffee Conference (WCC) in Bengaluru from September 25 to 28, where it will present its diverse coffees to buyers from over 80 countries. This is the first time that the event will be held in Asia.
- The central theme of the event will be “Sustainability through Circular Economy and Regenerative Agriculture” The event will encompass various activities, including conferences, exhibitions, skill-building workshops, a CEOs & global leaders forum, and a growers conclave. Participants from over 80 countries are anticipated to take part in WCC 2023.
- The Coffee Board of India is an organisation managed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India to promote coffee production in India. The head office of the Coffee Board is situated in Bangalore.
- CEO of ‘Coffee Board of India’ : K G Jagadeesha

270. Answer: D. 2 and 3 only**Explanation:**

- The Chinese travelers of ancient India mentioned a number of educational institutions.
- The most famous among them were the Hinayana University of Valabhi and the Mahayana University of Nalanda. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- Hiuen Tsang gives a very valuable account of the Nalanda University. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- It was founded by Kumaragupta I during the Gupta period.
- The professors of the University were called panditas.
- Some of its renowned professors were Dingnaga, Dharmapala, Sthiramati and Silabadhra. Dharmapala was a native of Kanchipuram and he became the head of the Nalanda University.
- Though it was a Mahayana University, different religious subjects like the Vedas, Hinayanadoctrine, Sankhya and Yoga philosophies were also taught.
- In addition to that, general subjects like logic, grammar, astronomy, medicine and art were in the syllabus. Discipline was very strict.
- More than lectures, discussion played an important part and the medium of instruction was Sanskrit. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Buddhism

- Buddhism started in India over 2,600 years ago.
- The religion is based upon the teachings, life experiences of its founder Siddhartha Gautam.
- The main teachings of Buddhism are encapsulated in the basic concept of four noble truths or ariya-sachchani and eight-fold path or ashtangika marg.
- The essence of Buddhism is the attainment of enlightenment or nirvana which was not a place but an experience that could be attained in this life.
- There is no supreme god or deity in Buddhism.
- It promoted education through residential universities like those at Taxila, Nalanda, and Vikramasila.

Buddhist Councils:

Buddhist Council	Patron	Venue	Chairman	Year
First	Ajatashatru	Rajgriha	Mahakashyapa	483 BC
Second	Kalashoka	Vaishali	Sabbakami	383 BC
Third	Ashoka	Patliputra	Mogaliputra	250 BC
Fourth	Kanishka	Kundalban (Kashmir)	Vasumitra	72 AD

Schools of Buddhism:

- Mahayana (Idol Worship), Hinayana, Theravada, Vajrayana (Tantric Buddhism), Zen.

Buddhist Texts (Tipitaka)

- Vinaya Pitaka (rules applicable to monastic life), Sutta Pitaka (main teaching or Dhamma of Buddha), Abhidhamma Pitaka (a philosophical analysis and systematization of the teaching).

UNESCO's Heritage Sites Related to Buddhism

- Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar
- Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, MP
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, Bihar
- Ajanta Caves Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
- The Buddhist chanting of Ladakh was included in the UNESCO's Representative List of Humanity's Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2012.

Recent News: The foundation stone for the Dhamma Dipa International Buddhist University (DDIBU) at Manu Bankul in Sabroom of South Tripura district will be laid on 29th November 2022.

271. Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Group of Seven (G7) is an international intergovernmental economic organization consisting of the seven largest IMF-described advanced economies in the world: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. But Russia is not a member of G7 group. **Hence option b is correct.**

About G7

- The G7 or Group of Seven is an informal conference of the top industrialized nations, as stated by IMF. The G7 was established as an intergovernmental organization in 1975. The group meets once a year to talk about topics like international security, energy policy, and global economic governance. The G7 countries are the UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the US.
- During the recent 49th G7 summit, member countries had outlined key milestones in their climate Wishlist in response to ongoing studies and reports that continue to raise alarms about the worsening state of climate change, urging immediate action. Furthermore, at the same summit, the Prime Minister of India unveiled a bust of Mahatma Gandhi in Hiroshima, Japan.

About G20

- The G20 is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union.
- India is hosting the G20 Leaders' Summit 2023 for the first time in history, with 43 Heads of Delegation attending the final New Delhi Summit in September 2023, the most ever in the G20. Amitabh Kant is the

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G20 Sherpa of India. India is on a mission to create a shared global future with a rules-based order, peace, and just growth for all through its Amrit Kaal initiative.

- Theme of India's G20 presidency: "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth - One Family - One Future".

List of International Organizations

International Organization	Headquarters	Year of Foundation
• ADB - Asian Development Bank	Manila, Philippines	1956
• ASEAN Regional Forum - The Association of Southeast Asian Nations	Jakarta, Indonesia	1967
• BIMSTEC - Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation	Dhaka, Bangladesh	1997
• BRICS - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa	Shanghai, China	2006
• CoN - Commonwealth of Nations	London, UK	1931
• CERN - European Organization for Nuclear Research	Geneva, Switzerland	1954
• FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Rome, Italy	1945
• G-15 - Group of 15	Geneva, Switzerland	1989
• G-20 - Group of 20	Cancun, Mexico	1999
• G-77 - Group of 77	New York	1964
• IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, Austria	1957
• IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	Washington DC, US	1944
• IDA - International Development Association	Washington DC	1950
• IEA - International Energy Agency	Paris, France	1974
• IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome, Italy	1977
• IFC - International Finance Corporation	Washington DC, US	1956
• ILO - International Labour Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	1919
• IMF - International Monetary Fund	Washington DC, US	1945
• IMO - International Maritime Organization	London, UK	1948
• IMSO - International Mobile Satellite Organization	London, UK	1999
• Interpol - International Criminal Police Organization	Lyon, France	1923
• IOC - International Olympic Committee	Lausanne, Switzerland	1894
• ISO - International Organization for Standardization	Geneva, Switzerland	1947
• ITU - International Telecommunication Union	Geneva, Switzerland	1864
• NAM - Non-Aligned Movement	Jakarta, Indonesia	1961
• SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Kathmandu, Nepal	1985
• SCO - Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (member)	Beijing, China	1996
• UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	London, UK	1946
• WHO - World Health Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	1948

272. Answer: C. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India. Instituted in 2 January 1954, the award is conferred "in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order", without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex.

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- The award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services, but the government expanded the criteria to include "any field of human endeavour" in December 2011. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President, with a maximum of three nominees being awarded per year. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- Recipients receive a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a peepal-leaf-shaped medallion there is no monetary grant associated with the award. Bharat Ratna recipients rank seventh in the Indian order of precedence.
- Though usually conferred on India-born citizens, the Bharat Ratna has been awarded to onenaturalised citizen, Mother Teresa, and to two non-Indians, Pakistan national Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and former South African President Nelson Mandela. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Bharat Ratna Award Winners: Highlights

Important Facts about Bharat Ratna Winners		
Name of Bharat Ratna Award Recipient	Details about Winners	Year
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	• First Recipient of Bharat Ratna	1954
C. Rajagopalachari	• Governor-General of the Dominion of India	1954
C. V. Raman	• Physicist and Nobel Prize winner	1954
Mother Teresa	• Anglo-Indian Nun	1980
Abdul Ghaffar Khan	• Pakistani Educationist	1987
Nelson Mandela	• South African President	1990
Lata Mangeshkar	• Indian Playback Singer	2001
Sachin Tendulkar	• Sportsman/Youngest Recipient on the list	2014
Nanaji Deshmukh	• social activist - Maharashtra	2019
Bhupen Hazarika	• playback singer, lyricist, musician, poet, and film-maker - Assam	2019
Pranab Mukherjee	• politician - West Bengal	2019

President Got Bharat Ratna

President of India	Year of Award
Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	1954
Rajendra Prasad	1962
Zakir Hussain	1963
A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	1997
Dr. V V Giri	1975
Pranab Mukherjee	2019

273. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. NRI is an Indian citizen who is ordinarily residing outside India and holds an Indian Passport.
- Statement 2 is correct. NRIs are entitled to all benefits as available to Indian citizens subject to notifications issued by the Government from time to time. **Hence option c is correct.**

About Non-Resident Indian

- An Individual is considered an NRI who stays in India for less than a period of 182 days during the period of the preceding financial year. They can be an individual who has gone out of India for the purpose of business, employment, or education.

Non-Resident Indians Eligibility Criteria

- The eligibility criteria for NRI status are that the person should be an Indian citizen with a valid Indian passport and should reside outside of the Republic of India. Being an NRI is only a residential status classified by the Income Tax of India.

Benefits for NRIs

- First, the education system of India allows special reservation quotas for NRIs.
- Second, banks offer special overseas accounts like RFC/CNR/NRE/NRO for NRIs.
- Third, they can vote in elections in India by being physically present here.
- Fourth, income earned abroad is not taxable by the Income Tax Department of India.

Non-Resident Indians Limitations

- They do not receive any benefits provided by the Government of India that are enjoyed by the Indian citizens. Although they don't have to pay tax on income to the Government of India, they pay taxes to the government of the country they reside, and the rate of tax on income is higher than in India in most of the country. Any person (who is not an illegal immigrant) who fits into one of the following categories may, upon application, be registered by the Central Government as an Indian citizen. They cannot purchase agricultural land.

Person of Indian Origin (PIO)

- A Person of Indian Origin (PIO) refers to a foreign citizen (except a national of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal) who at any time held an Indian passport. Or, who or either of their parents/ grandparents/ great grandparents was born.

Person of Indian Origin Eligibility Criteria

- The person has held an Indian Passport at any time; or
- The person who or either of his/her parents/ grandparents/ great grandparents were born and permanently resident in India.
- The definition of resident here is derived from the Government of India Act 1935.
- The External Affairs Ministry has barred residents of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Iran, and Sri Lanka.

The PIO Card scheme was launched by the government to provide Persons of Indian origin with certain privileges. Indian Government on 9th January 2015 the Person of Indian Origin Card scheme was withdrawn and merged with the Overseas Citizen of India card scheme. PIO cardholders must apply to convert their existing card to OCI cards. PIO Card would continue to be a valid travel document in India till 31st December 2022

274. Answer: (c) Mizoram

Explanation:

- The top five States in terms of forest cover as a percentage of their total geographical area were Mizoram (84.53%), Arunachal Pradesh (79.33%), Meghalaya (76%), Manipur (74.34%) and Nagaland (73.90%). **Hence option c is correct.**

About forest cover

- India's forest cover has increased from 19.53% in the 1980s to 21.71% in 2021, and its total green cover, including tree cover, now stands at 24.62%.
- Forest Survey of India (FSI) in its biennial India State of Forest Report (ISFR) presents the latest status of the 'Forest cover' and 'Tree cover' of the country.
- FSI is an organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

Classification:

- Very Dense Forest: Land with 70% or more canopy density.
- Dense Forests: All land areas with tree canopy density of 40% and above
- Open Forests: All land areas with tree canopy density between 10-40%
- Tree Cover: Isolated or small patches of trees less than 1 hectare and not counted as forest are counted as tree cover by putting together the crowns of individual patches and trees.

Very Dense forest	99, 779 (sq km)	3.04 % of India's area
Moderately Dense forest	3,06,890 (sq km)	9.33 % of India's area
Open forest	3,07,120 (sq km)	9.34 % of India's area
Total forest cover	7,13,789 (sq km)	21.71 % of India's area

Top 5 states/UTs with most forest cover area	Top 5 states/UTs with the most forest cover percentage (of their geographical area)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhya Pradesh: 77,493 sq km • Arunachal Pradesh: 66,431 sq km • Chhattisgarh: 55,717 sq km • Odisha: 52,156 sq km • Maharashtra: 50,798 sq km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakshadweep: 90.33 % • Mizoram: 84.53 % • Andaman and Nicobar Islands: 81.75 % • Arunachal Pradesh: 79.33 % • Meghalaya: 76.00 %

States/UTs with forest cover less than 10% of their geographical area

- Ladakh: 1.35 %
- Haryana: 3.63 %
- Punjab: 3.67 %
- Rajasthan: 4.87 %
- Uttar Pradesh: 6.15 %
- Gujarat: 7.61 %
- Bihar: 7.84 %

States/UTs with considerable forest cover increase from 2019 to 2021

- Andhra Pradesh: 647 sq km increase
- Telangana: 632 sq km increase
- Odisha: 537 sq km increase

Mangrove cover (included in total forest cover)

- Mangroves are salt-tolerant plants that grow in coastal brackish waters and are mainly found between 24° N and 38° S latitudes. Mangroves form an important ecosystem hosting various species of flora and fauna. The total mangrove cover in India is 4,992 sq km.

Top 5 states with the most mangrove forest cover in India

- West Bengal: 2,114 sq km
- Gujarat: 1,175 sq km
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands: 616 sq km
- Andhra Pradesh: 405 sq km
- Maharashtra: 324 sq km
- Odisha: 259 sq km

275. Answer: B. 2 only**Explanation:**

- Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) is a Pension Scheme announced by the Government of India exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years and above. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Following are the major benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY):
 - Pension is payable at the end of each period, during the policy term of 10 years, as per the frequency of monthly/ quarterly/ half-yearly/ yearly as chosen by the pensioner at the time of purchase.
 - The scheme is exempted from GST.
 - On survival of the pensioner to the end of the policy term of 10 years, Purchase price along with final pension installment shall be payable.
 - The scheme also allows for premature exit for the treatment of any critical/ terminal illness of self or spouse. On such premature exit, 98% of the Purchase Price shall be refunded.
 - On death of the pensioner during the policy term of 10 years, the Purchase Price shall be paid to the beneficiary. The ceiling of maximum pension is for a family as a whole, the family will comprise of pensioner, his/her spouse and dependants.
 - The Scheme can be purchased offline as well as online through **Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)** of India which has been given the sole privilege to operate this Scheme. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

276. Answer: (c) Manipur**Explanation:**

- The 'Namoh 108' lotus variety was discovered in the region of Manipur. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information

- The 'Namoh 108' lotus variety has been meticulously developed by NBRI scientists, who brought the original plant from Manipur for comprehensive research. It became the first Lotus variety to have its entire genome sequenced, ensuring its longevity and protection from potential extinction.
- Unlike its counterparts, the 'Namoh 108' lotus variety has exhibited exceptional resilience to varying weather conditions, showcasing its ability to bloom magnificently from March to December.
- This prolonged flowering period significantly surpasses other lotus varieties that typically flourish for only 4-5 months.
- The significance of this variety is further accentuated by its religious connotations and the revered number '108'. Dr. Kalaiselvi emphasized how this combination bestows a profound identity to the 'Namoh 108' lotus variety, encapsulating both cultural and scientific significance.

277. Answer: B. 2 only**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The 'Lakhpati Didi' scheme aims to empower women by providing them with skill training that enables them to establish micro-enterprises and improve their economic status.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi outlined the vision of cultivating two crore 'lakhpati didis' during his Independence Day address.

More Information

- During his recent Independence Day address, Prime Minister Narendra Modi outlined his ambitious vision of cultivating two crore 'lakhpati didis' (women millionaires) in rural areas. Drawing attention to the vital roles played by women such as 'bank-wali didi' (banking sisters), 'Anganwadi didi' (childcare sisters), and 'dawai-wali didi' (medical sisters), he underscored the need to elevate women's economic standing.

'Lakhpati Didi' Scheme: Skill Development and Micro-Enterprises:

- The 'Lakhpati Didi' scheme is designed to empower women by equipping them with essential skills that pave the way for the establishment of micro-enterprises.

‘Lakhpati Didi’ Scheme: Diverse Skill Training:

- Under the scheme, women will undergo training in a range of practical skills that align with emerging industry demands.

‘Lakhpati Didi’ Scheme: Empowering Women in STEM:

- Prime Minister Modi highlighted a remarkable trend wherein women are increasingly excelling in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields, outpacing their male counterparts.

Safety and Dignity:

- While advocating women’s empowerment, the Prime Minister also prioritized their safety and dignity. He asserted that safeguarding daughters from any form of atrocity is a collective responsibility that every citizen must uphold.

278. Answer: B. Ministry of Women and Child Development

Explanation:

- Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Nari Adalat initiative is implemented by this ministry as part of the Sambal sub-scheme of Mission Shakti, which focuses on women’s safety, security, and empowerment. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information

- The Indian government is launching a groundbreaking initiative known as Nari Adalats, which are women-only courts established at the village level. These courts serve as alternative dispute resolution forums for issues such as domestic violence, property rights, and challenging the patriarchal system. By providing a platform for resolution outside of the traditional judicial system, the government aims to empower women and promote gender justice.

The Nari Adalat Initiative:

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development, under the Sambal sub-scheme of Mission Shakti, will implement the Nari Adalats.
- Initially launched as a pilot project in 50 villages in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, the initiative will expand to the entire country in the next six months.
- Implementation will be a collaborative effort involving the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the Ministry of Rural Development, and Common Service Centers operated by MeitY.
- The scheme draws inspiration from the Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats (People’s Court of Women) previously run by the National Commission for Women.
- The Nari Adalats aim to focus on reconciliation, grievance redressal, and raising awareness of women’s rights and entitlements.

279. Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** The FCRA is administered and enforced by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** The FCRA licence of the Sadbhavana Trust, a Delhi-based NGO focused on empowering Dalit and Muslim women, was cancelled by the Union government.
- The Union government has cancelled the Foreign Contribution Registration Act (FCRA) licence of the Sadbhavana Trust, a Delhi-based non-governmental organisation (NGO) that has been actively working to empower Dalit and Muslim women. This cancellation prohibits the trust from receiving or utilizing foreign grants. One of the cited violations of the FCRA is the trust’s failure to open an FCRA bank account in the designated State Bank of India in New Delhi, according to officials.
- The cancellation of Sadbhavana Trust’s FCRA licence marks the second time in two weeks that an NGO with a focus on women has faced this consequence, following the Young Women’s Christian Association of Delhi. In addition, two other NGOs, CNI Shishu Sangopan Griha and Program for Social

Action (PSA), have recently lost their licences as well.

280. Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct : The Aditya L1 mission is set to launch on September 2 from the Sriharikota launch site in Andhra Pradesh, India.
- The Aditya-L1 spacecraft will journey to the Lagrange point L1, which is situated between the Earth and the Sun.

More Information

Sun Observation

- Aditya-L1, which means "Sun" in Sanskrit, aims to explore the Sun extensively. It will conduct remote observations of the solar corona and in-situ observations of the solar wind at the Sun-Earth Lagrangian point (L1), approximately 1.5 million kilometres from Earth.

Lagrangian points

- There are five Lagrangian points between the Sun and the Earth, According to the ISRO. L1 point in the Halo orbit is a unique position in space where the gravitational forces of the Earth and the Sun are in equilibrium. This location offers uninterrupted views of the Sun without eclipses, making it ideal for solar research.

Mission timeline

- The mission is expected to take 125 days to reach its intended orbit around L1 according to ISRO chairman S Somanath. It will initially remain in Earth-bound orbits for 16 days, undergoing five manoeuvres to gain the necessary velocity using onboard propulsion.

281. Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The 'Nabhmitra' device, developed by ISRO, aims to enhance the safety of fishermen during their sea expeditions.
- The successful testing of the 'Nabhmitra' device took place at Neendakara. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The 'Nabhmitra' device, developed by ISRO, aims to enhance the safety of fishermen during their sea expeditions. It achieves this by using advanced satellite communication technology to provide seamless two-way messaging between fishing boats and maritime authorities, improving communication channels and safety measures for fishermen.
- The successful testing of the 'Nabhmitra' device took place at Neendakara. This location was chosen to assess the device's capabilities on a fishing vessel in real-world conditions, with the presence of both scientists and officials from the Fisheries department.

282. Answer: (b) Bengaluru

Explanation:

- Bengaluru, the capital of Karnataka, became the first Indian city to join the World Cities Culture Forum (WCCF). WCCF is a global network of cities that share research and intelligence to explore the role of culture in future prosperity. The city joined the forum through the participative project called "**Unboxing Bangalore,**" which aimed to create a new narrative around Bengaluru through multimedia properties, representing the city and leading discussions. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information

- Bengaluru, the capital of Karnataka became the first Indian city to be part of the World Cities Culture Forum (WCCF), a global network of cities that share research and intelligence to explore the role of

culture in future prosperity. Bengaluru became the 41st city to join the forum and the network currently includes 40 cities across six continents. The forum includes cities like New York, London, Paris, Tokyo, and Dubai.

Bengaluru's way to WCCF:

- The participative project called Unboxing Bangalore is established to create a new narrative around Bengaluru through multimedia properties and they have been representing the city and leading the discussions.
- WCCF will work closely with Unboxing BLR Foundation, a not-for-profit initiative cofounded in April 2022 by Prashanth Prakash, Founding Partner of Accel India and Philanthropist, and journalist Malini Goyal.

283. Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct :** The Australian Navy is hosting the 10-day event, which will include harbor and sea phases.
- United States, Japan, and India, these countries are the permanent partners in the Malabar Exercise.

More Information

- The eagerly anticipated Malabar series of naval exercises, involving the maritime forces of India, Japan, the United States, and Australia, is about to kick off along the eastern coast of Australia. This iteration of the exercises will be centered on enhancing anti-submarine warfare capabilities, signaling the participants' shared commitment to maritime security and cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.

Strategic Alliance and Exercise Objectives

- The Quad countries – India, Japan, the US, and Australia – are joining forces in the Malabar joint drills to demonstrate their prowess in various naval operations. These exercises, hosted by the Australian Navy, are scheduled to span from August 11 to 21. The event will encompass a harbor phase in Sydney, followed by rigorous sea exercises aimed at fostering interoperability and cohesion among the participating naval forces.

284. Answer : (b) Gruha Lakshmi Yojana

Explanation:

- The scheme launched by the Karnataka Government aims to provide financial assistance to women heads of households. **Hence option b is correct.**
- The Karnataka Government has introduced a beneficial scheme called "Gruha Lakshmi" to offer financial aid to women who are the heads of their households. Starting from 19th July 2023, eligible beneficiaries can register for this scheme without any charges and without involving any intermediaries.
- The Gruha Lakshmi scheme is available to all women who serve as the heads of their households in Karnataka.
- Eligible beneficiaries will receive a monthly financial assistance of Rs. 2,000, which will be directly transferred to their bank accounts through the DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) mode.
- The registration process for this scheme will commence on 19th July 2023.
- Beneficiaries have the option to register for free, either through online channels or by visiting designated offline registration centers.
- The beneficiaries will receive this monthly assistance from August 15th to 20th, and the registration process will continue for a year.
- With an allocated budget of Rs. 18,000 crore, the scheme is set to benefit over 1,11,00,000 women, benefiting a total of 12.8 million families across the state.
- Gruha Lakshmi Scheme has been launched by the Karnataka Government under the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the benefit of the women's heads of households.

285. Answer: (d) people younger than 15 or older than 59 to the working-age population.

Explanation:

- The dependency ratio is the number of children (age 0-14 years) and older persons (age 60 years and above) per 100 working age population (15-59 years). **Hence option d is correct.**

Dependency Ratio

- Changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of the potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. In addition, the ratio
- highlights the potential dependency burden on working population and indicates the shifts in dependency, as we are going from a situation in which children are dominant to the situation in which older persons outnumber children (i.e, the transition from highmortality and high fertility, to low mortality and low fertility).
- A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons who are often economically dependent. It is clear without saying that a high
- dependency ratio will increase the burden of unpaid care work, which most often falls upon women due to gender roles ascribed by societies.
- India has one of the youngest populations in an aging world. By 2020, the median age in India will be just 28, compared to 37 in China and the US, 45 in Western Europe, and 49 in Japan.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Age Composition:

Children(below 15 years):	They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education, and medical care.
Working Age(15-59 years):	They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.
Aged(Above 59 years):	They can be economically productive though they and may have retired. They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment.

Sex composition:

- The Sex Ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.
- The Child Sex Ratio is the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years (child) in a given area at a specified time period

Adolescents

- At present, the share of adolescents i.e. up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 21 percent (2011).
- The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelized properly.

286. Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 is correct: UDGM stands for Unclaimed Deposits Gateway to Access Information.
- Reserve Bank Information Technology Pvt Ltd (ReBIT), Indian Financial Technology & Allied Services (IFTAS), and select banks.
- RBI collaborated with ReBIT, IFTAS, and select banks to develop the UDGM portal. **Hence option D is correct.**

UDGM Portal:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has unveiled a groundbreaking solution for individuals seeking their unclaimed deposits. Named the UDGM (Unclaimed Deposits – Gateway to Access Information) portal, this centralized web platform is designed to simplify the process of locating unclaimed deposits across various banks. Here's a comprehensive breakdown of the key features and steps involved:

The Purpose of UDGAM Portal:

- The RBI's UDGAM portal serves as a user-friendly tool for individuals to track down their unclaimed deposits seamlessly, consolidating information from multiple banks into a single accessible location.
- The UDGAM portal simplifies the process of identifying and claiming unclaimed deposits by streamlining the steps involved. RBI collaborated with Reserve Bank Information Technology Pvt Ltd (ReBIT), Indian Financial Technology & Allied Services (IFTAS), and select banks to develop this platform.
- Currently, the UDGAM portal provides access to unclaimed deposit information from seven banks, including prominent names like State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, South Indian Bank, Central Bank of India, Dhanlaxmi Bank, DBS Bank India, and CitiBank N.A. For other banks, the search feature will be introduced in phases by October 15, 2023.

287. Answer: D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation:

- Earth observation satellites launched by ISRO include: RESOURCESAT- 2, 2A, CARTOSAT-1, 2, 2A, 2B, RISAT-1 and 2, OCEANSAT-2, Megha- Tropiques, SARAL and SCATSAT-1, INSAT-3DR, 3D, etc. Hence option d is correct.

More Information

Earth Observation

- The use of remote sensing technologies to monitor land, marine (seas, rivers, lakes), and atmosphere is referred to as Earth Observation (EO).
- Satellite-based EO collects imaging data about the Earth's characteristics using satellite-mounted payloads.
- The images are then processed and analysed to extract various types of information that can be used in a variety of applications and industries.

Earth Observation Satellite

- An EOS satellite, also known as an Earth remote sensing satellite, is a satellite that is used or designed for Earth observation (EO) from orbit.
- It includes spy satellites and others with non-military applications such as environmental monitoring, meteorology, cartography, and others.
- Earth-imaging satellites, which take satellite images similar to aerial photographs, are the most common type.
- Some EOS, such as GNSS radio occultation, can perform remote sensing without forming images.
- Other earth observation satellites launched by ISRO include RESOURCESAT- 2, 2A, CARTOSAT-1, 2, 2A, 2B, RISAT-1 and 2, OCEANSAT-2, Megha-Tropiques, SARAL and SCATSAT-1, INSAT-3DR, 3D, etc

Missions of ISRO

- **Chandrayaan-3:** It is a lunar rover that was launched on July 14 from Sriharikota. It would be launched to attempt a soft landing of the lunar surface. The follow-on of Chandrayaan-2, Chandrayaan-3 made landfall on the South Pole of the lunar surface on August 23, 2023.
- **Three Earth Observation Satellites (EOSs):** Using the ISRO's workhorse PSLV, EOS-4 (Risat-1A) and EOS-6 (Oceansat-3) will be launched. However, EOS-2 will be launched as SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle).
- **Shukrayaan Mission:** After successfully launching the Satellite to Mars, ISRO is planning to launch a Satellite to Venus, tentatively named Shukrayaan.
- **Own Space Station:** Joining China, Russia, and the US in the league, ISRO is planning to launch its first space station by 2030.
- **XpoSat:** XpoSat, a Space observatory, is designed by ISRO to study the cosmic X-Rays.
- **Aditya L1 Mission:** The Indian Space Program launched a satellite on September 2 2023 able to go 1.5

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

million Kms to Lagrangian between Earth and the Sun.

- **Gaganyaan-1:** Gaganyaan is an Indian crewed orbital spacecraft. It is intended to be the basis of the Indian Human Spaceflight Programme. This spacecraft is being built for three people only. An upgraded version would be equipped with rendezvous and docking capability. It will be most probably launched in 2024.
- **Gaganyaan-2:** It would be an uncrewed spacecraft flight test. It would be the second of the two flight tests prior to the inaugural crewed mission.
- **NISAR:** NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) is a joint project between NASA and ISRO. It would be co-developed and launched with a dual-frequency synthetic aperture radar satellite that would be used for remote sensing.

288. Answer: C. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: Vyommitra is a humanoid robot designed to simulate tasks that humans would perform in a space environment.
- The manned mission of the Gaganyaan project is expected to involve sending one to three astronauts into space. Hence option c is correct.
- About Gaganyaan:
 - India will attain the unique distinction of launching the first Human Space Mission 'Gaganyaan' as well as the first Human Ocean Mission in 2023, according to Space and Earth Sciences Minister Dr Jitendra Singh. Testing for both the Space and Ocean manned missions have evolved to an advanced stage, and that the remarkable accomplishment would be performed in the second half of 2023, while speaking at the World Oceans Day festivities in New Delhi.
 - Major missions for Gaganyaan are planned for the second half of 2022, including a test vehicle flight to validate the crew escape system's performance and the first uncrewed Gaganyaan mission, which will be followed by a second uncrewed mission in late 2022 carrying "Vyommitra," an Isro-developed spacefaring human robot, and finally the first crewed Gaganyaan mission in 2023.

Gaganyaan Mission:

- **Aim:** Gaganyaan is an Indian crewed orbital spacecraft that is intended to send 3 astronauts to space for a minimum of seven days by 2022 (delayed due to COVID-19).
- **Launched by:** ISRO's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle GSLV Mk III (3 stages heavy-lift vehicle)

Components:

- Consists of a service module and a crew module, collectively known as an Orbital Module (Crew Module carries astronauts & Service Modules carries propellants.)
- LEO: It will circle Earth at a low-earth-orbit at an altitude of 300-400 km from the earth for 5-7 days.
- Vyom Mitra: ISRO to send humanoid Vyommitra in unmanned Gaganyaan spacecraft ahead of human spaceflight (Monitoring module parameters).

289. Answer: b) 2 only

- Statement 1 is incorrect: PM PRANAM (PM Promotion of Alternate Nutrients for Agriculture Management Yojana) is being launched by Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.
- Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The aim of this scheme is to reduce the use of chemical fertilisers in agriculture further reducing subsidies on it.

What is PM-PRANAM Scheme?

About:

- PM-PRANAM stands for **PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth.**
- PM-PRANAM was first announced in the **2023-24 Budget by the Union government.**
- The scheme aims to **reduce the use of chemical fertilizers** by incentivizing states to adopt alternative

fertilizers.

Objective:

- Encourage the balanced use of fertilizers in **conjunction with biofertilizers and organic fertilizers**.
- Reduce the **subsidy burden on chemical fertilizers**, which was around Rs 2.25 lakh crores in 2022-2023.

Key Features of the Scheme:

Financing:

- The scheme will be financed by the **savings of existing fertilizer subsidies** under schemes run by the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
- There will be **no separate budget for the PM-PRANAM scheme**.

Subsidy Savings and Grants:

- The Centre will provide **50% of the subsidy savings** to the states as a grant.
- Out of the grant, **70% can be used to create assets** related to the **technological adoption of alternative fertilizers** and production units at various levels.

290. Answer: (b) 1 only

- ParthSalunkhe created history by becoming the first Indian male archer to win the Youth World Championship in the recurve category at the 2023 World Archery Youth Championships.
- India secured a total of 11 medals, including six gold, one silver, and four bronze medals, at the 2023 World Archery Youth Championships.
- **Context:** India witnessed a historic moment in the field of archery as Aditi Gopichand Swami became the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the World Archery Championships 2023. She achieved this feat by defeating Andrea Becerra of Mexico in a nail-biting final of the women's compound event in Berlin, Germany.

Details

- The 2023 Berlin World Archery Championships witnessed a historic moment as the Indian women's compound team clinched the gold medal by defeating Mexico in the final. Jyothi Surekha Vennam, Aditi Gopichand Swami and Parneet Kaur became the first Indian women's compound team to win the world title.

World Archery Championships

- The World Archery Championships event is **organized by the World Archery Federation (WA)**. It was first organized in 1931.
- The championships consist of three main categories: Outdoor World Championships in target archery, Indoor World Championships in target archery, and World Championships in field archery.
- While the focus is often on these main categories, the World Archery Championships also include lesser-known but equally important disciplines. These include Youth Archery, Para-Archery, University Archery, and 3D Archery.
- World Archery Championships 2023 was **held in Berlin, Germany**.

291. Answer: a) 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct** : An anti-tank missile, anti-tank guided missile (ATGM), anti-armour guided missile or anti-tank guided weapon (ATGW) is a missile that is created to destroy vehicles that are heavily armoured. Antitank guided missile are medium or long-range missile whose primary purpose is to destroy tanks and other armoured vehicles.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect** : ATGMs can be launched from aircraft or land vehicles or by infantry.

Hence option A is correct.

- These are 'fire-and-forget' missiles where the operator can retreat right after firing as there is no more

guidance required.

More Information

Types of Important Indian Missiles

- Surface-To-Air Missiles – SAM
- Air-to-air missiles AAM
- Surface-to-surface missiles
- Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD)/Interceptor Missiles
- Cruise Missiles
- Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles
- Anti-Tank Missiles

Types of Missiles	Name of the Missile	Type of Missile	Operational Range	Speed
Air-to-air missiles	MICA	Air-to-Air Missiles	500 m to 80 km	Mach 4
	Astra Missile	Air-to-Air Missiles	80-110 km	Mach 4.5 +
	Novator K-100	Medium Range air-to-air missile	300–400 km	Mach 3.3
Surface-To-Air Missiles	Trishul	Short-Range surface to air missile	9 km	There were problems in this missile as it could not hit its targets. Hence, this programme was officially closed in 2008 by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). This missile was not inducted by the Indian Armed Forces. India, decided to import Barak Missiles from Israel.
	Akash Missile (There are 3 Variants at different stages of development – Akash-1S, Akash Mark-II, Akash-NG)	Medium-range surface-to-air missile	Akash -1S (18 – 30 Km) Akash Mk-II (35 – 40 Km) Akash-NG (More than 50 Km)	Mach 2.5 to 3.5
	Barak 8	Long-Range surface to air Missile	100 km	Mach 2
	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	exo-atmospheric interceptor missile	2000 km	Mach 8
Surface-to-surface Missiles	Agni-I	Medium-range ballistic missile	700-1250 km	Mach 7.5
	Agni-II	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	2,000–3,000 km	Mach 12

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	Agni-III	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 3,000 km	5–6 km/s
	Agni-IV	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 4,000 km	Mach 7
	Agni-V	Intercontinental ballistic missile	Around 5,000 km	Mach 24
	Prithvi I	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
	Prithvi II	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 km	–
	Dhanush	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 – 600 km	–
	Shaurya	Medium-Range Ballistic Missile	750 to 1,900 km	–
	Prahaar	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
Cruise Missiles	BrahMos	Supersonic cruise missile	290 km	Mach 2.8 to 3 Mach
	BrahMos II	Hypersonic cruise missile	450 – 600 km	Mach 7
	Nirbhay	Subsonic cruise missile	1,000 – 1500 km	Mach 0.8
Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Systems / Interceptor Missiles	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 80 km	Mach 5+
	Prithvi Defence Vehicle (PDV)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 150 km	Mach 4.5
	Advanced Air Defence (AAD) / Ashwin Ballistic Missile Interceptor	Endoatmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 30 km	
Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles	Sagarika (K-15)	Ballistic Missile	Around 750 Km	
	K-4	Ballistic Missile	Around 3,000 km	
	K-5	Ballistic Missile	Around 5,000 km	
Anti-Tank Missile	Amogha	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	2.8 km	
	Nag	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	500 m – 4 km	230 m/s
	Helina	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	7 – 10 km	

292. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**Explanation:****National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)**

- The National Automated Fingerprints Identification System (NAFIS) project is a country-wide, centralized, and searchable database of crime- and criminal-related fingerprints.
- It is conceptualized and managed by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) in New Delhi. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Web-based application: The web-based application functions as a central information repository by consolidating fingerprint data from all states and Union Territories.
- **Unique ID:** NAFIS assigns a unique 10-digit National Fingerprint Number (NFN) to each person arrested for a crime. This unique ID will be used for the person's lifetime, and different crimes registered under different FIRs will be linked to the same NFN. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It will "provide the much-needed unique identifier for every arrested person in the CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems)
- It is already implemented in Madhya Pradesh (to identify deceased persons).

The Working Process of NAFIS:

- NCRB enables law enforcement agencies to upload, trace, and retrieve data from the database. Within 24 hours, NAFIS provides a unique 10-digit National Fingerprint Number (NFN) to each criminal who is arrested for the crime.
- The unique ID will be used for a lifetime of an offender. Different crimes registered under different FIRs will be logged as incidents belonging to the same NFN.
- The first two digits of the ID will be the state code of the state where the criminal is registered, followed by a sequence number. The state partition will have IDs belonging to a state.
- Apart from this, a digital record will be added as storage to match the fingerprints in the future. With NAFIS, it is possible to locate a person of interest in a matter of minutes and connect that individual's name to any active warrants, warnings, or information about related criminal conduct stored in other police information reference systems.

293. Answer: (d) All of the above**Explanation:**

- The bill allows private sector exploration of atomic minerals such as Beryllium, Niobium, Titanium, Tantalum, Zirconium, Lithium and deep-seated minerals like Gold, Silver, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Nickel, Cobalt, Platinum group minerals, and Diamonds. 12 atomic minerals were previously reserved for mining and exploration by state-owned entities in India. The bill now allows private sector involvement in mining these minerals. **Hence option D is correct.**

Opening Up New Opportunities for Private Sector:

- The Bill grants permission to private companies to mine and explore previously reserved atomic minerals, fostering increased competition and investment in the sector.
- Lithium, beryllium, niobium, titanium, tantalum, and zirconium are among the atomic minerals now open for exploration by private entities.
- Deep-seated minerals, including gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, nickel, cobalt, platinum group minerals, and diamonds, will also be available for private sector mining and auction.
- The inclusion of lithium in the list of minerals available for private exploration is a significant move as it is a crucial component in manufacturing batteries for electric vehicles and energy storage devices.
- The increased availability of lithium in the domestic market is expected to drive growth in the electric vehicle sector and boost renewable energy storage solutions.
- By opening up mining to the private sector, the government aims to reduce the country's dependence on imports for the 95 "most precious" minerals found in India.
- This shift is expected to result in increased exploration and production of critical minerals to meet the nation's growing demands.

- Deep-seated minerals such as gold, silver, and others present challenges in exploration and mining due to their depth and complexity.
- Private sector involvement is seen as a potential “force multiplier” to enhance production capacity and overcome the difficulties associated with deep-seated mineral extraction.

294. Answer(c) British Prime Minister’s Points of Light award

Explanation:

- Moksha Roy received the British Prime Minister’s Points of Light award for her outstanding efforts in helping the environment. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information

- A seven-year-old girl of Indian origin has received the British Prime Minister’s Points of Light award for her outstanding efforts in helping the environment. Moksha Roy began volunteering for a United Nations sustainability initiative against microplastic pollution when she was only three years old. She is now recognized as the world’s youngest sustainability advocate.
- Moksha has been actively involved in various campaigns for sustainability, including raising money to support needy children. She has worked hard to promote the UN Sustainable Development Goals in schools and has even communicated with world leaders to encourage their support. Moksha’s dedication and efforts have set a great example for everyone.

About Award

- The British Prime Minister’s Points of Light award is a national honor given to outstanding volunteers who are making a difference in their communities. The award was created in 2010 by then-Prime Minister David Cameron.
- The Points of Light award recognizes people from all walks of life, from young children to senior citizens. The only requirement is that the nominee must be making a significant contribution to their community through volunteering.
- Nominations for the Points of Light award can be made by anyone, and they are accepted year-round. The awards are presented at a ceremony in Downing Street, and each honoree receives a certificate and a framed copy of their Points of Light award.

295. Answer: a) 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana primarily targets pregnant and lactating women who fall under the below poverty line (BPL) category.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Pregnant women receive a direct cash transfer of Rs.5,000 in three installments under the PMMVY.
- The new initiative of celebrating the ‘Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana’ as the ‘God Bharai’ ceremony in Dausa, Rajasthan has received praise from the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

More Information:

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

- In a remarkable effort to address the welfare of pregnant and lactating mothers, the Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) in January 2017. This flagship maternity benefit program aims to provide financial support and essential services to ensure a healthy and secure environment for both the mother and child during the crucial period of pregnancy and lactation.
- PMMVY is implemented at the national level by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the respective state governments and union territories. It targets pregnant women and lactating mothers, aged 19 years or above, for the first living child. The scheme covers all eligible women, regardless of their marital status, employment, or educational background.
- The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana primarily targets pregnant and lactating women who fall

under the below poverty line (BPL) category.

Under PMMVY, women who meet the following criteria are eligible to receive benefits:

- Pregnant women: The scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 in three installments directly to pregnant women. The first installment of Rs. 1,000 is provided upon registration of pregnancy, the second installment of Rs. 2,000 is given after at least one antenatal check-up, and the third installment of Rs. 2,000 is provided after the child's birth and the completion of the first cycle of immunization.
- Lactating women: In addition to the assistance provided during pregnancy, lactating women receive an additional Rs. 1,000 for the child's first six months, primarily to support their nutritional needs.

296. Answer: b) 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is not correct** : The Artemis Accords aim to foster collaboration among participating countries in the exploration of the Moon and lay the foundation for future space exploration endeavors.
- **Statement 2 is correct**: NASA and ISRO have agreed to launch a joint mission to the International Space Station in the year 2024, further strengthening their cooperation in space exploration.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi signed the Artemis Accords during his state visit to the United States, marking India's commitment to global space cooperation and lunar exploration. The accords, initiated by NASA and the US Department of State, provide a framework for collaboration in civil space exploration and use, with a focus on returning humans to the Moon and expanding space exploration to Mars and beyond.

The Artemis Accords: A Multilateral Agreement

- Grounded in the United Nations Outer Space Treaty of 1967, the Artemis Accords serve as a non-binding multilateral arrangement between the US government and other world governments participating in the Artemis program. This US-led initiative aims to land humans on the Moon by 2025 and foster future space exploration endeavors.
- As of June 22, 2023, 26 countries and one territory have signed the accords, with representation from Europe, Asia, North America, Oceania, Africa, and South America. By signing the accords, countries demonstrate their commitment to key principles and guidelines for lunar missions.
- By joining the accords, India gains the opportunity to participate in future lunar missions alongside countries like the United States, fostering knowledge sharing, technological advancements, and scientific research.
- Furthermore, India's space agency, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), and NASA have agreed to launch a joint mission to the International Space Station (ISS) in 2024.

297. Answer: d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 is not correct** : The scheme aims to provide financial assistance and other support to traditional artisans and craftspeople.
- The Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, stated that the artisans and craftsmen would be given collateral-free loans at an interest rate of 5% under the Vishwakarma Yojana. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information

- The Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Kaushal Samman Yojana (PM Vishwakarma Scheme) is a new Central Sector Scheme launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on September 17, 2023, on the occasion of Vishwakarma Jayanti. The scheme aims to strengthen and nurture the Guru-Shishya parampara or family-based practice of traditional skills by artisans and craftspeople working with their hands and tools.

Benefits of the Vishwakarma Yojana

- **Training and Skill Enhancement**: Under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, traditional artisans will receive an invaluable opportunity to enhance their skills through a comprehensive 6-day training program. This

training is tailored to the specific needs of carpenters, tailors, basket weavers, barbers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, potters, confectioners, cobblers, and others, empowering them with advanced techniques and knowledge.

- **Financial Support:** The PM Vishwakarma scheme goes beyond training by offering substantial financial assistance ranging from Rs 10,000 to Rs 10 lakh. This monetary aid enables beneficiaries to kickstart their endeavors and expand their businesses, resulting in improved livelihoods.
- **Employment Opportunities:** The PM Vishwakarma Scheme is a catalyst for creating employment avenues. It aims to generate employment for approximately 15,000 individuals annually, fostering economic growth and stability.
- **Full Cost Coverage:** The state government takes on the responsibility of covering the entire cost of various training programs under the Vishwakarma Scheme. This ensures that artisans can receive high-quality training without any financial burden.

298. Answer: b)2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** AU Small Finance Bank has introduced a 24x7 video banking platform that allows customers to have live video interactions with bankers for a seamless banking experience.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** Encryption, Facial Recognition, OTP, and Video Validation. AU Small Finance Bank employs these advanced security measures to safeguard transactions and protect customer information during video calls. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information

- AU Small Finance Bank has unveiled a groundbreaking 24x7 video banking service, a first in India's financial sector. AU Small Finance Bank, the largest small finance bank in India, has taken a remarkable step forward in customer service with the launch of their innovative 24x7 video banking platform.
- This pioneering service enables customers to engage in face-to-face video interactions with expert bankers, akin to video calls. This move redefines convenience, as it provides round-the-clock support, even during weekends and holidays.
- This leap in technology empowers not only tech-savvy millennials but also newcomers to banking, busy professionals, and senior citizens, delivering a personalized and hassle-free banking experience.
- AU Small Finance Bank places paramount importance on security. The video banking platform is fortified with state-of-the-art security measures, including encryption, facial recognition, one-time passwords (OTP), and video validation. These measures work in harmony to ensure the sanctity of every transaction. All sensitive customer information exchanged during video calls remains encrypted and well-protected, alleviating concerns related to data breaches and fraudulent activities.

299. Answer: (a) Jagannadhapuram Village Panchayat (Telangana)

Explanation:

- Jagannadhapuram Village Panchayat was recognized with the Best Village Panchayat award at the National Water Awards for its exemplary efforts in water conservation. **Hence option a is correct.**

4th National Water Awards

- Ministry of Jal Shakti's Department of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation will hold the Award Distribution Ceremony for the 4th National Water Awards at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi
- A total of 41 winners, including joint winners, have been chosen for the 4th National Water Awards, 2022, which encompasses 11 categories.
- These categories include 'Best State,' 'Best District,' 'Best Village Panchayat,' 'Best Urban Local Body,' 'Best School,' 'Best Media,' 'Best Institution for campus usage,' 'Best water user association,' 'Best Industry,' 'Best Industry for CSR activities,' and 'Best NGO.'
- Madhya Pradesh (MP) tops the Best State category which is followed by Odisha at 2nd position and Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Bihar at 3rd position jointly.
- In the Best District category, the National Water Award was bestowed upon the Ganjam District of

Odisha.

- Jagannadhapuram Village Panchayat in Bhadradi Kothagudem district of Telangana received the Best Village Panchayat award.

300. Answer: (c) Max Verstappen

Explanation:

- Max Verstappen won the Dutch Grand Prix in 2023 for the third consecutive year. **Hence option c is correct.**
- Max Verstappen has won the Dutch Grand Prix for the third consecutive year, once again prevailing at his home race. With the dominant win, Verstappen has now matched Sebastian Vettel’s all-time record of nine F1 victories in a row.

List of Winners of Formula One (F1) Grand Prix 2023

S.No	Grand Prix	Winner
1.	Bahrain Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
2.	Saudi Arabian Grand Prix 2023	Sergio Perez (Red Bull – Mexico)
3	Australian Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
4.	Azerbaijan Grand Prix 2023	Sergio Perez (Red Bull – Mexico)
5.	Miami Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
6	Emilia Romagna Grand Prix 2023	CANCELLED
7	Monaco Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
8	Spanish Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
9	Canadian Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
10	Austrian Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
11	British Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
12	Hungarian Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
13	Belgian Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
14	Dutch Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)
15	Italian Grand Prix 2023	Max Verstappen (Red Bull – Netherlands)

301. Answer: C) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct** :In the context of the National Education Policy, the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) Scheme has been introduced as the “Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)” in June 2023.
- **Statement 2 is correct** :The Ministry of Education has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), a central scheme aimed at enhancing access, equity, and excellence in higher education across States and Union Territories. The PM-USHA scheme aims to provide financial support to States for improving their higher education systems. **Hence option c is correct.**

Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA): Nurturing Quality Higher Education and Innovation

- In the context of the National Education Policy, the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) Scheme has been introduced as the “Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)” in June 2023.

- Its objectives include enhancing the quality of existing state higher education institutions by ensuring compliance with prescribed norms and standards, embracing accreditation as a quality assurance framework.
- The scheme aims to bring about governance, academic, and examination reforms in these institutions, while also establishing connections with both school education and the job market to foster self-reliance and contribute to the concept of Atma-Nirbhar Bharat.
- Furthermore, PM-USHA seeks to create a conducive environment within higher education institutions to encourage research and innovation.

302. Answer: d) Germany

Explanation:

- Ukraine is bordered by Belarus to the north, Russia to the east, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the south, Moldova and Romania to the southwest, and Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland to the west. **Hence option d is correct.**



- Ukraine is the largest country, located entirely in Europe, and its internationally recognized border. Ukraine shares the border with seven other countries: Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Russia, and Belarus.

303. Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct** : The Ministry of AYUSH introduced the “Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair” protocol to **promote employee well-being and stress relief.**
- Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga collaborated with the Ministry of AYUSH to develop and test the “Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair” protocol. **Hence option d is correct.**

About “Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair” protocol.

- The central government of India has recently taken a proactive step towards improving the well-being of its employees by introducing the “Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair” protocol. This initiative, spearheaded by the **Ministry of AYUSH**
- The protocol includes a series of simple yoga practices, such as asanas (postures), pranayama (breathing techniques), and dhyana (meditation), all of which can be easily incorporated into a short break from work.
- **The “Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair” protocol** has been carefully developed by eminent experts in the field of yoga. The **Ministry of AYUSH has collaborated with the Morarji Desai National Institute** of Yoga to create this tested and effective protocol. The positive feedback received thus far from participants underscores its efficacy in combating workplace stress and enhancing overall well-being.
- The “Y-Break – Yoga at Office Chair” protocol offers a convenient solution for busy officials who may find it challenging to dedicate time to yoga outside of their office spaces. By practicing this short-duration yoga routine while sitting in their office chairs, employees can experience the benefits of relaxation, stress reduction, and improved focus.

304. Answer: B. 2 only**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is not correct** :Denmark maintained its grip on the top position in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2023.
- **Statement 2 is correct** :India's competitive score benefited from its exchange rate stability, which played a significant role in enhancing its competitiveness.**Hence option b is correct.**

Global Competitiveness Index 2023

- The 2023 Global Competitiveness Index, published by the International Institute for Management Development (IMD), has named Denmark, Ireland, and Switzerland as the top three most competitive economies among 64 nations surveyed.

Global Competitiveness Index 2023: Top Three Economies

1. **Denmark:** Retaining its first-place position from last year, Denmark continues to demonstrate exceptional competitiveness. The country's efficient utilization of markets and trading partners contributes to its success.
2. **Ireland:** Making an impressive leap from 11th place in the previous year, Ireland secures the second spot. Its ability to capitalize on market access and trading opportunities enhances its competitiveness.
3. **Switzerland:** Despite dropping from second place in 2022 and first place in 2021, Switzerland maintains its position in the top three. The country's strategic utilization of its market access and trading partners sustains its competitiveness.

Top 10 Economies in the 2023 Global Competitiveness Index Rank

1. Denmark
 2. Ireland
 3. Switzerland
 4. Singapore
 5. Netherlands
 6. Taiwan
 7. Hong Kong
 8. Sweden
 9. United States
 10. United Arab Emirates
- India, despite experiencing a slight drop of three ranks, finishes in 40th place in the 2023 Global Competitiveness Index, indicating an improvement compared to its consistent 43rd position between 2019 and 2021.

305. Answer: d) Bhubadanga**Explanation:**

- In 1862, Rabindranath Tagore's father, Debendranath Tagore, spotted this scenic landscape and decided to establish an ashram, building a house called Santiniketan, meaning "abode of peace".
- The area, originally called Bhubadanga, was renamed Santiniketan by Debendranath Tagore due to its conducive environment for meditation.**Hence option d is correct.**
- In 1901, Rabindranath Tagore chose a significant portion of land and established a school based on the Brahmachary Ashram model. This school later evolved into Visva Bharati University.

Recent News:

- The efforts to have Santiniketan recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site have been ongoing since 2010. Santiniketan has been recognized by UNESCO as India's 41st World Heritage Site.
- There are 42 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, the famed Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid, and Somananthpura in Karnataka have been added to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage list.

About UNESCO World Heritage Site

- **UNESCO World Heritage Site:** The Ministry of Culture proposed Santiniketan for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, emphasising its importance in human values, architecture, arts, town planning, and landscape design.
- **Archaeological Preservation:** The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been involved in the

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restoration of several structures in Santiniketan, preserving its historical and cultural heritage.

List of UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites in India

Cultural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid and Somananthpura	Karnataka	2023
Santiniketan	West Bengal	2023
Dholavira	Gujarat	2021
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	Telangana	2021
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern, Movement	Chandigarh	2016
Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	Maharashtra	2018
Historic City of Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2017
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)	Bihar	2016
Jaipur City	Rajasthan	2020
Rani-Ki-Van	Gujarat	2014
The Jantar Mantar	Rajasthan	2010
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	2004
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Mountain Railways of India	Tamil Nadu	1999
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa	1986
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
Sun Temple, Konarak	Orissa	1984
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Heritage Sites in Chandigarh Capitol Complex	Chandigarh City	2016

List of UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites in India

Natural World Heritage Sites	State	Year
Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan	1985
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1988, 2005
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
Western Ghats	Maharashtra,Goa, Karnataka,Tamil Nadu and Kerala	2012

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Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh	2014

UNESCO Mixed World Heritage Sites

Name	State	Year of Notification
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

306. Answer: (b) It is an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by OpenAI.

Explanation:

- Recently, OpenAI introduced a new chatbot called ChatGPT. It is a ‘conversational’ AI (hence the word “chat”) that can answer queries similar to how a human would. It can answer “follow-up questions”, and can also “admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests.” **Hence option (B) is the correct.**
- Here, GPT stands for Generative Pre-trained Transformer 3 and its relevance is derived from the fact that it was trained using Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF).
- Applications: Its usages are immense right from coding to drafting a personal message for a loved one.

About ChatGPT

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) research company OpenAI’s prototype dialogue-based AI chatbot “ChatGPT” has crossed more than a million users in less than a week.

ChatGPT

- ChatGPT - ChatGPT is a large language model developed by OpenAI that can be used for natural language processing tasks such as text generation and language translation.
- It is based on GPT-3.5 (Generative Pretrained Transformer 3.5) model and uses deep learning algorithms to generate text responses to prompts.
- ChatGPT uses natural language processing technology to understand and generate responses to questions and statements that it receives.
- Applications – The ChatGPT can
 - Write jokes and essay
 - Guess at medical diagnoses
 - Create text-based games
 - Explain scientific concepts at multiple levels of difficulty
 - Translate messages in real time,
 - Automate customer service and delivery
- It cannot independently write and run code, but can aid in the code production by outlining specific programming principles.

307. Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- The HAL Rudra also known as ALH-WSI, is an armed version of the HAL Dhruv utility helicopter which is designed and produced by the Indian aerospace manufacturer Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).
- It was armed with a turret gun, rockets, air-to-air missiles and could carry air-to-ground missiles like the anti-tank helicopter-launched Nag. **Hence option b is correct.**

Types of Important Indian Missiles

- Surface-To-Air Missiles – SAM
- Air-to-air missiles AAM
- Surface-to-surface missiles
- Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD)/Interceptor Missiles
- Cruise Missiles
- Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles
- Anti-Tank Missiles

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Types of Missiles	Name of the Missile	Type of Missile	Operational Range	Speed
Air-to-air missiles	MICA	Air-to-Air Missiles	500 m to 80 km	Mach 4
	Astra Missile	Air-to-Air Missiles	80-110 km	Mach 4.5 +
	Novator K-100	Medium Range air-to-air missile	300–400 km	Mach 3.3
Surface-To-Air Missiles	Trishul	Short-Range surface to air missile	9 km	There were problems in this missile as it could not hit its targets. Hence, this programme was officially closed in 2008 by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). This missile was not inducted by the Indian Armed Forces. India, decided to import Barak Missiles from Israel.
	Akash Missile (There are 3 Variants at different stages of development – Akash-1S, Akash Mark-II, Akash-NG)	Medium-range surface-to-air missile	Akash -1S (18 – 30 Km) Akash Mk-II (35 – 40 Km) Akash-NG (More than 50 Km)	Mach 2.5 to 3.5
	Barak 8	Long-Range surface to air Missile	100 km	Mach 2
	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	exo-atmospheric interceptor missile	2000 km	Mach 8
Surface-to-surface Missiles	Agni-I	Medium-range ballistic missile	700-1250 km	Mach 7.5
	Agni-II	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	2,000–3,000 km	Mach 12
	Agni-III	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 3,000 km	5–6 km/s
	Agni-IV	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 4,000 km	Mach 7
	Agni-V	Intercontinental ballistic missile	Around 5,000 km	Mach 24
	Prithvi I	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
	Prithvi II	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 km	–
	Dhanush	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 – 600 km	–
	Shaurya	Medium-Range Ballistic Missile	750 to 1,900 km	–
	Prahaar	Short-Range	150 km	–

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		Ballistic Missile		
Cruise Missiles	BrahMos	Supersonic cruise missile	290 km	Mach 2.8 to 3 Mach
	BrahMos II	Hypersonic cruise missile	450 – 600 km	Mach 7
	Nirbhay	Subsonic cruise missile	1,000 – 1500 km	Mach 0.8
Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Systems Interceptor Missiles	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 80 km	Mach 5+
	Prithvi Defence Vehicle (PDV)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 150 km	Mach 4.5
	Advanced Air Defence (AAD) / Ashwin Ballistic Missile Interceptor	Endoatmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 30 km	
Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles	Sagarika (K-15)	Ballistic Missile	Around 750 Km	
	K-4	Ballistic Missile	Around 3,000 km	
	K-5	Ballistic Missile	Around 5,000 km	
Anti-Tank Missile	Amogha	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	2.8 km	
	Nag	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	500 m – 4 km	230 m/s
	Helina	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	7 – 10 km	

308. Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- Global Economic Prospects, a flagship report (issued twice a year) was recently released by World Bank. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are not correct.**
- It examines global economic developments and prospects, with a special focus on emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs).

Key Projections:

- Global GDP Growth: 1.7% in 2023 - third-weakest pace since 1993, overshadowed only by 2009 and 2020 global recessions.
- Reasons for the slowdown: Elevated Inflation, Higher interest rates, reduced investment and disruptions caused by Russia-Ukraine war.
- Any additional adverse shocks could push the global economy into recession.
- Recession is a significant, pervasive, and persistent decline in economic activity – at least for two consecutive quarters of negative GDP for most analyses.

List of International Organization and Name of Reports

International Organization	Name of Reports
World Health Organization (WHO)	Global Nutrition Report
IQAir	World Air Quality Report
UNICEF	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	World Investment Report

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UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	Actions on Air Quality Emissions Gap Report Global Environment Outlook
Transparency International	Global Corruption Report (GCR) – Corruption Perception Index
UNEP and INTERPOL	The Rise of Environmental Crime
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	Global Education Monitoring Report
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	State of World Population
UN-Habitat	World Cities Report
UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	World Wildlife Crime Report World Drug Report Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)	Global Assessment Report
UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)	Industrial Development Report
UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund)	The State of the World’s Children reports Report on Regular Resources
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	The Global Report
UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
WEF (World Economic Forum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) • Global Gender Gap Report • Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report • Global Information Technology Report
International Energy Agency	World Energy Outlook (WEO)
International Energy Agency	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report World Oil Outlook
Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	World Happiness Report
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	Technical Cooperation Report Nuclear Technology Review
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Global Financial Stability Report World Economic Outlook
Asian Development Bank – ADB	Asian Development Outlook
BIS (Bank for International Settlements)	Global Financial System Report
FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	Global Money Laundering Report
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Report • Living Planet Report
WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)
Fortune	Change the World List Data
IBRD (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business • World Development Report
US-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Global Hunger Index report
ILO (International Labour Organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Social Protection Report • Global Wage Report • World Employment and Social Outlook

	• World of Work Report
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Human Development Report
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rural Development Report
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Postal Development Report
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	State of the World Reports
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	State of World Climate

309. Answer: (b) Reserve Bank of India**Explanation:**

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has named the top three lenders in India - State Bank of India (SBI), ICICI Bank, and HDFC Bank as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs), or banks that are too big to fail. **Hence option b is correct.**

Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB)

- A bank is considered a D-SIB if its failure might seriously disrupt the financial system due to the bank's size, cross-jurisdictional activities, complexity, lack of substitutability and interconnectedness.
- Under the D-SIB framework announced by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** in 2014, the central bank was required to -
 - Disclose the names of banks designated as D-SIBs, and
 - Place them in appropriate buckets depending upon their Systemic Importance Scores (SISs).
- Depending on the bucket in which a D-SIB is placed, an additional common equity requirement [Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)] is applicable to it.
 - Tier 1 capital (measured by the capital adequacy ratio (CAR)) is the core measure of a bank's financial strength from a regulator's point of view.
- It means that these banks have to earmark additional capital and provisions to safeguard their operations.
- RBI has classified SBI, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank as D-SIBs.
- Similarly, the Basel - Switzerland-based Financial Stability Board (FSB), an initiative of G20 nations, has identified, in consultation with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), a list of G-SIBs.
 - There are 30 G-SIBs currently (no Indian bank), including JP Morgan, Citibank, HSBC, Bank of America, Bank of China, Barclays, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank, and Goldman Sachs.

310. Answer: B. 2 only**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is not correct** :The "Swathi Mountains" WLR was developed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) in Bengaluru, India.
- **Statement 2 is correct** : The "Swathi Mountains" WLR is specifically designed to operate in mountainous and high-altitude terrains, with its primary function being the detection and tracking of hostile artillery, mortars, and rockets in these challenging environments. **Hence option b is correct.**

About Swathi Mountains:

- The Swathi Mountains WLR is an advanced electronically scanned phased array radar.
- It is specifically designed for operations in mountainous and high-altitude areas.
- It was developed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) in Bengaluru.

Swathi Plains vs. Swathi Mountains:

- The Swathi radar comes in two versions: the Swathi Plains (WLR) and the Swathi Mountains (WLR-M).
- The Swathi Plains version is primarily designed to locate hostile guns, mortars, and rockets, and it can also track the fall of shot from friendly weapons for corrective measures on flat terrains like Plains, as the name of the version suggests.
- **Swathi Mountains version:**
 - ✓ It is a more compact and mobile version specifically designed for operations in mountainous and high-altitude terrains.
 - ✓ It is capable of detecting mortar shells and rockets and tracking projectiles.

- ✓ It classifies projectile SS and non-projectile targets, rejecting unwanted signals like birds, clutter, and aircraft.
- ✓ It offers trajectory estimation and launch/impact point extrapolation, automatically correcting for height to enhance accuracy.
- ✓ The radar system is equipped to store and display trajectory data and maintain communication with higher echelons for better coordination.

311. Answer: c) Kasarkod Beach and Padubidri Beach

Explanation:

- The two blue flag certification beaches, Kasarkod Beach near Honnavar in Uttara Kannada and Padubidri Beach near Udupi, are among the twelve in the country to have received the title. **Hence option c is correct.**

Blue Flag Beaches in India 2023:

Blue Flag Beaches in India 2023: Blue flag-certified beaches are the beaches that have received the certification issued by the Foundation for Environmental Education. The beach allocated with this certification proves to be a beach meeting the requirements of the organization. Recently, Minicoy Thundi Beach and Kadmat Beach Lakshadweep adds to the list of blue flag certified beaches in India. After the addition, the tally of total blue flag endorsed beaches in India stands at 12. The blue flag accreditation, an eco-friendly label, gives a competitive edge to some beaches & water bodies over others based on some predefined criteria.

- The sustainable approach toward tourism is on the rise. Sustainable tourism is the need of the moment.
- The eco-friendly nature of these beaches promotes sustainable tourism. Further, in this text, you will read about some of the most famous beaches in India with names.
- To maintain the sustainability of tourism, we must visit these beaches. Plan a trip to one of these blue flag certified beaches in India.
- In this article, you will get a complete blue flag beaches list in India. You can include these beaches in your travel itinerary for an eco-friendly holiday plan.

List of Blue Flag Beaches in India	Location
Eden Beach	Puducherry
Ghoghla Beach	Diu
Golden Beach	Odisha
Kappad Beach	Kerala
Kasarkod Beach	Karnataka
Kovalam Beach	Tamil Nadu
Padubidri Beach	Karnataka
Radhanagar Beach	Andaman and Nicobar
Rushikonda Beach	Andhra Pradesh
Shivrajpur Beach	Gujarat
Minicoy Thundi Beach	Lakshadweep
Kadmat Beach	Lakshadweep

312. Answer: b

Description:

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed in 1949.
- The organization constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by a non-member external party.
- Headquarters- Brussels, Belgium
- Headquarters of Allied Command Operations: Mons, Belgium.

- India is not a member country of NATO.

Membership:

- **Original Members:** The original 12 founding members of NATO were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- **Expansion:** NATO has expanded since its founding, with new member countries joining in multiple rounds. The alliance currently consists of 32 member countries.

NATO Member countries are:

- Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States.

313. Answer: d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog.
- The FATF is an inter-governmental body that works to “set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system”.
- India is a member of the FATF consultations and its AsiaPacific Group. **Hence option d is correct.**

About FATF:

FATF is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog set up in 1989 out of a G-7 meeting of developed nations in Paris.

- Initially, its objective was to examine and develop measures to combat money laundering.
- After the 9/11 attacks on the US, the FATF in 2001 expanded its mandate to incorporate efforts to combat terrorist financing.
- In April 2012, it added efforts to counter the financing of proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
- India is also a member of its regional partners, the Asia Pacific Group (APG) and the Eurasian Group (EAG).

Grey and Black Lists of the FATF:

- **Grey List:** The Grey List includes countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering. It serves as a warning that the country may enter the blacklist.
- **Black List:** The Black List includes Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs) that support terror funding and money laundering activities.

Consequences of Being Enlisted in FATF Lists: The enlisted countries are subjected to:

- Economic sanctions from financial institutions affiliated with FATF (IMF, World Bank, ADB etc.)
- Problem in getting loans from such financial institutions and countries
- Reductions in international trade
- International boycott

Other Initiatives have been Taken to Deter Financial Crimes

Money Laundering:

- **Vienna Convention 1988:** Creates an obligation for signatory states to criminalise the laundering of money from drug trafficking.
 - **India is a signatory to this convention.**
- **G-10's Basel Committee Statement of Principles:** Issued a “statement of principles” with which the international banks of member states are expected to comply.
 - **India with RBI as its institutional representative** is a member of the Basel Committee.
- **IOSCO:** Encourages its members to take necessary steps to combat Money Laundering in securities and futures markets.
 - **India is a member** of IOSCO board.
- **UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):** Proactively tries to identify and stop Money Laundering.
 - India is a member of UNODC.
- **Palermo Convention 2003:** Formally known as United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), it compels ratifying countries to criminalise ML via domestic law and to consider all serious crimes as ML predicate offences.
 - Establishes regulatory regimes to deter and detect all forms of ML.
 - **India joined UNTOC in 2002 and ratified it in 2011.**

Terrorist Financing:

- **IMF:** It has pressed its 189 member countries to comply with international standards to thwart terrorist financing.
- **Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT):** Its major objectives included having a universal definition of terrorism so that all the UNGA members can adopt it into their own criminal law, banning all terror groups, prosecuting all terrorists under special laws and making cross-border terrorism an extraditable offense worldwide.
- CCIT was proposed by India in 1996.
- **International Counter Terrorism Conference 2022:** It was organised by the Global Counter Terrorism Council (GCTC).

314. Answer: (b) European Union

Explanation:

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is a flagship European Union initiative helping the world's most vulnerable countries to address climate change. **Hence option b is correct.**

- This EU initiative helps mainly Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) increase their resilience to climate change.
- The EU GCCA+ also supports these countries in implementing their commitments resulting from the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21), in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the new European Consensus on Development.
- The EU GCCA+ initiative contributes significantly towards achieving the overall target of at least 20 % of the EU budget spent on climate action. All EU GCCA+ projects must aim to facilitate the transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon future in line with the 2°C targets.

List of reports by International Organization:

International Organization	Name of Reports
• World Health Organization (WHO)	• Global Nutrition Report
• IQAir	• World Air Quality Report
• UNICEF	• Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
• UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	• World Investment Report

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions on Air Quality • Emissions Gap Report • Global Environment Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Corruption Report (GCR) – Corruption Perception Index
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP and INTERPOL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rise of Environmental Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Education Monitoring Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of World Population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-Habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Cities Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wildlife Crime Report • World Drug Report • Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Assessment Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Development Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State of the World’s Children reports • Report on Regular Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEF (World Economic Forum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) • Global Gender Gap Report • Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report • Global Information Technology Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Energy Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Energy Outlook (WEO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Energy Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report • World Oil Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Happiness Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation Report • Nuclear Technology Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMF (International Monetary Fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Financial Stability Report • World Economic Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Bank – ADB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIS (Bank for International Settlements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Financial System Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FATF (Financial Action Task Force) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Money Laundering Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF (World Wildlife Fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Report • Living Planet Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortune 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the World List Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IBRD (World Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business • World Development Report

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Hunger Index report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO (International Labour Organization) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Social Protection Report Global Wage Report World Employment and Social Outlook World of Work Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Development Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Development Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Postal Union (UPU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postal Development Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the World Reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of World Climate

315. Answer: (d) All of the above

Explanation:

- The NavIC signals, particularly the Standard Position Service (SPS), are interoperable with the signals from GPS (United States), Glonass (Russia), Galileo (European Union), and BeiDou (China). This interoperability increases the usability and compatibility of NavIC for users. **Hence option d is correct.**

About NavIC:

- NavIC is India's own regional navigation system developed by ISRO. It covers the Indian landmass and extends up to 1,500 km around it. The primary purpose of NavIC is to cater to the positioning and navigation needs of users in this specific region.
- It is a regional system and so its constellation will consist of seven satellites. Three of these will be geostationary over the Indian Ocean, i.e., they will appear to be stationary in the sky over the region, and four will be geosynchronous appearing at the same point in the sky at the same time every day. This configuration ensures each satellite is being tracked by at least one of fourteen ground stations at any given point of time, with a high chance of most of them being visible from any point in India.

Navigation Systems operational in the world

- Four Global Systems:
- GPS from the U.S.
- GLONASS from Russia.
- Galileo from European Union
- BeiDou from China.

Two Regional Systems:

- NavIC from India
- QZSS from Japan

316. Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct** :Mukesh Ambani has been selected to serve on the Advisory Committee to the President of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- COP28 is set to take place in Dubai Expo City from November 30 to December 12, 2023. The host country for this edition is the United Arab Emirates (UAE). **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the highest decision-making body of the UNFCCC, established to combat the escalating threat of climate change. COP28 is set to take place in Dubai Expo City from

November 30 to December 12, 2023. The host country for this edition is the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

- The COP28 UAE Advisory Committee consists of 31 members representing policy, business, energy, finance, civil society, youth, and humanitarian action. With 65 percent of its members hailing from the Global South, the committee ensures diverse perspectives and expertise from across six continents.
- Mukesh Ambani's selection to serve on the Advisory Committee to the President of COP28 is a significant milestone. As the only Indian representative alongside Sunita Narain, Director General of the Centre for Science and Environment, Ambani's expertise will contribute to the committee's efforts to address climate change challenges.

317. Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is not correct** :RBI permitted 20 banks operating in India to open 92 Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVAs) of partner banks from 22 countries. These accounts enable invoicing and payments in domestic currencies, promoting trade in the Indian Rupee.
- **Statement 1 is correct** :Vostro accounts offer advantages like improved liquidity management, reduced foreign exchange risks, and enhanced transparency in cross-border transactions. **Hence option a is correct.**

Vostro Account: Key Points

1. **Definition:** A Vostro account is a type of account held by a foreign bank in its domestic currency with a correspondent bank in another country.
2. **Purpose:** It facilitates international trade and cross-border transactions by enabling foreign banks to hold funds and settle transactions in the local currency of the correspondent bank's country.
3. **Correspondent Bank:** The bank in the foreign country that holds the Vostro account on behalf of the foreign bank is referred to as the correspondent bank.
4. **Two-Way Communication:** Vostro accounts involve a two-way communication process between the foreign bank and the correspondent bank for transparent and efficient cross-border transactions.
5. **Invoicing and Payments:** Vostro accounts are often used for invoicing and payments in domestic currencies, reducing currency conversion costs and simplifying trade transactions.

318. Answer: (c) Bharat Mandapam

Explanation :

- The Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, inaugurated the International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) named 'Bharat Mandapam' at the revamped Pragati Maidan complex in Delhi. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- On a recent occasion, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the newly revamped Pragati Maidan complex in Delhi, unveiling the impressive International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC), also known as 'Bharat Mandapam.' The IECC is set to become the largest conference and exhibition site in India and will be the venue for the upcoming G-20 Summit in September.
- Developed at a cost of approximately Rs 2,700 crore, the project was designed by renowned international firm Aedas, known for their work on the Marina Bay Sands in Singapore, along with Indian firm Arcop, which played a role in the design of IGI Airport Terminal 3.

Inspired Architectural Design

- The building's elliptical shape draws inspiration from the shankha or conch shell.
- Integration of traditional art elements on walls and facades.
- Magnificent amphitheater with a seating capacity of 3,000 individuals, comparable to 3 PVR theaters combined.

319. Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct :** The Vikram lander was responsible for the soft landing on the Moon. It is also box-shaped, with four landing legs and four landing thrusters capable of producing 800 newtons of thrust each. It carried the rover and has various scientific instruments to perform on-site analysis.
- The rover design has a rocker-bogie suspension system and six wheels, each driven by independent brushless DC electric motors. **Hence option d is correct.**

Chandrayaan 3

India's lunar mission Chandrayaan 3 was launched on July 14, at 2:35 P.M. from Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota announced by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The date was later confirmed by Secretary of Space department and ISRO Chairman S. Somnath at a press briefing on the sidelines of the G-20 Fourth Economy Leaders Meeting in Bengluru.

- Chandrayaan-3 is a follow-on mission to Chandrayaan-2 to demonstrate end-to-end capability in safe landing and roving on the lunar surface.
- Chandrayaan-3 is consists of Lander and Rover configuration.
- Chandrayaan-3 will be launched by Launch Vehicle Mark-III (LVM-3) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota.
- Chandrayaan-3 is consists of Lander Module (LM), Propulsion Module (PM) and a Rover with an objective of developing and demonstrating new technologies required for Interplanetary Missions.
- The Lander and the Rover have scientific payloads to carryout experiments on the lunar surface.
- The launcher identifies for Chandrayaan-3 is GSLV-MK3.

320. Answer: b) Use Heart, Know Heart**Explanation:**

- World Hearth Day is annually observed on September 29 all over the world. World Heart Federation and the World Health Organisation together came up with the idea of World Heart Day in 2000. The reason was to create a day that would raise awareness and mobilize global action against cardiovascular disease.
- World Heart Day 2023 will be observed on the theme, 'Use Heart, Know Heart'. This year's campaign especially focuses on the essential step of knowing our hearts first. World Heart Federation states, "In a world where knowledge about heart health is limited and policies are insufficient or lacking, we aim to shatter barriers and empower individuals to take control of their well-being." **Hence option b is correct.**

June 2023

Date	Day	Theme
June 1st, 2023	World Milk Day	Theme: "Enjoy Dairy"
June 1st, 2023	Global Day of Parents	Theme: "The power of parenting: raising happy, healthy and hopeful children"
June 4th, 2023	International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression	Theme: --
June 5th, 2023	World Environment Day	Theme: "Beat Plastic Pollution"
June 3rd, 2023	World Bicycle Day	Theme: "Riding Together for a Sustainable Future"
June 6th, 2023	UN Russian Language Day	Theme: "Exploring Russian Literature: Unlocking the Nation's Soul."
June 6th, 2023	World Pest Day	Theme: "Sustainable Solutions for Pest Control."

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June 7th, 2023	World Food Safety Day	Theme: "Food standards save lives"
June 8th, 2023	World Oceans Day	Theme: "The Planet Ocean's Changing Tide"
June 8th, 2023	World Brain Tumor Day	Theme: "Protect yourself – keep away from stress"
June 9th, 2023	World Accreditation Day	Theme: "Accreditation: Supporting the Future of Global Trade"
June 12th, 2023	World Day Against Child Labour	Theme: "Social Justice for All. End Child Labour."
June 9th, 2023	International Archives Day	Theme: --
June 13th, 2023	International Albinism Awareness Day	Theme: "Inclusion is Strength"
June 14th, 2023	World Blood Donor Day	Theme: "Give blood, give plasma, share life, share often."
June 15th, 2023	Global Wind Day	Theme:
June 15th, 2023	ASEAN Dengue Day	Theme: "ASEAN's commitment to fight against dengue"
June 15th, 2023	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day	Theme: "Closing the Circle: Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Older Age Policy, Law and Evidence-based Responses"
June 16th, 2023	International Day of Family Remittances	Theme: "Digital remittances towards financial inclusion and cost reduction"
June 17th, 2023	World Crocodile Day	Theme: --
June 17th, 2023	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought	Theme: "Her Land. Her Rights."
June 19th, 2023	International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence	Theme: "bridging the gender digital divide to prevent, address and respond to conflict-related sexual violence"
June 19th, 2023	National Reading Day	Theme: "Indigenous Languages."
June 18th, 2023	Sustainable Gastronomy Day	Theme: "Local Flavours, Preserving Global Heritage"
June 18th, 2023	Autistic Pride Day	Theme: "Transforming the Narrative: Contributions at Home, at Work, in the Arts and Policymaking."
June 19th, 2023	World Sickle Cell Awareness Day	Theme: "Building and strengthening Global Sickle Cell Communities, Formalizing New-born Screening and Knowing your Sickle Cell Disease Status?"
June 20th, 2023	World Refugee Day	Theme: "Hope Away from Home"
June 18th, 2023	International Day for Countering Hate Speech	Theme: --
June 18th, 2023	International Picnic Day	Theme: "Embrace Nature and Togetherness."
June 21st, 2023	World Hydrography Day	Theme: "Hydrography – underpinning the digital twin of the ocean"
June 21st, 2023	International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice	Theme:
June 21st, 2023	International Yoga Day 2023	Theme: "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"
June 21st, 2023	World Music Day	Theme: "Music on the Intersections"
June 23rd, 2023	United Nations Public Service	Theme: --

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	Day	
June 23rd, 2023	International Olympic Day	Theme: 'Let's Move'
June 23rd, 2023	International Widows Day	Theme: "Innovation and technology for gender equality"
June 26th, 2023	International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	Theme: "People first: stop stigma and discrimination, strengthen prevention"
June 25th, 2023	Day of the Seafarer	Theme: "MARPOL at 50 – Our commitment goes on"
June 26th, 2023	World Refrigeration Day	Theme: "Next Generation Cooling: The Future is in our hands"
June 27th, 2023	World MSME Day	Theme:
June 25th, 2023	World Vitiligo Day	Theme: "Vitiligo: Looking into the Future"
June 18th-24th, 2023	World Allergy Week	Theme: "Managing allergic diseases amidst climate change"
June 29th, 2023	National Statistics Day	Theme: "Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals"
June 29th, 2023	International Day of the Tropic	Theme: 'Parliaments for the Planet,' focusing on climate action
June 30th, 2023	International Day of Parliamentarism	Theme: --
June 30th, 2023	World Asteroid Day	Theme: "Discovery"

July 2023

Date	Day	Theme
July 1st, 2023	National Doctor's Day	Theme: "Celebrating Resilience and Healing Hands"
July 1st, 2023	National Chartered Accountants Day	Theme: 'Empowering Financial Excellence'
July 1st, 2023	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Day	Theme: "Celebrating Simplification and Economic Growth"
July 1st, 2023	International Day of Cooperatives	Theme: "Cooperatives for Sustainable Development"
July 7th, 2023	World Kiswahili Language Day	Theme: "Unleashing Kiswahili's potential in the digital era"
July 6th, 2023	World Zoonoses Day	Theme: "One World, One Health: Prevent Zoonoses!"
July 10th, 2023	National Fish Farmer's Day	Theme: --
July 12th, 2023	World Paper Bag Day	Theme: "If You're Fantastic, Do Something Dramatic, To Cut The Plastic, Use Paper Bags"
July 12th, 2023	Foundation Day of NABARD	Theme: "NABARD: 42 Years of Rural Transformation."
July 12th, 2023	International Malala Day	Theme: "promote education for girls and women"
July 15th, 2023	World Youth Skills Day	Theme: 'Skilling teachers, trainers and youth for a transformative future'
July 17th, 2023	International Day of Criminal Justice	Theme: "Overcoming Barriers and Unleashing Opportunities for Social Justice"
July 16th, 2023	World Snake Day	Theme: "Increase awareness about the

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		different species of snakes and their conservation"
July 20th, 2023	International Chess Day	Theme: --
July 22nd, 2023	National Flag Adoption Day	Theme: "Make people realize the value of the national flag and teach them to respect it the most"
July 22nd, 2023	World Brain Day	Theme: 'Brain Health and Disability: Leave No One Behind'
July 25th, 2023	World Drowning Prevention Day	Theme: "Do one thing to prevent drowning"
July 26th, 2023	Kargil Vijay Diwas	Theme: --
July 28th, 2023	World Hepatitis Day	Theme: 'One life, One liver'
July 28th, 2023	World Nature Conservation Day	Theme: "Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planet"
July 29th, 2023	International Tiger Day	Theme: --
July 30th, 2023	World Day Against Trafficking	Theme: "Reach every victim of trafficking, leave no one behind"
July 31st, 2023	World Ranger Day	Theme: "30 by 30"

August 2023

Date	Day	Theme
August 1st, 2023	World Lung Cancer Day	Theme:--
August 1st, 2023	World Breastfeeding Week	Theme: "Let's make breastfeeding and work, work!".
August 6th, 2023	Hiroshima Day	Theme: --
August 7th, 2023	9th National Handloom Day	Theme: "Handlooms for Sustainable Fashion".
August 7th, 2023	National Javelin Day	Theme: --
August 8th, 2023	Quit India Movement Day	Theme: --
August 9th, 2023	Nagasaki Day	Theme: "to champion peace and underscore the imperative of diplomatic solutions, constructive dialogue, and disarmament".
August 10th, 2023	World Biofuel Day	Theme: --
August 12th, 2023	International Youth Day	Theme: "Green Skills for Youth: Towards a Sustainable World"
August 12th, 2023	World Elephant Day	Theme: "Ending the Illegal Wildlife Trade".
August 13th, 2023	World Organ Donation Day	Theme: "Step up to volunteer; need more organ donors to fill the lacunae".
August 19th, 2023	World Humanitarian Day	Theme: "No Matter What"
August 19th, 2023	World Photography Day	Theme: "landscapes".

September 2023

Date	Day	Theme
September 1st-7th, 2023	National Nutrition Week	Theme: Healthy Diet Gawing Affordable for All
September 2nd, 2023	World Coconut Day	Theme: Sustaining Coconut Sector for the Present and Future Generation
September 5th, 2023	International Day of Charity	Theme: "Global Solidarity to End Poverty".

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September 7th, 2023	International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies	Theme: "Together for Clean Air".
September 7th, 2023	World Duchenne Awareness Day	Theme: 'Breaking Barriers'.
September 8th, 2023	World Physical Therapy Day	Theme: "Prevention and Management of Osteoarthritis".
September 9th, 2023	Himalaya Diwas	Theme: "Preserving the Himalayan Ecosystem"
September 9th, 2023	World First Aid Day	Theme: "First Aid in the Digital World"
September 9th, 2023	International Day to Protect Education from Attack	Theme: "Justice for Victims".
September 11th, 2023	National Forest Martyrs Day	Theme: -
September 12th, 2023	United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation	Theme: -
September 14th, 2023	Hindi Diwas	Theme: Traditional Knowledge to Artificial Intelligence"
September 15th, 2023	International Day of Democracy	Theme: "Empowering the next generation"
September 16th, 2023	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer	Theme: "Montreal Protocol: fixing the ozone layer and reducing climate change".
September 17th, 2023	World Patient Safety Day	Theme: "Engaging patients for patient safety"
September 18th, 2023	International Equal Pay Day	Theme: -
September 18th, 2023	World Water Monitoring Day	Theme: "Accelerating the change to solve the water and sanitation crisis"
September 18th-24th, 2023	International Week of Deaf People	Theme: "A World Where Deaf People Everywhere Can Sign Anywhere!"
September 21st, 2023	International Day of Peace	Theme: "Actions for Peace: Our Ambition for the #GlobalGoals"
September 21st, 2023	World Alzheimer's Day	Theme: "Never too early, never too late".
September 22nd, 2023	World Rose Day	Theme: "Nurturing Hope and Happiness"
September 22nd, 2023	World Car-Free Day	Theme: -
September 23rd, 2023	International Day of Sign Languages	Theme: "A World Where Deaf People Can Sign Anywhere".
September 24th, 2023	World Rivers Day	Theme: "Rights to Rivers".
September 25th, 2023	Antyodaya Diwas	Theme: -
September 25th, 2023	World Lung Day	Theme: "Access to prevention and treatment for all. Leave no one behind."
September 26th, 2023	International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons	Theme: -
September 26th, 2023	World Contraception Day	Theme: "The Power of Options"
September 27th, 2023	World Tourism Day	Theme: "Tourism and Green Investments".
September 28th, 2023	World Rabies Day 2023	Theme: "All for 1, One Health for all"
September 28th, 2023	World Maritime Day	Theme: "MARPOL at 50 – Our commitment goes on".

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September 29th, 2023

International Day of Awareness
of Food Loss and Waste

Theme: "Reducing food loss and waste: Taking Action to Transform Food Systems".

321. Answer: B. 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** Corbett Tiger Reserve has the highest tiger abundance with 260 tigers, followed by Bandipur with 150 and Nagarhole with 141 tigers, as per the report on India's tiger estimation.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** India currently harbors almost 75% of the world's wild tiger population, making it a critical nation for tiger conservation. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

- As per latest released All-India Tiger Estimate (AITE) report by the Environment Ministry. One-fifth of India's tiger area spanning 16 tiger reserves or less than one per cent of India's 3,682 tigers.
- On April 9, 2022, during the celebration of 50 years of the Project Tiger at Mysuru, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi declared the minimum tiger population of 3167, which is the population estimate from the camera-trapped area. Now, further analysis of data, done by the Wildlife Institute of India, from both camera-trapped and non-camera-trapped tiger presence areas, the upper limit of the tiger population is estimated to be 3925 and the average number is 3682 tigers, reflecting a commendable annual growth rate of 6.1% per annum
- The tiger abundance within the Tiger Reserve is highest in Corbett (260), followed by Bandipur (150), Nagarhole (141), Bandhavgarh (135), Dudhwa (135), Mudumalai (114), Kanha (105), Kaziranga (104), Sundarbans (100), Tadoba (97), Sathyamangalam (85), and Pench-MP (77).

As of the most recent updates:

- The **53rd tiger reserve** in India is **Guru Ghasidas National Park** in Chhattisgarh. This reserve, situated in the northern part of the state, is known for its rich biodiversity and significant tiger population.
- The **54th tiger reserve** in India is **Ranipur Tiger Reserve** in Uttar Pradesh. It was established to bolster the conservation efforts for tigers in the state, with a focus on preserving their habitat and increasing their population.

List Of Tiger Reserves In India

S. No.	State (No. of TRs)	Tiger Reserve (TR)	Year
1	Andhra Pradesh (1)	Nagarjunsagar Srisailem TR	2007
2	Arunachal Pradesh (3)	Kamlang TR	2017
3		Namdapha TR	1987
4		Pakke TR	2012
5		Assam (4)	Kaziranga TR
6	Manas TR		2008
7	Nameri TR		2000
8	Orang TR		2016
9	Bihar (1)	Valmiki TR	2012
10	Chhattisgarh (3)	Achanakmar TR	2009
11		Indravati TR	2009
12		Udanti-Sitanadi TR	2009
13	Jharkhand (1)	Palamau TR	2012
14	Karnataka (5)	Bandipur TR	2007
15		Bhadra TR	2007
16		Biligiri Ranganatha Temple TR	2007
17		Dandeli-Anshi TR	2007
18		Nagarahole TR	2007

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19	Kerala (2)	Parambikulam TR	2009	
20		Periyar TR	2007	
21	Madhya Pradesh (6)	Bandhavgarh TR	2007	
22		Kanha TR	2007	
23		Panna TR	2007	
24		Pench TR	2007	
25		Sanjay-Dubri TR	2011	
26		Satpura TR	2007	
27		Maharashtra (6)	Bor TR	2012
28			Melghat TR	2007
29	Nawegaon-Nagzira TR		2013	
30	Pench TR		2007	
31	Sahyadri TR		2012	
32	Tadoba-Andhari TR		2007	
33	Mizoram (1)	Dampa TR	2007	
34	Odisha (2)	Satkosia TR	2007	
35		Similipal TR	2007	
36	Rajasthan (4)	Mukandra Hills TR	2013	
37		Ramgarh Vishdhari TR	2022	
38		Ranthambore TR	2007	
39		Sariska TR	2007	
40	Tamil Nadu (5)	Anamalai TR	2007	
41		Kalakad-Mundanthurai TR	2007	
42		Mudumalai TR	2007	
43		Sathyamangalam TR	2013	
44		Srivilliputhur Megamalai TR	2021	
45	Telangana (2)	Amrabad TR	2015	
46		Kawal TR	2012	
47	Uttar Pradesh (3)	Dudhwa TR	2010	
48		Pilibhit TR	2014	
49		Ranipur WLS-TR	2022	
50	Uttarakhand (2)	Jim Corbett TR	2010	
51		Rajaji TR	2015	
52	West Bengal (2)	Buxa TR	2009	
53		Sunderbans TR	2007	

322. Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 are correct :** The venue of Asian Games 2023 is Hangzhou Olympic Sports Expo Center. India beat Pakistan in the final to win the gold medal in the men's squash team event at the Asian Games 2023. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

- The Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) has been responsible for organizing the Asian Games since 1982. The Asian Games is a prominent continental multi-sport event that takes place every four years, bringing together athletes from across Asia. The upcoming Asian Games in 2023 will be the 19th edition of this prestigious event, and China (Venue Hangzhou Olympic Sports Expo Center) has been selected as the host country.
- India has won a gold medal in men's squash team event after beating Pakistan 2-1 at the Asian Games.

Key Points

- This was India's second-ever gold medal in squash at the Asian Games. The previous one was also won by the men's team – at Incheon 2014. Saurav Ghosal and Mahesh Mangaonkar were also a part of the champion team from Incheon. The Indian men's squash team registered a hard-fought 2-0 victory over 2018 champions Malaysia in the semi-finals. They made the knockouts after finishing second behind Pakistan in Pool A. Only the top two teams from each pool progressed to the last-four.
- The Indian men's team had finished with a bronze medal at the 2018 Jakarta Games in Indonesia.
- The women's team ended its Hangzhou 2023 squash campaign with a bronze medal after losing to Hong Kong China in the semi-finals on Friday.
- Indian squash players will next be in action in the singles and mixed doubles events which start on October 1.

323. Answer: (b) An Automatic Train Protection System.

Explanation:

- Indian Railway has developed its own Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System called Kavach for enhancing safety of running trains.

More Information:

Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw has announced that Kavach System, the anti-collision test conducted by the Indian Railways to check the indigenous developed system to avoid rail accidents is successful. The test involved two trains one with the railway minister on board and the other with the Chairman of the Railway Board hurtle toward each other at full speed.

- "Kavach" automatically stopped the train before 380 metres of other Locomotive at the front.
- The indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system, Kavach, was designed to help the Railways achieve - zero accidents.
- The Kavach will be the world's cheapest automatic train collision protection system.
- The railway authorities informed that once implemented, it will cost 50 lakh rupees per kilometer to operate compared to about 2 crore rupees worldwide.

324. Answer: (b) 2 and 3

Explanation:

- The PSLV has 4 stages. While the first and the third stages use solid rocket motors, the second and the fourth (uppermost) stages use earth-storable liquid engines. A cryogenic engine is not used in PSLV. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**
- The third stage of GSLV-Mk II is a Cryogenic Upper Stage Project (CUSP), the CE-7.5. It is India's first cryogenic engine, developed by the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre. CE-7.5 has a staged combustion operating cycle.
- The LVM-3 has a cryogenic upper state (C25), which is powered by CE-20. It is India's largest cryogenic engine, designed and developed by the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre.
- A small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) is a 3-stage Launch Vehicle configured with three Solid Propulsion Stages and a liquid propulsion-based Velocity Trimming Module (VTM) as a terminal stage. No cryogenic stage is found in an SSLV. **So, Statement 4 is not correct.**

Cryogenic Rocket Engine

- A **cryogenic engine or cryogenic stage** is the final stage of a space launch vehicle that uses cryogenics.
- A cryogenic rocket engine is one that uses cryogenic fuel or oxidizer, which means that its fuel or oxidizer (or both) are gases that have been liquefied and stored at extremely low temperatures.
- Cryogenics is the study of the production and behaviour of materials at extremely low temperatures (less than -150°C) in order to lift and place heavier objects in space.
- Its propellants are **liquid oxygen (LOx) and liquid hydrogen (LH2)**.
- When compared to solid and earth-storable liquid propellant rocket stages, a cryogenic rocket stage is more efficient and provides more thrust per kilogramme of propellant burned.
- Specific impulse is much higher with cryogenic propellants (liquid Hydrogen and liquid Oxygen) than

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with earth storable liquid and solid propellants, giving it a significant payload advantage.

- The specific impulse of a propellant indicates how many pounds (or kilogrammes) of thrust are produced by consuming one pound (or kilogramme) of propellant in one second.
- They are one of the most difficult to develop, and only six countries have them so far: the United States, China, Russia, France, Japan, and India.
- Cryogenic fuel is used in the upper stage of India's heaviest launch vehicles, the GSLV and GSLV Mk III.

325. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct** : The SASTRA Ramanujan Prize is an annual award bestowed on young mathematicians for their outstanding contributions to areas of mathematics influenced by the Srinivasa Ramanujan.
- **Statement 2 is correct** : Ruixiang Zhang, an Assistant Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, USA, has been selected as the recipient of the prestigious 2023 SASTRA Ramanujan Prize. Hence option c is correct.

More Information

- Mathematician Ruixiang Zhang, an Assistant Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, USA, has been selected as the recipient of the prestigious 2023 SASTRA Ramanujan Prize. This award recognizes his remarkable contributions to the field of mathematics. The prize, which includes a cash award of \$10,000, will be presented during an international conference in Number Theory, held in the hometown of the renowned mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan, at SASTRA University in Kumbakonam during the third week of December.

Age Limit Honoring Ramanujan

- In keeping with the legacy of Srinivasa Ramanujan, whose groundbreaking work was accomplished during his tragically brief life of 32 years, the SASTRA Ramanujan Prize maintains an age limit of 32 years for its recipients. This age restriction pays tribute to the extraordinary achievements of Ramanujan.

326. Answer: (a) To capture excessive profits in the crude petroleum sector

Explanation:

- The windfall tax is intended to capture excessive profits in the crude petroleum sector. Hence option a is correct.

Windfall Tax:

- A windfall tax is a higher tax levied by the government on specific industries when they experience unexpected and above-average profits.
 - **For Example:** Windfall tax was levied on the oil companies of the United States in the 1980s. There was a sudden rise in oil prices due to the crisis of oil in 1979, leading to windfall gain for the companies in the sector later on.
- **Purpose:** To redistribute excess profits in one area to raise funds for the greater social good.
- **Introduction of Windfall Tax in India:** To address the shortage of energy products on the domestic market, the Indian government added a special additional excise duty on the export of gasoline and diesel, known as the Windfall Tax, on July 1st, 2022.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenue Generation: Windfall taxes can provide governments with a significant source of additional revenue during periods of excessive profits which can be used to fund public services, infrastructure projects, or social welfare programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discouragement of Investment: Windfall taxes might discourage businesses from making investments in sectors that are susceptible to windfall gains..
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redistribution of Wealth: Windfall taxes can	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uncertainty for Investors: Windfall taxes create

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help address income inequality by capturing excessive profits and redistributing them to benefit a wider population.	uncertainty for investors, making it difficult for businesses to predict their potential returns and plan for the future.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discouraging Excessive Profiteering: These taxes can discourage businesses or industries from taking advantage of unforeseen circumstances to generate disproportionately high profits, promoting fair market behavior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex Implementation: Determining what constitutes a “windfall” and setting the appropriate tax rate can be challenging

327. Answer: (d) Udaipur

Explanation:

- The eagerly awaited Ninth India Region Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) took place in the historic city of Udaipur, located in the state of Rajasthan. Stretched across a duration of two days, the event received its inauguration from the distinguished Lok Sabha Speaker, Om Birla. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

- The eagerly awaited Ninth India Region Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) took place in the historic city of Udaipur, located in the state of Rajasthan. Stretched across a duration of two days, the event received its inauguration from the distinguished Lok Sabha Speaker, Om Birla. With the core objective of exploring the theme “Enhancing Democracy and Effective Governance in the Digital Era,” the conference aimed to facilitate insightful discussions and exchange of ideas among its participants.
- The India Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association comprises a network of 31 legislatures from various corners of the country. This vast and diverse assembly of legislative bodies represents the unique challenges and perspectives of different states and regions. With the second-largest number of member branches after the African Region, the India Region is positioned to play a pivotal role in shaping parliamentary discourse on critical issues.

328. Answer: (a) Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz, and Anne L’Huillier

Explanation:

- Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz, and Anne L’Huillier were awarded the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physics “for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter.” **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information

- Nobel Prize Winners 2023: The Swedish Academy in Stockholm, Sweden, will make the announcement of the 2023 Nobel Prize in Literature on October 5, 2023, and it will be given out on December 10, 2023. The prize was founded by Alfred Nobel in accordance with his will.
- In 2023, the Nobel Prize carries a monetary award of 11 million Swedish kronor (SEK). As of October 7, 2023, this amount translates to 986,000 US dollars and 8.1 crore Indian rupees.

List of Nobel Prize Winners 2023

Nobel Prize Category	Nobel Prize Winners	Achievements	Date
Medicine	Katalin Kariko Drew Weissman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For pioneering work on mRNA vaccines which has played a vital role in fighting against COVID-19 	2nd October 2023
Physics	Pierre Agostini Ferenc Krausz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For experimental methods that generated attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in 	3rd October 2023

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	Anne L'Huillier	matter.	
Chemistry	Moungi G. Bawendi Louis E. Brus Alexe I. Ekimov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the discovery and synthesis of quantum dots. 	4th Wednesday 2023
Literature	Jon Fosse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For his innovative plays and prose which gives voice to the unsayable. 	5th October 2023
Peace	Narges Mohammadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For her efforts to fight against the oppression of women in Iran and her fight to promote human rights and freedom for all. 	6th October 2023
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economics Sciences	Claudia Goldin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For having advanced our understanding of women's labour market outcomes 	9th October 2023

329. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct : 'Shramdaan' event organized by the Ministry of MSME on 1st October 2023
- Statement 2 is not correct : The theme of the 'Shramdaan' event was "Garbage Free India." **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

- On 1st October 2023, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) took a significant step towards realizing the vision of a "Garbage Free India." Aligning with the national initiative championed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, a unique event titled 'Shramdaan' was organized by the Ministry. The event aimed to foster a spirit of collective responsibility and action, bringing together participants from various MSME offices nationwide.
- "Garbage Free India" The focal theme of 'Shramdaan' revolved around the concept of "Garbage Free India." Emphasizing the importance of cleanliness, the event sought to engage citizens in proactive measures for a cleaner and healthier nation.
- The event unfolded at the Development Facilitation Office, Okhla, Phase-1, New Delhi, serving as the central hub for the cleanliness drive. Participants gathered at this location, symbolizing a microcosm of the broader nationwide effort.

330. Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is not correct : China won the most gold medals at the 2023 Asian Games
- Statement 2 is correct : India won a gold medal in the sport of squash at the Asian Games. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information

- The Asian Games 2023 is a major international multi-sport event scheduled to be held in Hangzhou, China from September 23 to October 8, 2023. It will be the 19th edition of the Asian Games, and the second time that China will host the event.
- The Asian Games is the second largest multi-sport event in the world, after the Olympic Games. It is held every four years, and features athletes from all over Asia competing in a wide range of sports.
- The 2023 Asian Games will feature a total of 48 disciplines, with 481 events to be contested. Some of the most popular sports at the Asian Games include athletics, aquatics, badminton, basketball, boxing, cycling, fencing, football, gymnastics, judo, karate, rowing, shooting, swimming, table tennis, taekwondo, tennis, volleyball, and wrestling.

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- India's contingent shone at the 19th Asian Games, securing a total of 107 medals, including 28 gold, 38 silver, and 41 bronze. This remarkable performance exceeded the nation's previous record at the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta, where India won 70 medals.

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	People's Republic of China	201	111	71	383
2	Japan	52	67	69	188
3	Republic of Korea	42	59	89	190
4	India	28	38	41	107
5	Uzbekistan	22	18	31	71

331. Answer: (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Explanation:

- Arunachal Pradesh received the GI tag for Churpi. Hence option d is correct.

Arunachal Pradesh's Yak Churpi Receives GI Tag

- Slightly sour and salty churpi, a naturally fermented cheese prepared from the milk of Arunachali yak, nurtured in the high-altitude areas of Arunachal Pradesh, has recently received the prestigious Geographical Indication (GI) tag. This recognition not only celebrates the culinary heritage of the region but also plays a vital role in the conservation of the yak population in the Himalayan region. Churpi, rich in protein, has been a lifeline for tribal yak herders in the harsh, vegetation-starved, cold, and hilly mountainous regions of the state.
- Churpi, a traditional cheese made from yak milk, has been a staple food for tribal communities in Arunachal Pradesh. Its nutritional profile, rich in protein, makes it a vital dietary source, especially in regions where fresh vegetables are scarce. The yak herders, belonging mainly to the Brokpa and Monpa tribes in West Kameng and Tawang districts, rely on churpi as a substitute for vegetables in their diet.

More Information

- The GI tags fall under the purview of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and are issued by the Geographical Indication Registry under the Department of Industry Promotion and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Various products such as Khola Chilli from Goa and Saffron from Kashmir in 2022 which are categorized under agriculture, handicrafts, manufactured, and foodstuff were assigned GI Tags.

332. Answer: (b) Narendra Modi

Explanation:

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the country's first high-tech sports training centre for Divyangjan, named after former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

More Information

- On the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the country's first high-tech sports training centre for Divyangjan, named after former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
- This initiative aims to provide equal opportunities in sports, enhance talent, and encourage participation in various sports disciplines. Divyangjan from all over the country can practice and train in the Atal Bihari Training Center for Divyang Sports.
- This inauguration program serves as a platform to demonstrate commitment to an inclusive and accessible sports ecosystem, emphasizing the power of sports in inspiring individuals to overcome obstacles without worrying about their physical abilities.

Facilities provided in the Atal Bihari Training Center

- The Atal Bihari Training Centre for Disability Sports is a state-of-the-art facility dedicated to training and nurturing athletes with disabilities. It houses world-class infrastructure and coaching staff to provide the best possible training environment for differently-abled athletes.
- It is an Autonomous body established by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India.**

333. Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct : Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the formation of the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA) during the G20 Summit. The GBA consists of 19 countries and 12 international organizations. **Hence option d is correct.**

Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)

- Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the formation of the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA) during the G20 Summit.
- The GBA consists of 19 countries and 12 international organizations. Key G20 member countries supporting the alliance include Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Italy, South Africa, and the US. Four G20 Invitee countries supporting GBA are Bangladesh, Singapore, Mauritius, and the UAE.
- The GBA members are major producers and consumers of biofuels, with the USA, Brazil, and India contributing significantly to production and consumption. They collectively account for about 85% of biofuel production and 81% of ethanol consumption.

The GBA aims to:

1. Promote Sustainable Biofuels: Support the development and deployment of sustainable biofuels globally.
2. Capacity Building: Offer capacity-building exercises, technical support, and policy lessons-sharing.
3. Virtual Marketplace: Create a virtual marketplace to map demand and supply, connect technology providers with end users.
4. Standards and Regulations: Develop and implement internationally recognized standards, sustainability principles, and regulations to incentivize biofuel adoption and trade.

334. Answer: (a) 1 only**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has been observing World Biofuel Day since 2015. This day serves as a platform to raise awareness about biofuels and their significance in the energy sector.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** World Biofuel Day is observed every year on August 10 to spread awareness about the importance of non-fossil fuels as an alternative for humanity. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information

- World Biofuel Day is observed on August 10 every year. The day honours Rudolf Diesel, the person who created the diesel engine. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas celebrates the day since 2015 with a theme. But due to no official announcement of the theme, World Biofuel Day will be celebrated on the theme of 2022, 'Biofuels for Sustainability and Rural Income.'

335. Answer: (c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja Terminus**Explanation:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja Terminus is receiving the highest allocation of ₹1,813 crore for redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat Scheme. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information

- India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for 508 railway stations across the country on August 06, 2023. The cost of redevelopment of these 508 railway stations is over INR 25,000 crores.
- The recent introduction of the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme aims to enhance and modernize railway stations throughout the Indian Railways network. The scheme currently intends to upgrade and modernize a total of 1275 stations across the Indian Railway system. Within this initiative, 18 stations from the Sonpur Division and 20 stations from the Samastipur Division have been singled out for attention.
- The Amrit Bharat Station scheme has a long-term vision for the ongoing development of stations. It involves creating Master Plans and executing them in phases to enhance various station facilities. These enhancements encompass bettering station accessibility, waiting areas, toilet facilities, lift and escalator installations as needed, cleanliness, offering free Wi-Fi, setting up kiosks for local products through initiatives like 'One Station One Product', enhancing passenger information systems, establishing Executive Lounges, designating spaces for business meetings, incorporating landscaping, and catering to the unique requirements of each station.
- Furthermore, the scheme emphasizes upgrading station structures, integrating stations with the surrounding city areas on both sides, promoting multimodal connectivity, providing facilities for individuals with disabilities (Divyangjans), implementing sustainable and eco-friendly solutions, introducing ballastless tracks, incorporating 'Roof Plazas' when required, and considering the feasibility and phasing of improvements. The ultimate goal is to transform these stations into vibrant city centres over the long term.

336. Answer: c) Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt

Explanation:

- Israel borders Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestinian territories of West bank and Gaza Strip it shares maritime borders with Cyprus . **hence option c is correct.**



337. Answer: (d) Krishna River**Explanation:**

- The central government has approved the construction of an iconic cable stayed-cum-suspension bridge across the Krishna River connecting Telangana & Andhra Pradesh. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

- The central government has approved the construction of an iconic cable stayed-cum-suspension bridge across the Krishna river connecting Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and passing through the Nallamala forest range. The decision was announced by the union minister for road transport and national highways Nitin Gadkari. Gadkari said the iconic bridge will have several unique features like the longest glass pedestrian walkway across a river, gopuram-like pylons, signature lighting and a large navigational span.
- The two-storeyed cable bridge with a four-lane carriageway across the Krishna river was approved last week by the standing committee on finance for the union ministry of road transport and national highways.
- The three-km-long bridge will reduce the distance between Hyderabad and Tirupati by 80 km, the union minister said the hybrid structural arrangement in the bridge would give a structural advantage to it and make it economical as well as aesthetically pleasing.
- The bridge begins at Somasila at Kollapur in Telangana's Nagarkurnool district and Atmakur in Andhra Pradesh's Kurnool district.
- At present, the people from Telangana are forced to travel for a long distance via Kurnool to reach pilgrim centres like Mahanandi, Ahobilam, Tirupati.

338. Answer: (c) C Rangarajan**Explanation:**

- C Rangarajan authored a book titled "Forks in the Road: My Days at RBI and Beyond". It was published by the Penguin Business (Penguin Group). The book is the memoir of Dr C. Rangarajan, an Indian economist, a former Member of Parliament, and the 19th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- C Rangarajan authored a book titled "Forks in the Road: My Days at RBI and Beyond". It was published by the Penguin Business (Penguin Group). The book is the memoir of Dr C. Rangarajan, an Indian economist, a former Member of Parliament, and the 19th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). It discusses India's transition from its post-independence planning era to the present times. The book is divided into 3 parts. Part 1- 'RBI and Planning Commission', Part 2- 'Governor of RBI' and Part 3- 'Beyond RBI'.
- In this book, the veteran economist and policymaker provides a captivating account of his professional journey, starting with his purely accidental entry into the RBI in 1982. Rangarajan, regarded as one of the tallest figures in the history of India's economic reforms, provides crucial insights into the role he played as part of the team which initiated far-reaching reforms in India's economy in the early 1990s.

September 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Shri Apurva Chandra	eBook-"People's G20
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Chacha Chaudhary aur Chunavi Dangal'
IAS officer Sonal Goel	Nation Calling"
Stephen Ross and Bradford Jordan	"Introduction to Corporate Finance (sixth edition)".

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Authors Name	Book Name
Shri Rishi Raj	Kargil: Ek Yatri Ki Jubani
Abhay K	Monsoon
PS Sreedharan Pillai	Heritage Trees of Goa
Dr. Dinesh Prasad Saklani	Let's Move Forward"

July 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
T.N. Seshan	Through The Broken Glass
Ranjit Pratap	As the Wheel Turns
Dr. Y.S. Rajan, Dr. APJM Nazema Maraikayar, and Sripriya Srinivasan	Memories Never Die

339. Answer: (a) Kalinga Stadium

Explanation:

- India lifted the Intercontinental Cup as it tamed a young Lebanon side by two second-half goals at the Kalinga Stadium. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

- India lifted the Intercontinental Cup as it tamed a young Lebanon side by two second-half goals at the Kalinga Stadium. India beat Lebanon 2-0 in the Intercontinental Cup final at the Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar to win the title. Sunil Chhetri's 46th minute goal broke the deadlock before Lallianzuala Chhangte made it 2-0 in the 66th minute as India beat Lebanon for the first time since 1977.

All About the Intercontinental Cup

- There are two Intercontinental Cups in football. One was an annual competition between the winners of the European Cup/UEFA Champions League and the Copa Libertadores, from 1960 to 2004. The other is a four-nation tournament organized by the All India Football Federation (AIFF) in India, from 2018 to present.

Note:

- The 2023 Intercontinental Cup was held in Bhubaneswar, India, from 11 to 18 June 2023. The participating teams were India, Lebanon, Syria, and Tajikistan. India won the tournament, defeating Lebanon in the final.

340. Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is not correct : The FAME India Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Heavy Industries.
- Statement 2 is correct : FAME stands for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric vehicles in the FAME India Scheme. The FAME India Scheme was launched in the year 2015. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

- Ministry:** – Ministry of Heavy Industries
- Launch Year:** – 2015
- Implementing Body:** – National Automotive Board under D/o Heavy Industry

Objectives: –

The Fame India scheme has the following main goals:

- to incentivize electric vehicle manufacturers and associated industries to produce more electric vehicles

domestically,

- to reduce vehicle emissions and air pollution levels, to establish an electric charging infrastructure,
- and to achieve a 30% conversion of total transportation into electric vehicles by 2030.

In the second phase of the **Fame India Scheme**, the main focus is on the electrification of public and shared transportation. The government has allocated a **budget of ₹ 10,000 crores** for this phase. The scheme offers incentives for various categories of vehicles, such as electric two-wheelers, electric four-wheelers, hybrid four-wheelers, e-rickshaws, and e-buses.

341. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The New Swarnima Scheme aims to provide social and financial security to women entrepreneurs belonging to backward classes.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The eligibility criteria for the New Swarnima Scheme include being a female between the ages of 18 and 55. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

- A term loan scheme by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for women entrepreneurs from backward classes to obtain a loan of up to ₹2,00,000/- @ 5% per annum, thereby providing them social & financial security. The scheme is introduced by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and implemented by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) which act as the nodal agency.

Benefits

1. A subsidy amount of ₹2,00,000/- @ 5% per annum, for self-employment. (The remaining amount has to be self-owned by the beneficiary.)
2. The beneficiary woman is not required to invest any amount of her own on the projects upto cost of Rs.2,00,000/-.

Eligibility

1. The applicant must be a FEMALE.
2. The age of the applicant must be between 18 and 55 years.
3. The applicant must be an Entrepreneur
4. The Total Annual Family Income of the Applicant must be Less than ₹ 3 Lakh per Annum

342. Answer: b) Kaveri

Explanation:

- Kaveri online portal of karnataka is responsible for property registration. **Hence option b is correct.**

About Kaveri Portal:

- The Stamps and Registration Department developed the **Karnataka Valuation and E-registration – Kaveri Online** – portal to enable online registration of properties and land and documentation in the state.
- Using Kaveri 2.0, citizens in the state can perform a large number of actions without having to visit the sub-registrar’s office. The portal also enables free downloading of property registration documents.
- While the system provides locations of 250 sub-registrar offices in Karnataka, the Stock Holding Corporation of India provides e-stamp paper on payment of the fee on its portal.
- Apart from offering these services to citizens, Kaveri Online acts as a virtual storage unit for data pertaining to records of rights, tenancy and crops (RTC). Developed in 2018, Kaveri Online is maintained by Pune-based C-DAC. The Kaveri system has won several awards and recognition for its IT initiative in the public space

More Information

- Kanaja is an Online encyclopedia developed by Karnataka Knowledge Commission and owned by

Government of Karnataka. The portal which offers viewers participation in keep updating the information, serves as a source of information in Kannada language.

- Bhoomi (meaning Land) is an online portal for delivery land records in Karnataka. Introduction of Bhoomi making the Government land records more open to the citizen in India. The Department of Revenue in Karnataka has computerised land ownership of farmers in this portal. Bhoomi portal is enhancing transparency and providing greater access to land record information.
- e-kshana: e-Kshana is an online platform for issuing birth and death certificates in Karnataka. The platform was launched in 2006 and has since then processed over 10 million certificates. The platform provides citizens with an easy and hassle-free way to apply for and obtain birth and death certificates. The platform has also reduced the time and effort required for these processes and has eliminated the need for citizens to visit government offices..

343. Answer:b) Arivu

Explanation:

- The Arivu Education Loan programme was launched by the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited. This programme was established to assist students from Karnataka state's religious minority to seek professional degrees through higher education. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

Raita Vidya Nidhi:

- The Government of Karnataka launched the Raita Vidya Nidhi Scholarship 2022 in order to provide scholarships to the children of farmers. Through this scheme scholarships amounting to Rs 2500 to Rs, 11000 will be provided to the children of farmers who are pursuing higher education. The amount of the scholarship will be transferred directly into the bank account of the beneficiary through the direct benefit transfer method. This scheme ensures that each and every student of Karnataka will get higher education. Children of farmers will also be able to get benefits from the scheme even if they are already getting the benefit of any other scholarship scheme.
- Raitha Vidyanidhi scheme initiated for encouraging higher education to the children of farmers have been extended to children of landless farm labourers, weavers, fisherman, taxi-drivers and autorikshaw-drivers.

Arivu:

- Through the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation (KMDC), will provide the Arivu Education Loan Scheme 2023. This program provides loans to students from the state's religious minority populations at a low-interest rate of 2% per year so they may enroll in professional courses. The scheme will be granted a loan ranging from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 3,00,000/- for every year until course duration. Such student shall repay the loan with service charges of 2% after 6 months of completing the course.

Eligibility:

- The student must belong to the State Religious Minority Community.
- The student must be a permanent resident of the State.
- Annual income of the family should not exceed Rs.8,00,000/-

Halli Muttu:

- The scheme titled "Halli Muthu", under that 500 top student who have studied in rural government Kannada schools and are selected for professional courses, the fee will be borne by the KEA that is the Karnataka Examination Authority

344. Ans : (a)

- The Padma Awards are conferred on the recommendations made by the Padma Awards Committee, which is constituted by the Prime Minister every year. Statement (a) is correct
- While the majority of awardees are Indian citizens, people of exceptional achievement residing outside India can also be honoured with Padma Awards (provided by the Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) category). Statement (b) is not correct.

- An individual can be awarded a higher category of Padma Award in subsequent years. For example, someone who receives a Padma Shri initially can be awarded a Padma Bhushan or Padma Vibhushan later. Statement (c) is not correct.

Who were the Recipients of the Padma Awards in 2024?

- The group included former **Vice-President M. Venkaiah Naidu**, actor and politician Mithun Chakraborty, singer Usha Uthup, and **tennis player Rohan Bopanna** and others.
- The founder of Sulabh International Bindeshwar Pathak and **Bharatanatyam dancer Padma Subrahmanyam** were conferred with **Padma Vibhushan**.
- For 2024, the President had approved the conferment of **132 Padma awards**, including two duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one).
 - The list comprises **5 Padma Vibhushan, 17 Padma Bhushan and 110 Padma Shri Awards**.
 - 30 of the awardees are women, 8 persons from the category of **Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI** and 9 Posthumous awardees.

What are the Key Points About the Padma Awards?

- **Background:**
 - The Padma Awards are **announced annually on Republic Day** (26th January).
 - Instituted in **1954**, it is one of the **highest civilian honours** of India.
- **Objective:**
 - To recognise achievements in all fields of activities or disciplines where **an element of public service** is involved.
- **Categories:**
 - The Awards are given in three categories:
 - **Padma Vibhushan** (for exceptional and distinguished service),
 - **Padma Bhushan** (distinguished service of higher order) and
 - **Padma Shri** (distinguished service).
 - Padma Vibhushan is highest in the hierarchy of Padma Awards followed by Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.
- **Padma Vibhushan (5)**

SN	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
1	Ms. Vyjayantimala Bali	Art	Tamil Nadu
2	Shri Konidela Chiranjeevi	Art	Andhra Pradesh
3	Shri M Venkaiah Naidu	Public Affairs	Andhra Pradesh
4	Shri Bindeshwar Pathak (Posthumous)	Social Work	Bihar
5	Ms. Padma Subrahmanyam	Art	Tamil Nadu

Padma Bhushan (17)

SN	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
6	Ms. M Fathima Beevi (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Kerala
7	Shri Hormusji N Cama	Literature & Education - Journalism	Maharashtra
8	Shri Mithun Chakraborty	Art	West Bengal
9	Shri Sitaram Jindal	Trade & Industry	Karnataka
10	Shri Young Liu	Trade & Industry	Taiwan

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11	Shri Ashwin Balachand Mehta	Medicine	Maharashtra
12	Shri Satyabrata Mookherjee (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	West Bengal
13	Shri Ram Naik	Public Affairs	Maharashtra
14	Shri Tejas Madhusudan Patel	Medicine	Gujarat
15	Shri Olanchery Rajagopal	Public Affairs	Kerala
16	Shri Dattatray Ambadas Mayaloo alias Rajdutt	Art	Maharashtra
17	Shri Togdan Rinpoche (Posthumous)	Others - Spiritualism	Ladakh
18	Shri Pyarelal Sharma	Art	Maharashtra
19	Shri Chandreshwar Prasad Thakur	Medicine	Bihar
20	Ms. Usha Uthup	Art	West Bengal
21	Shri Vijaykanth (Posthumous)	Art	Tamil Nadu
22	Shri Kundan Vyas	Literature & Education - Journalism	Maharashtra

Padma Shri (110) From Karnataka

Name	Field	State/Region/Country
Shri Rohan Machanda Bopanna	Sports	Karnataka
Ms. Prema Dhanraj	Medicine	Karnataka
Ms. Anupama Hoskere	Art	Karnataka
Shri Sridhar Makam Krishnamurthy	Literature & Education	Karnataka
Shri K S Rajanna	Social Work	Karnataka
Shri Chandrashekar Channapatna Rajannachar	Medicine	Karnataka
Shri Somanna	Social Work	Karnataka
Ms. Shashi Soni	Trade & Industry	Karnataka

345. Ans : (b)

In News:

- Recently, Ruskin Bond, an author, has been awarded the 'Sahitya Akademi Fellowship', the highest honour given by the literary organisation.

Statement 1 is not correct

- Sahitya Akademi Fellowship It is an honour bestowed upon writers who have made outstanding and lasting contributions to Indian literature in all languages mentioned in the eighth schedule of Indian constitution along with English and Rajasthani.

Statement 2 is correct

- It is one of the highest literary honours in India, conferred by the Sahitya Akademi (India's National Academy of Letters) New Delhi.
- It is reserved for 'the immortals of literature' and is limited to twenty-one recipients at any given time.

Sahitya Akademi Fellowship

- Sahitya Akademi confers four types of Fellowships to honour significant contributions to Indian literature and to **encourage research on Indian literature and culture by international scholars.**

Fellowship Type	Description
Sahitya Akademi Fellowship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest literary honour in India, awarded to "Immortals of Indian Literature." Only 21 Fellows can be elected at any given time.
Sahitya Akademi Honorary Fellowship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For non-Indian scholars who have significantly contributed to Indian literature. Limited to 10 Honorary Fellows at any time.

346. Ans : (c)

Rajatarangini

Context

- The Ramcharitmanas, Panchatantra and Sahrdayaloka-Locana have been included in ‘UNESCO's Memory of the World Asia-Pacific Regional Register’.
- Sahrdayaloka-Locana’, ‘Panchatantra’, and ‘Ramcharitmanas’ were authored by Acharya Anandvardhan, Pt. Vishnu Sharma, and Goswami Tulsidas, respectively.

UNESCO's Memory of the World Asia-Pacific Regional Register

Asia-Pacific Member States newly **inscribed 20 items** during the 2024 cycle of the Memory of the World Regional Register at the **10th General Meeting** of the Memory of the World Committee for Asia and the Pacific (MOWCAP) in **Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.**

- The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)** was vital in securing this historic moment.
 - This marks the **first time IGNCA has submitted nominations to the Regional Register since its inception in 2008.**

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Indian Work	Description
Ramcharitmanas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was written in the 16th century in the Awadhi dialect by Goswami Tulsidas. It is based on the Ramayana, sage Valmiki's great epic. It is revered for its spiritual insights, moral lessons and poetic beauty.
Panchatantra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an ancient collection back to at least the 3rd century BCE. It was originally written in Sanskrit by Pt. Vishnu Sharma. The Panchatantra stories teach the Niti – the sensible way of living. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its stories aim to impart practical life lessons through the interactions of anthropomorphized animals. Its central theme is the harmonious and integrated development of man, a life in which security, prosperity, friendship and learning are combined to produce a lasting joy.
Sahrdayaloka-Locana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Sanskrit treatise authored by Acharya Anandvardhan.

About UNESCO's global Memory of the World (MOW) Programme

It was **launched in 1992** and is an international programme aimed at **safeguarding, preserving and facilitating access** to and the use of documentary heritage.

- Objectives:**
 - Facilitate preservation** of the world's documentary heritage
 - Catalyse universal access** to documentary heritage

- **Enhance public awareness** worldwide of the significance of documentary heritage

347. Ans: (b)

News: A deep depression over the Bay of Bengal intensified into a cyclonic storm, named Remal causing heavy rain and strong winds in West Bengal and adjacent states.

About

- The name "Remal", meaning 'sand' in Arabic, was chosen by Oman according to the standard convention of naming tropical cyclones in the region.

What are Cyclones?

- Cyclones are caused by atmospheric disturbances around a low-pressure area.
- The air circulates inward in an anticlockwise direction in the Northern hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern hemisphere.

How are the cyclones named?

- Weather forecasters assign names to each tropical cyclone to prevent confusion. These names are given according to regional guidelines.
- In the Atlantic and Southern Hemisphere (Indian Ocean and South Pacific), tropical cyclones are named in alphabetical order, alternating between female and male names. Since 2000, countries in the Northern Indian Ocean have adopted a new naming system where the names are listed alphabetically by country and are gender-neutral.

348. Ans: (a)

News: An analysis of the effectiveness of the Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY) in Chhattisgarh shows that the scheme has not increased utilisation of hospital care.

About (AB-PMJAY)

- It is the world's largest Government funded health assurance scheme.
- It provides health assurance of up to Rs.5 Lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary healthcare hospitalizations.
- Over 12 crore poor and vulnerable entitled families (approximately 55 crore beneficiaries) are eligible for these benefits.
- The beneficiary families AB-PMJAY have been identified from the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) of 2011 on the basis of select deprivation and occupational criteria across rural and urban areas

349. Ans: (c)

- Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is focused on creating and improving the digital infrastructure necessary for delivering various government services to citizens efficiently and effectively. It aims to leverage technology to enhance accessibility, transparency, and responsiveness in public service delivery.

350. Ans : (a)

- **Context:** According to the data available with the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), cost of LPG is the foremost barrier to its adoption and use in rural poor households.

PAHAL (Pratyaksh Hastantarit Labh) scheme

- It was launched in 2014 for selected districts in India and later extended to the rest of the country in 2015.
- Under the Scheme, LPG cylinders are being sold at non-subsidised price and subsidy, if eligible, is being directly transferred to the consumers' bank account.

351. Ans: (a)

- Option A Is Correct: The Vibrant Village Programme aims to improve living conditions in villages located along the northern borders, including areas near the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China.

- Option b is not correct: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- Option c is not correct: The Vibrant Village Programme is designed to complement, not replace, the Border Area Development Programme (BADP). While both programs focus on border development, they might have distinct areas of focus or target different border regions.

What is the Vibrant Villages Programme?

- **About:**
 - It is a **Centrally sponsored scheme**, announced in the **Union Budget 2022-23 (to 2025-26)** for development of villages on the **northern border**, thus improving the quality of life of people living in identified border villages.
 - It will cover the border areas of **Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Ladakh**.
 - It will cover 2,963 villages with 663 of them to be covered in the first phase.
 - Vibrant Village Action Plans will be created by the district administration with the help of Gram Panchayats.
 - There will **not be overlap with Border Area Development Programme**.
- **Objective:**
 - The scheme aids to identify and develop the economic drivers based on local, natural, human and other resources of the border villages on the northern border;
 - Development of growth centres on **'hub and spoke model'** through promotion of social entrepreneurship, empowerment of youth and women through skill development and entrepreneurship;
 - Leveraging the **tourism potential through promotion of local**, cultural, traditional knowledge and heritage;
 - Development of **sustainable eco-agri businesses** on the concept of **'one village-one product'** through community-based organisations, cooperatives, NGOs.

What are the Key Points of the Shinku-La tunnel?

- It is a 4.1-km tunnel on the **Nimu-Padam-Darcha Road link** to provide all-weather connectivity to the **border areas of Ladakh**.
- The tunnel will be completed by December 2025.
- It is very important as far as the security and safety of the country is concerned.
- It will also help in the movement of security forces in that region.

352. Ans: (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Smart cities were defined by urban practitioners as new Silicon Valleys built with a strong integration of a network of airports, highways, and other types of communications, a so-called intellectual city with advanced ICT.
- Smart Cities Mission is an initiative of the Union Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry, launched in 2015. Statement 2 and 3 are not correct: 100 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities through a two-stage competition for five years.
- The Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- **Objective:** To promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'.

353. Ans : (b)

In News: Recently, the Indian Army said that it is exploring India's military heritage under 'Project UDBHAV'.

- Project UDBHAV (translates as 'origin' or 'genesis') is a collaboration between the Indian Army and the United Service Institution of India (USI), which aims to revisit the roots of India's ancient military thoughts.

Objectives

- To synthesise ancient wisdom with contemporary military practices;
- Forging a unique and holistic approach to address modern security challenges;

- To integrate age-old wisdom with contemporary military pedagogy through interdisciplinary research, workshops and leadership seminars;
- To facilitate in-depth understanding of our knowledge systems and philosophies.

354. Ans : (a)

- Statement 1 is correct: Introduced in 2022, the Agnipath scheme — also called the Tour of Duty scheme is a short-term recruitment scheme for the Indian Army.
- Statement 2 is not correct: Under the policy, soldiers — called ‘Agniveers’ — are recruited for four years, at the end of which only 25 percent of recruits from a batch are retained for regular service.

What is the Agnipath Scheme?

- **About:**
 - It allows **patriotic and motivated youth to serve in the Armed Forces for a period of four years.**
 - Under this scheme, the **youth joining the army will be called Agniveer.** Youth will be able to be recruited into the army for a short duration.
 - Under the new scheme, around 45,000 to 50,000 soldiers will be recruited annually, and most will leave the service in just four years.
 - However, after **four years, only 25% of the batch will be recruited back** into their respective services, for a period of 15 years.
- **Eligibility Criteria:**
 - It is **only for personnel below officer ranks** (those who do not join the forces as commissioned officers).
 - Commissioned officers **are the army's highest ranked officers.**
 - Commissioned officers **hold an exclusive rank** in the Indian armed forces. They often hold a **commission under the president's sovereign power** and are officially instructed to protect the country.
 - Aspirants between the ages of 17.5 years and 23 years will be eligible to apply.
- **Objectives:**
 - It aims at **providing an opportunity to the patriotic and motivated youth** with the ‘Josh’ and ‘Jazba’ to join the Armed Forces.
 - It is expected to bring down the average age profile of the Indian Armed Forces **by about 4 to 5 years.**
 - The scheme envisions that, the average age in the forces is 32 years today, which will go down to 26 in six to seven years.

355. Ans: (c)

Both the Statements are correct: The mission was drawn to cover 500 cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified municipalities.

- The purpose of the AMRUT mission was to:
 - Ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection;
 - Increase the value of cities by developing greenery and well-maintained open spaces such as parks and;
 - Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorised transport.
- **AMRUT 2.0:** Aimed at making cities ‘water secure’ and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all statutory towns.
 - Ambitious targets were set up such as providing 100% sewage management in 500 AMRUT cities.

356. Ans: (a)

India and France

Context

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- The 7th edition of India- France Joint Military Exercise SHAKTI commenced at Umroi, in Meghalaya.

About

- Exercise “Shakti” is a biennial event conducted alternatively in India and France.
 - The last edition took place in France in 2021.
- Indian contingent comprising 90 personnel is being represented primarily by a Battalion of the RAJPUT Regiment besides personnel from other arms and services.

Exercise Name	Participant Nations
Sampriti	India & Bangladesh
Mitra Shakti	India & Sri Lanka
SLINEX	India Sri Lanka
Maitree Exercise	India & Thailand
Siam Bharat	India & Thailand
Vajra Prahar	India & US
Yudh Abhyas	India & US
Cope India	India & US
Nomadic Elephant	India & Mongolia
Garuda Shakti	India & Indonesia
IND-INDO CORPAT	India & Indonesia
Samudra Shakti	India & Indonesia
Shakti Exercise	India & France
Varuna Exercise	India & France
Garuda Exercise	India & France
Dharma Guardian	India & Japan
JIMEX	India & Japan
Surya Kiran	India & Nepal
Hand in Hand Exercise	India & China
SIMBEX	India & Singapore
AUSINDEX	India & Australia
Indo-Thai CORPAT	India & Thailand
AUSTRALIA HIND	India & Australia
IN-BN CORPAT	India & Bangladesh
Table Top	India & Bangladesh
Prabal Dostyk	India & Kazakhstan

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Khanjar	India & Kyrgyzstan
Ekuverin	India & The Maldives
IMBEX	India & Myanmar
IMCOR	India & Myanmar
Al Nagah	India & Oman
Naseem Al Bahr	India & Oman
Eastern Bridge	India & Oman
Exercise Indra	India & Russia
Ajeya Warrior	India & UK
Konkan	India & UK
Indradhanush	India & UK
Eastern Bridge	India & Oman
Lamitiye	India & Seychelles
VINBAX	India & Vietnam

357. Ans: (b)

- **Context:** Fifty years ago on May 18th 1974, India conducted its first nuclear test, code-named Operation Smiling Buddha, at the Pokhran test range in Rajasthan.

About

- With Smiling Buddha, India became the first nation to conduct a nuclear test apart from the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

What is the Pokhran-II test?

- In 1998, under the leadership of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, India conducted a series of nuclear tests in Pokhran once again, code-named Operation Shakti.

Difference

- The nuclear test of 1974 was a peaceful nuclear explosion, on the other hand, the nuclear tests of May 1998, were undertaken as part of the nuclear weaponization process.
- And with Operation Shakti, India declared itself a full-fledged nuclear state.

What is India's Nuclear Doctrine?

- India follows the "No First Use" doctrine which means nuclear weapons will only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere.

358. Ans : (c)

- Exercise Red Flag is a renowned international aerial combat training event organized by the United States Air Force. It brings together air forces from various nations to engage in advanced aerial combat training, enhancing interoperability and sharing expertise among participating countries. And, India's participation in Exercise Red Flag signifies the strengthening of the US-India strategic partnership. The exercise allows both nations to share expertise, test tactics, and enhance interoperability.

359. Ans: (c)

In News: The European Union (EU) activated its rapid satellite mapping service, following a request from

Iran to locate the crashed chopper of the Iranian President.

About

- The rapid mapping service is one of the crucial components of the Emergency Management Service (EMS), which comes under the EU's Copernicus programme.

EU's Copernicus programme

- Launched in 1998, Copernicus programme is named after the renowned 15th-century scientist Nicolaus Copernicus.

Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS)

- It has been in operation since 2012, and provides geo-spatial information derived from satellite remote sensing and in situ data sources to help manage natural disasters, man-made emergencies, and humanitarian crises.
- There are two components of the service: the mapping component and the early warning component.
- The mapping component has two modules: rapid mapping (which was activated to look for the crashed helicopter); and risk and recovering mapping.

360. Ans: (a)

In News: Recently, Zimbabwe has introduced the ZiG (Zimbabwe Gold), a gold-backed currency amid its monetary crisis marked by hyperinflation and currency collapses.

- The ZiG is Zimbabwe's sixth national currency in the last 15 years.
- It follows the spectacular collapse of the Zimbabwe dollar in 2009 due to hyperinflation, which reached a staggering 5 billion per cent—the world's worst currency crash.
- Gold-Backed: Unlike its predecessors, the ZiG stands out as a currency backed by physical gold reserves.
 - It ensures that its value is supported by the actual gold held by the government.
- Denominations: ZiG notes and coins are available in various denominations: 1ZiG, 2ZiG, 5ZiG, 10ZiG, 20ZiG, 50ZiG, 100ZiG, and 200ZiG.

361. Ans: (a)

In News: India has become chair of regional grouping Colombo Process for the first time since its inception in 2003.

About

- Colombo Process is a Regional Consultative Process of migrant worker origin countries from South and SE Asia.
- It serves as a forum for exchange of best practices on overseas employment.

362. Ans: (b)

Context

- The Tamil Nadu government issued an advisory banning the use of liquid nitrogen in food.

Liquid Nitrogen

- It is inert, colorless, odorless, non-flammable, non-corrosive and extremely cold.
- It has a very low boiling point of -196°C , and is present as a gas at room temperatures.
- Health Impacts: It can cause health complications including tissue damage, internal injuries from swallowing, and asphyxiation due to oxygen displacement.
 - Children, the elderly, and those with respiratory conditions are particularly vulnerable to liquid nitrogen's dangers.
- Applications: Liquid nitrogen is employed in culinary settings primarily for its rapid freezing capabilities and dramatic visual effect.

363. Ans: (c)**Both the Statements are correct.****Context**

- Indian-origin astronaut Captain Sunita Williams and her colleague are set to embark on a mission to the International Space Station (ISS) Boeing Starliner spacecraft.

About

- Starliner is a spacecraft that transports astronauts in space, after being launched there by a rocket.
- It consists of a crew capsule and a service module.
- The crew capsule houses the astronauts and will be able to survive reentry and return to the ground.
- The service module consists of the equipment and systems the astronauts need to survive in space, including air and temperature control, water supply, sanitation, etc.
 - It also consists of engines and fuel required to maneuver the spacecraft. The service module won't be reusable.

364. Ans: A. Both statements are true, and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I**Explanation:**

- Statement I accurately describes the inauguration of the PM-SURAJ national portal by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- Statement II provides additional information about the portal's objective, which is to extend credit support and empower one lakh entrepreneurs from disadvantaged communities, thereby explaining the purpose behind the portal's launch.

Hence option A is correct.**More Information:****PM Surya Ghar Yojana**

- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the PM Surya Ghar Yojana in February 2024 to promote solar energy nationwide. Under this scheme, households will receive 300 units of free electricity.
- The government will provide subsidies of ₹30,000 for a 1-kilowatt solar panel, ₹60,000 for a 2-kilowatt solar panel, and ₹78,000 for a 3-kilowatt solar panel.
- To enrol in this scheme, contact your local postman at the nearest post office.
- After registration, the subsidy will be credited to your bank account within 30 days of installing the solar panels on your roof. To be eligible for PM Surya Ghar Yojana, you must be an Indian resident.

365. Ans : (a)

Context: Every year on May 31, the World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) is observed.

About

- The theme for World No Tobacco Day 2024 is "Protecting children from tobacco industry interference".

Tobacco

- It is the most widely recognised preventable cause of disease and death in the world.
- It causes a wide range of diseases and affects those consuming it as well as those cultivating it.
- India is the second largest tobacco producer behind China.
- India is one of the 168 signatories of the WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), entered into force in 2005. It aims to reduce tobacco usage worldwide by helping countries develop demand and supply reduction strategies.

366. Ans: (a)**Context**

- The Booker Prize, one of the most prestigious awards in the literary world, has recently come under fire

for the historical links to slavery of its original sponsor, Booker Group.

Booker Prize

- The Booker Prize, is a prestigious literary award conferred each year for the best single work of sustained fiction written in the English language, which was published in the United Kingdom and/or Ireland.
- The Booker Prize was founded in 1969, initially just for writers from the Commonwealth, but later opened to writers globally.
- Past Indian recipients: Arundhati Roy (God of Small Things), Kiran Desai (Inheritance of Loss), Aravind Adiga (White Tiger).

367. Ans: (b)

- **News:** China's third aircraft carrier, Fujian, has successfully completed its eight-day maiden sea trials.

About Fujian

- It is an 80,000-tonne supercarrier with electromagnetic catapults for launching aircraft, making China the second country after the U.S. to field a supercarrier with this technology.
- Named after East China's Fujian Province, the carrier was launched in June 2022.
 - China's first aircraft carrier Liaoning, a refurbished Soviet carrier, was commissioned in 2012 and the second carrier Shadong was launched in 2017.

368. Ans: (b)

- The Bletchley Declaration is an international agreement focused on ensuring the safe and responsible development of Artificial Intelligence (AI). The declaration was signed in 2023 at a global summit on AI safety held at Bletchley Park, UK (the historic site where Allied codebreakers worked during World War II).
- Signatories included 28 major countries (including India, the US, China, and members of the European Union) and the European Union itself. The declaration aims to establish a shared global understanding of the potential risks and opportunities associated with advanced AI technologies, particularly those with significant capabilities

369. Ans: (b) Luis Montenegro

Explanation:

- Luis Montenegro, leader of the centre-right Democratic Alliance (AD), has been appointed as Portugal's new prime minister, succeeding Antonio Costa, who resigned over a corruption scandal. Montenegro's appointment marks a shift from eight years of Socialist rule in Portugal. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

- After eight years of Socialist rule in Portugal, **Luis Montenegro**, leader of the centre-right Democratic Alliance (AD), has been appointed as the new prime minister. However, his minority government faces challenges due to his refusal to ally with the far-right Chega party.

Fragile Minority Government

- Montenegro's appointment marks the return of a **centre-right leader** to the prime minister's office after more than eight years.
- Despite his party's victory in the recent election, the AD falls short of a majority in the parliament, with only **80 out of 230 seats**.
- Montenegro's rejection of a coalition with the **far-right Chega party leaves his government** in a fragile position, necessitating negotiations with other parties for legislative support.

Background and Resignation of António Costa

- Montenegro's rise comes amidst a backdrop of voter discontent over corruption, low wages, housing costs, and anti-establishment sentiment fueled by the Chega party.

- António Costa, the outgoing prime minister, resigned over allegations of corruption and influence peddling, although he denies any wrongdoing and has not been formally charged.

370. Answer : (b) 2 only

- The Government of India created the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) on December 23, 1993. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Government of India allocates an annual entitlement of Rs. 5 crores in two equal installments.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

- The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme **fully funded by the Government of India**. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crores.
- It was introduced in December 1993.
- **Lok Sabha Members** can recommend works within their Constituencies
- Elected Members of **Rajya Sabha** can recommend works within the State of Election.
- **Nominated Members** of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country.

Objective:

- The objective is to enable the Members of Parliament (MP) to suggest and execute developmental works of a capital nature based on locally felt needs with an emphasis on the creation of durable assets.

Administration:

- The Ministry of Rural Development initially administered the scheme.
- Since October 1994 it has been transferred to the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation** (henceforth, the Ministry). The Ministry prepared guidelines of the scheme and amended this from time to time.

371. Ans : B

- Ladakh is all set to have India's first Dark Night Sky Reserve at Hanley village in Changthang region. In about eighteen locations in Hanley, powerful telescopes will be installed for stargazing.
- Union Territory Ladakh administration has distributed eighteen telescopes to the trained youths of Hanley village.

About The Place:

- At an elevation of 4,500 meters, Hanley is home for the second-highest optical telescope in the world, established in 2001 by Indian Institute of Astrophysics.

About Its Potential:

- On his maiden visit to Hanley, Ladakh Lieutenant Governor RK Mathur was convinced with the unique potential lied for Astro tourism in the area.

All About The Transition:

- Following a tripartite MoU between UT Administration, Leh Hill council and Indian Institute of Astrophysics in June this year, necessary approvals from Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Environment and Forests were issued for Dark sky sanctuary.
- On the other hand, Leh Hill Council CEC Tashi Gyaltson and MP Jamyang Tsering Namgyal have convinced the villagers about the economic development through Home stays and new avenues in tourism. LG Mr Mathur has kept establishment of Dark Sky Sanctuary on priority. He already instructed the concerned authorities to get affiliation with International Dark Sky Association and Star Light Foundation for Hanley Dark Sky Sanctuary. Sanctuary opens up personalized experiences to Astro tourists, economic opportunities for youths through the Telescope operation and villagers from the home stays.

372. Ans: D. Quality Council of India (QCI)

- **Swachh Survekshan** (Cleanliness survey) is an annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in

cities and towns across India. It was launched as part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which aims to make India clean and free of open defecation by 2 October 2019. The first survey was undertaken in 2016 and covered 73 cities (53 cities with a population of over a million, and all state capitals); by 2019 the survey had grown to cover 4237 cities and was said to be the largest cleanliness survey in the world. The surveys are carried out by Quality Council of India.

Quality Council of India (QCI):

- Quality Council of India (QCI) was set up in **1997** as an autonomous body.
- It was setup jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry represented by the three premier industry associations i.e.
 - ✓ Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM),
 - ✓ Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and
 - ✓ Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- It aims to establish and operate national accreditation structure and promote quality through National Quality Campaign.
- The **Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion**, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, is the nodal ministry for QCI.
- **Chairman** of QCI is **appointed by the Prime Minister** on recommendation of the industry to the government.

373. Ans: (c) Ministry of Communication

Explanation:

- Union Ministry of Communication, Government of India (GoI) notified that "The Post Office Act, 2023" came into force with effective from on 18th June, 2024. The Post Office Act, 2023 repealed the 125-year old Indian Post Office Act, 1898. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- The Act aims to create a simple legislative framework for the delivery of citizen centric services, banking services and to extend other government benefits to the country's most distant areas.
- The Act has a provision for the appointment of the Director General(DG) of Postal Services.
- The Act removes penal provisions for various offences such as: theft, misappropriation, or destruction of postal articles by an officer of the Post Office.
- The Act allows the Government through notification may empower any officer to intercept, open, detain or destroy items during transmission by the Post Office on following grounds: security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, emergency, public safety or contravention of the provisions of the Act or any other laws.

374. Ans: (d) C.V. Chandrasekhar

Explanation:

- Professor C V Chandrasekhar (fondly referred to as CVC or Chandru anna), a renowned Bharatanatyam Dancer and Padma Bhushan Awardee, has passed away at the age of 89. He was born on 22nd May 1935 at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. **Hence option d is correct.**
- In 2011, He was awarded the prestigious 'Padma Bhushan' (Arts) for his contributions in Bharatanatyam.
- C V Chandrasekhar, an academician, dancer, musician, choreographer and mentor began his formal training in dance at Kalakshetra Foundation (formerly Kalakshetra), Chennai, Tamil Nadu (TN) in 1946.
- He also received the UP Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1978), Gujarat Nrutya Natak Akademi Award (1988) and Kalidas Samman (2008).

375. Ans: (d) Cyber Suraksha

Explanation:

- On May 22 2024, the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) Gen Anil Chauhan attended 'Exercise Cyber Suraksha 2024', highlighting the critical importance of enhancing India's cyber defence capabilities.
- The exercise was conducted by the Defence Cyber Agency from 20th to 24th May 2024 in New Delhi (Delhi), aiming to develop the Cyber Defence Capability of all Cyber security organisations and promote cooperation amongst all stakeholders. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

Strengthening Cyber Defence Capabilities

- Gen Chauhan highlighted the need for joint efforts among all stakeholders in the cyber domain, praising the exercise for fostering a collaborative environment to address emerging cyber threats. He commended the participants and organizers for their dedication and efforts in orchestrating this vital exercise.

Objectives of Exercise Cyber Suraksha – 2024

- The exercise aims to empower participants by enhancing their cyber defence skills, techniques, and capabilities. It provides a platform to share best practices, promoting a unified and robust cyber defence posture. By facilitating jointmanship and synergy in planning and preparing a comprehensive Cyber Defence Framework, the event underscores the Indian Armed Forces' commitment to national security in the cyber domain.

376. Ans: (d) Bhavi Mehta

Explanation:

- Designer Bhavi Mehta won the 9th edition of the Oxford Bookstore Book Cover Prize (2024) for creating the book jacket of Pradeep Sebastian's "The Book Beautiful." **Hence option d is correct.**
- The Book Beautiful was published by Hachette India. The award comprises a trophy, a certificate, and a one lakh rupee cash prize.

More Information:

1. In May 2024, Bulgarian Writer Georgi Gospodinov and translator Angela Rodel won the International Booker Prize 2023 for the dark comic novel titled "Time Shelter".
2. In March 24, The 7th edition of the Romain Rolland Book Prize(2024) has been awarded to "Staliner Divan", the Bengali translation of Jean-Daniel Baltassat's French novel "Le Divan de Staline" (Stalin's Couch), by Pankaj Kumar Chatterjee.
3. In February 2024, Navarre Scott Momaday, a Pulitzer Prize-winning storyteller, poet, educator and folklorist, passed away in New Mexico, United States of America (USA).
4. His novel "House Made of Dawn," published in 1968 by HarperCollins, won the Pulitzer Prize in fiction for the year 1969.

377. Ans: (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

Explanation:

- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) released its Climate Strategy 2030 document. **Hence option b is correct.**
- The document was released by Shaji K.V., Chairman, NABARD on the occasion of World Earth Day (22nd April, 2023).

Key Pillars of Climate Strategy 2030:

- i. Accelerating green lending across sectors
- ii. Playing a broader market-making role
- iii. Internal green transformation of NABARD
- iv. Strategic Resource Mobilisation

378. Ans: (b) Crystal Maze-2**Explanation:**

- Indian Air Force (IAF) successfully test fired the new version of an air-launched medium-range ballistic missile known as ROCKS or Crystal Maze-2 from a Su-30 MKI fighter jet in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. **Hence option b is correct.**
- The test was conducted in the area under the tri-services Andaman and Nicobar Command, led by an Air Force officer.
- Crystal Maze-2 is capable of hitting targets at a distance of around 250 km.

More Information:**About Crystal Maze 2:**

- Crystal Maze 2, also referred to as ROCKS, is an air-launched medium-range ballistic missile.
- It is of Israeli origin.
- It is designed to target high-value stationary and relocatable assets, such as long-range radars and air defense systems, of potential adversaries.
- **Features:**
 - Distinguished from its predecessor, Crystal Maze 1, which has been inducted into the IAF from Israel previously, the Crystal Maze 2 boasts extended stand-off range capabilities as an air-to-surface missile.
 - It is capable of hitting targets over 250 kilometers away.
 - With options for either a penetration or blast fragmentation warhead, the missile is capable of destroying above-ground or well-protected underground targets.
 - It is specifically effective in GPS-denied environments.
 - The deployment strategy of the ROCKS involves releasing the missile well outside the surface-to-air-defended area, followed by a high-velocity trajectory to minimize the risk to aircraft and missiles.

379. Ans: (d) Sheikh Ahmad Abdullah al-Ahmad Al-Sabah**Explanation:**

- Kuwait's Emir, His Highness Sheikh Meshal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah has issued an Emiri decree appointing Kuwaiti Economist Sheikh Ahmad Abdullah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah as Prime Minister (PM) of Kuwait and authorised him to nominate new cabinet members.
- Sheikh Ahmad replaces former PM Sheikh Dr Mohammed Sabah Al Salem Al-Sabah, who submitted his resignation to the Emir, following the new parliamentary election in April 2024. **Hence option d is correct.**

380. Ans: (a) Agasthyamala biosphere reserve (Kerala)**Explanation:**

- Researchers discovered a new species of genus *Impatiens* (family Balsaminaceae) named "*Impatiens neo-uncinata*" during a floristic survey in the Agasthyamala biosphere reserve, in Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala. **Hence option a is correct.**
- The paper on the discovery of the new species was published in the scientific journal *Phytotaxa*.
- *Impatiens neo-uncinata* bears morphological resemblances to *Impatiens uncinata* (Hook-Tail Balsam), but differs with respect to size of the flowers, basal and distal lobes, the dorsal petal and pollen.
- It is assessed as Endangered based on the categories and criteria of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria.

More Information:**About *Impatiens neo-uncinata***

- It is a newly discovered species of *Impatiens* belonging to the family Balsaminaceae.
- Found in the Western Ghats, it is identified as a rare wild relative of the commonly known garden

balsam.

- This species has only been observed in a single location, situated at elevations between 1,000 to 1,250 meters, and in limited numbers.
- Morphologically similar to *Impatiens uncinata*, it differs in various aspects such as flower size, basal and distal lobes, dorsal petal, and pollen.
- Typically a herb growing up to 20 cm tall, with either simple or branched stems, it thrives in open areas within evergreen forests, particularly in wetlands.
- Flowering and fruiting of this species occur from August to December.
- The genus *Impatiens* comprises over 1000 species found across tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- In India, the Himalayan and north-eastern regions exhibit the highest diversity of *Impatiens*, followed by the southern arm of the Western Ghats.

381. Ans: (a) Ajay Manikrao Khanwilkar

Explanation:

- On 27th February 2024, Droupadi Murmu, President of India, has appointed the new Chairman and Members of Lokpal, the anti-corruption authority in India. Former Supreme Court judge Ajay Manikrao Khanwilkar was appointed as the chairperson of Lokpal. **Hence option a is correct.**
- He will be the second regular chairperson of the Lokpal.

More Information:

Composition of the Lokpal:

- The notification issued by Rashtrapati Bhawan also announced the appointments of other key members of the Lokpal. Joining Justice Khanwilkar are Justice Lingappa Narayana Swamy, Justice Sanjay Yadav, and Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi as judicial members. The non-judicial members include Sushil Chandra, Pankaj Kumar, and Ajay Tirkey. Notably, Sushil Chandra, a former chief election commissioner, brings a wealth of administrative experience, while Awasthi currently serves as the chairperson of the law commission.
- The judicial members appointed are as follows:
 1. Justice Lingappa Narayana Swamy
 2. Justice Sanjay Yadav
 3. Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi
- Other members are:
 1. Sushil Chandra
 2. Pankaj Kumar
 3. Ajay Tirkey

382. Ans: (a) Nalin Prabhat

Explanation:

Nalin Prabhat's Appointment as NSG Chief

- Nalin Prabhat, who is currently serving as the Additional Director-General of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in Jammu and Kashmir, has been appointed as the Director-General of the NSG, which is the country's premier counter-terrorism and counter-hijack force.
- According to an order issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Prabhat's appointment as the NSG chief is effective until his superannuation on August 31, 2028. The NSG is a highly specialized force trained to counter terrorist activities, hijackings, and other high-risk situations.

Hence option a is correct.

383. Ans: (c) Flying Wedge Defence

Explanation:

- Flying Wedge Defence, a Bengaluru-based defense and aerospace technology firm, recently revealed

the FWD-200B, India's inaugural indigenous bomber unmanned aircraft. With a focus on cost-effectiveness and self-reliance, the firm aims to position India as a leader in innovative defense solutions. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Cost-Effective Innovation

- Founder Suhas Tejaskanda highlighted the significant cost reduction compared to foreign counterparts, with the FWD-200B priced at just ₹25 crores, a fraction of the cost of similar U.S. models. This affordability underscores India's commitment to self-sufficiency in defense technology.

Advanced Capabilities

- The FWD-200B boasts a payload capacity of 100 kgs and is classified as a MALE Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle, offering medium-altitude, long-endurance capabilities. Integrated with optical surveillance payloads and precision air strike weapons, it ensures versatility in various combat scenarios.

Performance Specifications

- With a maximum speed of 200 kts/370 kmph and an endurance capacity of 12-20 hours, the FWD-200B offers impressive performance metrics. Additionally, its 498 kgs maximum takeoff weight and ground control station range of 200 kms further enhance its operational flexibility.

384. Ans: (c) USA

Explanation:

- Israel got monetary aid from US House of Representatives for the development of Iron Dome which happens to be the best air defense system of the world. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- **Iron Dome:**
 - It is a short-range, ground-to-air, air defence system of Israel.
 - The Iron Dome has three main systems that work together to provide a shield over the area where it is deployed.
 - **Radar:** It has a detection and tracking radar to spot any incoming threats.
 - **Weapon Control:** It has a battle management and weapon control system (BMC).
 - **Missile Fire:** It also has a missile firing unit. The BMC basically liaises between the radar and the interceptor missile.
 - It is used for countering rockets, artillery & mortars as well as aircraft, helicopters and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV).
 - It is capable of being used in all weather conditions, including during the day and night. It claims a success rate of over 90%.
 - It can protect deployed and manoeuvring forces, as well as the forward operating base (FOB) and urban areas, against a wide range of indirect and aerial threats.

385. Ans: (c)159th

Explanation:

- In the latest edition of the World Press Freedom Index published annually by Reporters Without Borders (RSF), India finds itself at a concerning position, ranking 159th out of 180 countries. This marks a slight improvement from its previous rank of 161, yet it still underscores significant challenges faced by journalists in the country. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Press Freedom Index Overview:

- The World Press Freedom Index evaluates 180 countries based on the freedom and independence journalists have to work and report. The rankings shed light on the varying degrees of press freedom

across the globe. In the Asia-Pacific region, which ranks as the world's second most challenging area for journalism, several countries, including Myanmar, China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, are among the most dangerous for media personnel. Notably, no Asian country made it to the Index's top 15 this year, indicating a pervasive challenge to press freedom in the region.

Press Freedom in South Asia:

- The recently released 2024 World Press Freedom Index by Reporters Without Borders (RSF) has once again shed light on the state of press freedom across the globe. In South Asia, India finds itself ranked at 159th, while its neighbor Pakistan stands marginally higher at 152. Sri Lanka, another regional player, is positioned at 150. These rankings underscore the challenges journalists face in the region, where the ability to work and report independently is often compromised

386. Ans: (d) Reconnecting for Happiness: Building Resilient Communities

Explanation:

- The International Day of Happiness 2024 is centered around the theme, "Reconnecting for Happiness: Building Resilient Communities." It aims happiness for the young, the old, and everyone in between. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

International Day of Happiness 2024: Theme

- The theme for International Day of Happiness 2024 is "Reconnecting for Happiness: Building Resilient Communities". The theme emphasizes the importance of fostering strong social connections and community resilience for collective well-being. It highlights the significance of rebuilding and strengthening relationships within communities to promote happiness and support one another through challenges. By nurturing bonds and fostering resilience, individuals can find support networks, solidarity, and a sense of belonging, ultimately contributing to a happier and more resilient society as a whole.

387. Ans: (b) IT, ITES, Innovation and Incentives Policy.

Explanation:

- Karnataka i4 policy full form is IT, ITES, Innovation and Incentives Policy. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

Karnataka i4 policy:

- The existing policy framework of Government of Karnataka, mainly the i4 (IT, ITES, Innovations and Incentives Policy 2014-2019), ESDM, AVGC policies and the Industries Policy 14-19, recognized the importance of promoting startups and the need to give the necessary impetus to tech- entrepreneurship early in the day.
- The State Government of Karnataka has introduced the Karnataka I4 Policy ("I4 Policy"),¹ to help strengthen the thriving information technology ("IT") and Information Technology Enabled Services ("ITeS") sector in the State of Karnataka, which includes the city of Bangalore, India's IT capital.
- The I4 Policy provides for the allotment of land by the state government at prices lower than the ordinary market rate outside urban Bangalore and rural district limits for IT/ITeS, animation and knowledge-based industries, with the objective of generating employment.
- The I4 Policy declares IT and ITeS industries as 'essential services' meaning that employees of such establishments will be prohibited from going on strike unless prior notice has been served within six weeks of the strike, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1957 ("ID Act").
- The I4 Policy exempts IT/ITeS companies from the Karnataka Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946 for a period of five years,² with effect from November 1, 2013, provided that the IT/ITeS companies incorporate terms within their employment contracts and/or HR policies for protection of female employees and prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace.
- The I4 Policy provides for reimbursement to employers for provident fund and employees' state insurance contributions of up to INR 2,000 per employee per month for two years for all new roles

created in tier 2/3 cities (as prescribed), provided that the employment is continuous for a period of two years.

- The I4 Policy also proposes skill development programs for unemployed youth, with part of the cost of such training to be borne by the trainee.

388. Ans: (b) Sharat Kamal

Explanation:

- Two-time Commonwealth Games gold medalist and veteran Table Tennis player Sharath Kamal has been appointed to be the flag bearer of the Indian contingent at the Paris Summer Olympics 2024. The Indian Olympic Committee announced this on 22 March 2024. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

World No. 88 Kamal's Achievements

- Ranked World No. 88, Kamal has won the national table tennis championship a record 10 times. He has also claimed 13 medals at the Commonwealth Games (CWG), including seven golds, and has earned two medals at the Asian Games. The legendary player is a three-time bronze medalist at the World Championships.

MC Mary Kom Appointed Chef de Mission

- Joining Kamal in the spotlight is MC Mary Kom, who has been named as the chef de mission for the Paris 2024 Summer Games. Mary Kom is the first female boxer in history to have captured six world titles.

Mary Kom's Illustrious Career

- The five-time Asian champion Mary Kom was also the first female boxer from India to win a gold medal at the 2014 Asian Games. She won a bronze medal in the London 2012 Olympic Games, leaving no record or title untouched. Mary Kom introduced herself to the world at the age of 18 at the inaugural world meet in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Gagan Narang to Head Shooting Village Operations

- Gagan Narang, a bronze medalist in the 10m air rifle event at the 2012 London Olympics, has been appointed to head the shooting village operations for the Paris Olympics.

Shooting's Importance for India

- Shooting, which earned India its first individual Olympic medal in Beijing 2008, has not produced an Indian medalist since London 2012.

Dates of the Paris Olympics

- The Olympic Games will take place from July 26 to August 11 in Paris, France.

389. Ans: (c) Shreyanka Patil

Explanation:

- The purple cap holder in WPL 2024 is Shreyanka Patil. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

WPL 2024 Final

- The Royal Challengers Bangalore (RCB) Women's team wins their name in history by winning the inaugural Women's Premier League (WPL) 2024 title. In the summit clash at the Arun Jaitley Stadium in New Delhi, RCB secured a resounding 8-wicket victory over the Delhi Capitals, led by Smriti Mandhana.

WPL 2024 Final-Dominant Bowling Display by RCB

- Opting to bat first, Delhi Capitals struggled against RCB's disciplined bowling attack, being bundled out for a modest total of 113 runs. Shreyanka Patil emerged as the standout bowler, claiming a crucial 4-

wicket haul, while Sophie Molineux chipped in with 3 wickets, delivering a telling blow to the Delhi batting lineup.

WPL 2024 Final-Individual Honours

- Orange Cap (Highest Run-Scorer)
- Ellyse Perry of Royal Challengers Bangalore won the coveted Orange Cap, amassing an impressive 341 runs across 9 matches, with a remarkable average of 69.4.

Purple Cap (Highest Wicket-Taker)

- RCB's Shreyanka Patil secured the Purple Cap, claiming the highest number of wickets in the tournament, with her exceptional bowling performance proving pivotal in the team's success.

WPL 2024 Final-Most Sixes

- Shafali Verma of the Delhi Capitals hit the most number of sixes in the tournament, smashing an impressive 20 sixes in 9 matches.

390. Ans: (c) (BAPS) Shree Swaminarayan Temple

Explanation:

- The BAPS Hindu Mandir, a traditional Hindu sanctuary situated in Abu Dhabi, UAE, is set to be inaugurated on February, 14, 2024. It is the first Hindu temple to be built in Abu Dhabi. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

About BAPS Hindu Mandir:

- The inauguration of the BAPS Swaminarayan Mandir in Abu Dhabi heralds a new chapter in the history of the Hindu community in the UAE, the concretion ceremony of which will take place on 14th February 2024. Rooted in the rich traditions of BAPS – Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha, this monumental temple stands as a testament to the enduring friendship between India and the UAE. With its profound symbolism, global outreach, and collective effort, the temple represents a beacon of unity, spirituality, and cultural heritage.

BAPS Hindu Mandir

- The BAPS Hindu Mandir, a traditional Hindu sanctuary constructed by the BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha, is situated in Abu Dhabi, UAE. Standing tall at 108 feet with dimensions of 262 feet in length and 180 feet in width, this majestic structure occupies a sprawling 27-acre site in Abu Mureikhah, near Al Rahba along the Dubai-Abu Dhabi Sheikh Zayed Highway. Upon its completion, it will hold the distinction of being the Middle East's inaugural traditional Hindu stone mandir.

BAPS Hindu Mandir in Abu Dhabi, UAE, At a Glance

- BAPS: Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha,
- Location: Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Concretion Ceremony: 14th February 2024
- Construction cost: 400 million dihrms
- Area: 27 acres

391. Ans: (d) Vishal Pandey

Explanation:

Union Minister Anurag Singh Thakur, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB), has released a book titled Israel War Diary "SuRiSa aiR Si4" authored by Vishal Pandey at an event held in New Delhi, Delhi.

Hence option d is correct.

- i. The book speaks about the war between Israel and Harakat al-Mugawama al-Islamiya (HAMAS), an Islamic Resistance Movement which is the largest and most capable militant group in the Palestinian territories.

ii. The book is published by Prabhat Prakashan Private Limited & available in Hindi language.

392. Ans : (c) 3 only

- **Agni-5 ballistic missile was successfully tested in India recently.**
- Agni 5 is India's long-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile, which can hit a target with a precision that is 5,000 km away. Hence statements 1 and 2 are not correct.
- India began testing the Agni series of missiles in 1989 with the first test for Agni 1, an Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, with a range of around 1,000 km.
- Since then, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) labs have continued to work on it, bringing the latest available Agni 5 to its present capability.
- It is a "canisterised" missile. It means that the missile can be launched from road and rail platforms, making it easier for it to be deployed and launched at a quicker pace. The canisterisation, which is an encapsulated system in which the missile is stored and launched from, also gives the missile a longer shelf life, protecting it from the harsher climatic conditions.
- The nuclear-capable missile can carry a warhead of around 1,500 kg and has a launch weight of 50,000 kg, making it one of the most potent missiles in the country. Hence statement 3 is correct.

393. Ans B

- **About:**
 - PMGKAY is a part of the **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP)** to help the poor fight the battle against **Covid-19**.
 - The scheme aimed at providing each person who is covered under the **National Food Security Act 2013** with an additional 5 kg grains (wheat or rice) for free, in addition to the 5 kg of subsidised foodgrain already provided through the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**. **statement 2 is correct**
 - It was initially announced for a three-month period (April, May and June 2020), covering 80 crore ration cardholders. Later it was extended till September 2022.
 - Its nodal Ministry is the **Ministry of Finance**. **statement 1 is incorrect**
 - The benefit of the free ration can be availed through portability by any migrant labour or beneficiary under the **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)** plan from nearly 5 lakh ration shops across the country.

394. Ans B

Cape Town Convention

- The **Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment** was concluded in **Cape Town** on 16 November **2001**, as was the Protocol on Matters Specific to **Aircraft Equipment** .
- The Convention and the Protocol, adopted under the joint auspices of ICAO and UNIDROIT, shall be read and interpreted together as a single instrument (Article 6(1) of the Convention).
- The main objective of the Convention/ Protocol is to ensure efficient **financing of high value mobile equipment like airframes, helicopters and engines**, in order to make the operations as cost effective and affordable as possible.
- Indian government plans to bring in the **Cape Town Convention Act which will help reduce risks related to asset-based financing and leasing transactions in the civil aviation space**. Hence option **B is correct**

395. Ans : D

- **Recent Context:** Russian and Chinese warships held their first joint patrols in the Western part of the Pacific ocean in October 2021. The group of ships passed through the Tsugaru Strait for the first time as part of the patrol.
- The strait is regarded as international waters.
- The Tsugaru Strait is a strait between Honshu and Hokkaido in northern Japan connecting the Sea of Japan with the Pacific Ocean. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer**

**396. Ans B**

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is known for releasing several influential reports. Among the options provided, the WEF is responsible for the following:

1. Global Competitiveness Report
2. Global Gender Gap Report
3. Energy Transition Index

The other reports mentioned are released by different organizations:

- The World Economic Outlook is released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- The World Development Report is released by the World Bank.

Therefore, the correct answer is: b) 2, 3 and 5 only

Summary of Reports:

1. **Global Competitiveness Report:** Assesses the competitiveness landscape of economies, providing insight into drivers of productivity and prosperity.
2. **Global Gender Gap Report:** Benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, education, health, and political criteria.
3. **Energy Transition Index:** Evaluates countries on their energy systems' performance and readiness for transition to sustainable energy.

Other Reports (not by WEF):

1. **World Economic Outlook (IMF):** Analyzes global economic developments and prospects.
2. **World Development Report (World Bank):** Provides in-depth analysis on specific aspects of development.

397. Ans C

- India is home to approximately around **27,000 Asian Elephants**, which is the world's largest population of the species.
- As per Elephant Census (2017), **Karnataka has the highest number of elephants (6,049)**, followed by Assam (5,719) and Kerala (3,054). **Hence statement 1 is correct**

Asian Elephants:

- There are **three subspecies of Asian elephant** which are the **Indian, Sumatran and Sri Lankan**.
- The Indian subspecies has the widest range and accounts for most of the remaining elephants on the

continent.

- The **elephant herd is led by the oldest and largest female member** (known as the matriarch). This herd includes the daughters of the matriarch and their offspring.
- Elephants have the **longest-known gestational (pregnancy) period** of all mammals, lasting up to **680 days (22 months)**.
- **Females between 14 - 45 years may give birth to calves** approximately every four years with the mean interbirth intervals increasing to five years by age 52 and six years by age 60.

Protection Status:

- **IUCN Red List:** Endangered. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Schedule I.
- **CITES:** Appendix I

African Elephants:

- There are **two subspecies** of African elephants, **the Savanna (or bush) elephant and the Forest elephant**.
- **Global Population:** Around 4,00,000.
- Earlier in July 2020, **Botswana (Africa) witnessed the death of hundreds of elephants**.

Protection Status:

IUCN Red List Status:

- **African Savanna Elephant:** Endangered.
- **African Forest Elephant:** Critically Endangered
- **CITES:** Appendix II

398. Ans B

- NASA has selected two missions to the planet Venus, Earth's nearest neighbor. The missions are called DAVINCI+ and VERITAS.

DAVINCI+ and VERITAS

(1) DAVINCI+

- DAVINCI+ is short for 'Deep Atmosphere Venus Investigation of Noble gases, Chemistry, and Imaging' and is the first US-led mission to the planet's atmosphere since 1978.
- It will try to understand Venus' composition to see how the planet formed and evolved.
- This mission also consists of a decent sphere that will pass through the planet's thick atmosphere and make observations and take measurements of noble gases and other elements.
- Significantly, this mission will also try to return the first high-resolution photographs of a geological feature that is unique to Venus.
- This feature, which is called "tesserae" may be comparable to Earth's continents.
- The presence of tesserae may suggest that Venus has tectonic plates like Earth.

(2) VERITAS

- The second mission called VERITAS is short for 'Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, and Spectroscopy'.
- It will map the planet's surface to determine its geologic history and understand the reasons why it developed so differently from Earth.
- VERITAS will orbit Venus with a radar that will help to create a 3D reconstruction of its topography which might be able to tell scientists if processes such as plate tectonics and volcanism are still active there.
- This mission will also map the emissions from Venus's surface that may help in determining the type of rocks that exist on Venus—a piece of information that is not exactly known yet.
- It will also determine if active volcanoes are releasing water vapor into the atmosphere.

399. Ans D

World Food Prize Foundation announced the name of **World Food Prize laureate 2022, Dr. Cynthia Rosenzweig of the United States.** Hence option D is correct

- Rosenzweig was selected for the award for her research to understand the relationship between **climate and food systems** and forecast how both will change in the future.
- In **2021** Leading nutrition expert **Dr. Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted** won the prize and in 2020 **Indian-American soil scientist - Dr. Rattan Lal** won the prize.

Objective:

- The World Food Prize is the foremost **international honor** recognizing the achievements of individuals who have advanced human development by **improving the quality, quantity or availability of food in the world.**

Field Covered:

- It is an annual award that recognizes contributions in any field involved in the world food supply including **plant, animal and soil science; food science and technology; nutrition, rural development, etc.**

Eligibility:

- It is open to any **individual without regard to race, religion, nationality or political beliefs.**

Cash Prize:

- In addition to the cash award of USD 2,50,000, the laureate receives a sculpture designed by the noted artist and designer, Saul Bass.

Presentation of the Award:

- The Prize is presented each October on or around **UN World Food Day (16th October).**
- It is **presented by the World Food Prize Foundation** which has over 80 companies, individuals, etc. as donors.
- The World Food Prize Foundation is located in **Des Moines, USA.**

Background:

- Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, winner of the **Nobel Peace Prize** in 1970 for his work in global agriculture, conceived the Prize.
 - He is also known as the **Father of the Green Revolution.**
- The World Food Prize was created in 1986 with sponsorship by General Foods Corporation.
- It is also known as the "Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture".
- **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the father of India's green revolution, was the first recipient of this award in 1987.**

400. Ans A

The recent excavation of Harappan site of Rakhigarhi by **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** has revealed the structure of some houses, lanes and drainage system.

- The ASI excavations also revealed pieces of copper and gold jewellery, terracotta toys, besides thousands of earthen pots and seals.
- The idea of this excavation is **to make the archaeological site of Rakhigarhi accessible to people** by exposing the structural remains and conserving them for future viewing, along with providing amenities to the visitors.
- Also, DNA samples were collected from two unearthed human skeletons and sent for scientific examination, the outcome might **tell about the ancestry and food habits of people who lived in the Rakhigarhi region thousands of years ago.**

Rakhigarhi

- **Rakhigarhi is the largest Harappan site in the Indian subcontinent. Statement 1 is correct**
 - Other large sites of **Indus valley Civilization (Harappan civilization)** in Indian sub-continent are Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Ganveriwala in Pakistan and Dholavira (Gujarat) in India.
- At Rakhigarhi, the excavations are being done to trace its beginnings and to study its gradual evolution from 6000 BCE (Pre-Harappan phase) to 2500 BCE.
 - The site was **excavated by Amarendra Nath of ASI. Hence statement 2 is not correct**
- Rakhigarhi is among **the five iconic sites announced by Union Finance Minister during Budget Speech in 2020.**
 - The other such sites are Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh, Sivasagar in Assam, Dholavira in Gujarat and Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu.

More information

Important Sites of the Harappan Civilization:

- Some of the most **important sites in the Harappan Civilization** now belong to Pakistan since the partition of India, such as Mohenjo-Daro, Ganeriwala, and Harappa, while some are in Afghanistan. Sites in India are spread across Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana.

1. Lothal, Gujarat

- Located in Ahmedabad district in Gujarat, it used to be one of the most significant cities in Indus Valley civilization since it contains the world's oldest dock.
- It existed around 3700 BC and translated to 'Mound of the Dead.'
- The dock is one of the most prominent features of this attraction and also linked the Sabarmati River to the Arabian Sea, which made Lothal a prime trade centre during the era.
- Excavations in this region also revealed bead-producing factories, painted jars, a button seal, fire altars, and possibly hints of the earliest cultivation of rice.

2. Rakhigarhi, Haryana

- It is the **largest site of the Indus Valley civilization**, located in the Hisar district in Haryana.
- The excavations began in 1963 and recently again in 2014 leading to the late discovery of two other mounds. Therefore, replacing Mohenjo-Daro as the world's largest Indus Valley civilization site, stretching across 350 hectares.
- Rakhigarhi civilization existed from 2600 BC to 1900 BC.
- The excavations led to the discovery of artifacts, including terracotta animal figurines, potsherds with wavy, concentric, and floral patterns, seals, fishnets, hopscotches, and shell bangles, platforms, bathrooms, residential houses with mud bricks, drainages, etc.
- The discovery of Rakhigarhi's late attributes led historians to believe that the **Indus Valley Civilization** dated back to 5000 BC and might have been the origin of the Harappan civilization.

3. Alamgirpur, Uttar Pradesh

- This site exists in the Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh from around 3300 BC to 1300 BC.
- This settlement is based along the Yamuna River and is known as 'Parasaram-ka-here.'
- Excavations led to a trough having cloth impressions and ceramic stuff like roof tiles, cups, vases, carts, and beads.
- Other discoveries include a broken copper blade and a humped bull.

4. Kalibangan, Rajasthan

- It is based upon the banks of the Ghaggar river and in the Hanumangarh district in Rajasthan and was

discovered in the 1900s, having existed from around 3500 BC to 1750 BC.

- The museum in Kalibangan holds some of the discoveries like pottery, baked/burnt bangles, fire altars, small circular pits containing large urns and pottery, the skeleton of a camel, etc.

5. Dholavira, Gujarat

- Located in the Kutch district of Gujarat is an island named Khadir Bet, which is one of the biggest Harappan sites.
- Excavations here began in 1989, long after its discovery, and this site is said to have existed from 2650 BC to 1450 BC.
- The most prominent discoveries were a step-well discovered in 2014, about three times bigger than the one in Mohenjo-Daro, various reservoirs indicating advanced water-management systems, rock constructions, a figure of a nude man driving a chariot, etc.
- Other Harappan sites in India include Balu, Farman in Haryana, Baror in Rajasthan, Bhagatrav in Gujarat, etc.

401. Ans D

- **Recently**, the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index was released by the World Economic Forum (WEF).

Global Gender Gap Index

- According to the WEF, it is the **longest-standing index**, which tracks progress towards closing gender gaps over time since its inception in 2006.
- The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the **current state and evolution of gender parity** across **four key dimensions**:
 - Economic Participation and Opportunity,
 - Educational Attainment,
 - Health and Survival, and
 - Political Empowerment.
- The cross-country comparisons aim to support the identification of the most effective policies to close gender gaps.

2022 Index highlights

- The 2022 Global Gender Gap Index ranks India at **135 out of 146 countries**.
 - In 2021, India was ranked 140 out of 156 countries.
- **Overall performance**:
 - India has approximately **662 million (or 66.2 crore) women**.
 - In 2022, **India's overall score has improved from 0.625 (in 2021) to 0.629**.
 - India's (135th) global gender gap score has oscillated between 0.593 and 0.683 since the index was first compiled. In 2022, India scored 0.629, which is its **seventh-highest score in the last 16 years**.

Therefore all statement are correct

402. Ans a

- Project 17 Alpha frigates (P-17A) were launched by the Indian Navy in 2019 **to construct a series of stealth guided-missile frigates**.
- These are currently being constructed by two companies - **Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE)**.
- These guided-missile frigates have been constructed with a **specific stealth design**, which has **radar-absorbent coatings** and is low-observable which can make its approach undetectable for the enemies.
 - The new technology also **reduces the infrared signals of the ship**.
- The first stealth ship launched under Project 17A was the **Nilgiri**, which was launched in 2019.

- It employs stealth technology that makes it harder for it to be detected by one or more of radar, visual, sonar, and infrared methods. **statement 1 is correct**
- Dunagiri' is the fourth ship of P17A Frigates. **statement 2 is correct**
- These ships are fitted with a 76mm main gun, two 30 mm AK-630M anti-aircraft artillery systems, two torpedo tubes, launchers for eight BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles and Barak-8 surface to air missiles. **Hence statement 3 is not correct**

403. Ans: (c) Democratic Republic of Congo

Explanation:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is struggling to contain its biggest Mpox outbreak. Scientists say a new form of the disease detected in a mining town might more easily spread among people.
- Since January, the DRC (also known as Congo) has reported more than 4,500 suspected Mpox cases and nearly 300 deaths, numbers that have roughly tripled from the same period last year, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).
- Congo recently declared the outbreak across the country a health emergency. Cases have been reported in neighbouring Republic of Congo as well.

Hence option c is correct.

More Information:

Mpox (or monkeypox) is an illness caused by the monkeypox virus. It is a viral infection which can spread between people and occasionally from the environment to people via things and surfaces that have been touched by a person with mpox. In settings where the monkeypox virus is present among some wild animals, it can also be transmitted from infected animals to people who have contact with them.

- Mpox (monkeypox) is a viral illness caused by the monkeypox virus, a species of the genus Orthopoxvirus. Two different clades exist: clade I and clade II
- Common symptoms of mpox are a skin rash or mucosal lesions which can last 2–4 weeks accompanied by fever, headache, muscle aches, back pain, low energy, and swollen lymph nodes.
- Mpox can be transmitted to humans through physical contact with someone who is infectious, with contaminated materials, or with infected animals.
- Laboratory confirmation of mpox is done by testing skin lesion material by PCR.
- Mpox is treated with supportive care. Vaccines and therapeutics developed for smallpox and approved for use in some countries can be used for mpox in some circumstances.
- In 2022–2023 a global outbreak of mpox was caused by a strain known as clade IIb.
- Mpox can be prevented by avoiding physical contact with someone who has mpox. Vaccination can help prevent infection for people at risk.

404. Ans: (d) Elisa de Anda Madrazo

Explanation:

- Mexico's Elisa de Anda Madrazo has been appointed as the president of Financial Action Task Force (FATF). **Hence option d is correct.**
- She succeeded Mr. T. Raja Kumar of Singapore.
- Elisa is the president from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2026.
- De Anda has over a decade of experience in leadership positions in the anti-money laundering (AML) and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) sector.
- De Anda currently serves as Director General in Mexico's Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. Elisa joined the Ministry in 2015.

More Information:

About Financial Action Task Force (FATF):

- **Founded** – 1989
- **Headquarters** – Paris, France

- **Membership** – 40
- **President** – Elisa de Anda Madrazo; Mexico (replace T Raja Kumar; Singapore)

Recent Appointment in Foreign:

- **First woman brigadier in Pakistan Army from minority community** – Helen Mary
- **Defence minister of Russia** – Andrei Belousov (replace Sergei Shoigu)
- **UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia** – Gita Sabharwal (India)
- **MD of International Monetary Fund** – Kristalina Georgieva (2nd time)

405. Ans: (a) Washington DC

Explanation:

- USA will host the 3-day NATO summit in Washington DC. **Hence option a is correct.**
- The three-day NATO summit to be held here from July 9 to 11 will be the first to include Sweden as a member of the alliance.
- Sweden officially joined the alliance in March.
- The summit is likely to show a strong demonstration of America and its allies' support for Ukraine and make significant new announcements to increase military, political and financial support for the war-torn European country.
- The historic summit would also mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which is now a strong military alliance of 32 countries.
- **Sweden's Inclusion:** First summit with Sweden as a member since its March accession, enhancing NATO's capabilities and strategic reach.
- **Global Significance:** Biden emphasizes America's leadership role, rallying allies to uphold democratic values and deter aggression, notably from Russia.
- **Indo-Pacific Cooperation:** Expanded discussions with NATO's Indo-Pacific partners (Australia, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand) reflect broader security concerns and technological cooperation.
- **China and Cybersecurity:** Focus on resilience, cyber defense, and countering disinformation underscores NATO's evolving security agenda amidst geopolitical shifts.

About North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

- **Founded** – 1949
- **Headquarters** – Brussels, Belgium
- **Secretary General**- Mark Rutte
- **Member countries** -32 (32nd Sweden, 31st Finland)
- **Founding Members** – United States, Canada, and ten European countries, including Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.
- NATO is a military alliance between North American and European countries.

406. Ans: (c) Kochi

Explanation:

- First International Dairy Federation Asia-Pacific summit concluded in Kochi. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

First International Dairy Federation Asia-Pacific Summit in Kochi:

- The Union Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), and the International Dairy Federation (IDF) are jointly organised the first IDF Regional Dairy Conference Asia Pacific-2024 in Kochi.
- Themed 'Farmer-centric innovations in dairying', the event featured insightful deliberations bringing together leaders and experts from the global dairy sector.

- More than 1,000 delegates and participants from over 20 countries took part in the event.

Discussions and Expectations

- There will be sessions at the conference that offer to look at dairy farming and new methods from both a global and a regional point of view. The goal of these talks is to start deep conversations and give useful information by looking at one health concept and innovations that focus on farmers. This conference is very important for advancing knowledge in the global dairy business and tackling problems that are unique to the Asia-Pacific region.

407. Ans: (d) All of the above

Explanation:

- Recently, Srinagar has become the fourth Indian city to be recognised as a 'World Crafts City' by the World Craft Council (WCC). Jaipur, Malappuram and Mysore are the other three Indian cities that have earlier been recognised as World Craft Cities. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

Srinagar gets tag of 'World Craft City', fourth from country:

- Srinagar has become the fourth Indian city to be recognised as a 'World Craft City' by the World Craft Council (WCC), three years after it was designated as part of the UNESCO Creative City Network (UCCN) for crafts and folk arts.
- Jaipur, Malappuram and Mysore are the other Indian cities that have previously been recognised as World Craft Cities.
- As of now, at least 10 different forms of craftsmanship survive in Srinagar and its suburbs, including papier-mâché, walnut wood carving, carpets, Sozni embroidery and Pashmina and Kani shawls.

About World Craft Council:

- The World Crafts Council AISBL (WCC-AISBL) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization that was founded in 1964.
- Objective – To promote fellowship, foster economic development through income generating craft related activities, organize exchange programs, workshops, conferences, seminars, and exhibitions and in general, to offer encouragement, help, and advice to the crafts persons of the world.
- The organization is now formally registered in Belgium as an international organization and AISBL is there the French shortcut for an international association without lucrative purpose.

408. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: 2025 to be International Year of Quantum Science and Technology: UN

- The United Nations General Assembly has declared 2025 the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology.
- The 193-member United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution to this effect on 7 June 2024. Earlier, the United Nations had declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives, International Year of Peace and Trust and International Year of Glacier Preservation.
- The United Nations wants to increase public awareness about the importance of quantum science, encourage young people to study it and bolster support for using it to address current challenges.
- 2024 is being observed as the International Year of Camelids. (Bactrian camels, Dromedary camels, Llamas, Alpacas, Guanaco, and Vicuana are considered camelid animals.)
- **Hence option c is correct.**

409. Ans: (a) alcoholic beverage

Explanation:

- Meghalaya Chubitchi recently got the GI tag is a alcoholic beverage. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

- In March 2024, the Geographical Indication (GI) registry of India added 22 new products from the

states of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, and Meghalaya. These products are now protected under the GI tag, which recognizes their unique qualities and geographical origin.

Assam

The state of Assam saw the inclusion of 12 products in the GI registry:

1. Asharikandi terracotta craft
2. Pani Meteka craft
3. Sarthebari metal craft
4. Jaapi (bamboo headgear)
5. Mishing handloom products
6. Bihu dhol
7. Bodo Dokhona (traditional attire of Bodo women)
8. Bodo Gamsa (traditional dress of Bodo men)
9. Bodo Eri silk
10. Bodo Jwmggra (a traditional scarf)
11. Bodo Thorkha (a musical instrument)
12. Bodo Sifung (a long flute)

Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh had five products added to the GI registry:

1. Banaras Thandai, a drink made by blending milk with a mix of nuts, seeds and spices
2. Banaras Tabla
3. Banaras Shehnai
4. Banaras Lal Bharwamirch
5. Banaras Lal Pedra

Tripura

Two products from Tripura were granted GI tags:

1. Pachra-Rignai (traditional dress worn on special occasions)
2. Matabari Pedra (a sweet preparation)

Meghalaya

Three products from Meghalaya were added to the GI registry:

1. Meghalaya Garo Textile weaving
2. Meghalaya Lyrnai Pottery
3. Meghalaya Chubitchi (alcoholic beverage)

410. Ans: (c) 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 and 2 is correct:** The first match of the ICC T20 World Cup 2024 was played between US & Canada.
- India won the ICC T20 World Cup title Twice in 2007 and 2024.
- Statement 3 is not correct: Jasprit Bumrah won the Man of the Series and Virat Kohli won the Man of the Match title in the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024.

Hence option c is correct.

More Information:

Key Points on ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024

The key points of the ICC Men's T20 World Cup are given below:

- **Winner** – India (Captain – Rohit Sharma)
- **Runner-up** – South Africa (Captain – Aiden Markram)
- **Man of the Series (Player of the Tournament)** – Indian fast bowler Jasprit Bumrah
- **Man of the Match** – Indian batsman Virat Kohli
- **Most runs** – Rahmanullah Gurbaz (Afghanistan) 281 Runs

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- **Most wickets** – Arshdeep Singh (India) and Fazalhaq Farooqi (Afghanistan) 17 wickets
- **Event Date** – 1st June to 29th June
- **Venue** – West Indies and USA (USA)
- **Edition** – 9
- **Administrator** – International Cricket Council
- **Cricket Format** – T20
- **Teams involved** – 20
- **Total matches** – 55
- **Official Song** – Out of This World
- **First-time team involved** – USA, Canada, Uganda

The List of the winners of ICC Men's T20 World Cup in different years are given below.

Two-time winner:

- India- 2 (2007, 2024)
- West Indies- 2 (2012, 2016)
- England – 2 (2010, 2022)

One Time Winner:

- Pakistan – 1 (2009)
- Sri Lanka – 1 (2014)
- Australia – 1 (2021)

411. Ans: (b) vaccine

- **Recent context:** Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Jitendra Singh announces India's first indigenously developed quadrivalent vaccine, "CERVAVAC" for the prevention of cervical cancer.
- Cervical cancer ranks as the 2nd most prevalent cancer in India and accounts for nearly one-fourth of the world's cervical cancer deaths despite being largely preventable.
- An intervention for preventing cervical cancer is vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV).
- It is estimated that HPV types 16 and 18 (HPV-16 and HPV-18) together contribute to approximately 70% of all invasive cervical cancer cases worldwide.
- CERVAVAC was developed by the Serum Institute of India with support from Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

412. (b) Development of the North-East.

PM-DevINE (Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North-East):

- A new scheme, PM-DevINE, was announced while presenting the Union Budget 2022-23.
- The Finance Minister stated that the PM-DevINE will be implemented through the North-Eastern Council.
- An initial allocation of Rs. 1,500 crores will be made for the new scheme. It will fund infrastructure, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on the felt needs of the North-East.
- This will enable livelihood activities for the youth and the women, filling the gaps in various sectors, the Minister explained. However, it will not be a substitute for the existing Central or State Schemes.

413. Ans: c) Both are correct

- **Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele-MANAS)** is launched to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality mental health care through tele-services under the **National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)**.
- It is launched to provide all access to affordable mental health care in every State/UT. It will serve as the digital arm of the District Mental Health Programme. **Hence both statements are correct.**

Tele-MANAS

- In the Union Budget 2022-23, the Union Government announced the **National Tele Mental Health**

Programme (NTMHP).

- Tele-MANAS aim to provide free tele-mental health services all over the country.
- The programme includes a network of 23 tele-mental health centres of excellence, the **Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)** Bengaluru and the **National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHRSC)** to provide technical support.
- The government aims to open at least one Tele-MANAS Cell in each State/UT.
- A toll-free, 24/7 helpline number (14416) has been set up across the country.
- Tele-MANAS to be organized in a two-tier system;
 - **Tier 1** - State Tele-MANAS cells which include trained counsellors and mental health specialists.
 - **Tier 2** - Specialists at **District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)**/Medical College resources for physical consultation and/or e-Sanjeevani for audio-visual consultation.

414. Ans D

- Centre launches Operation Ganga to bring back citizens stranded in Ukraine via Romania, Hungary. Pairs **1 and 4 are correctly matched** : Operation Sukoon
- Operation Sukoon, or the '**Beirut Sealift**,' was launched by the **Indian Navy in July 2006** to evacuate **Indians, Sri Lankans, Nepalese and Lebanese nationals** with Indian spouses from Lebanon during the Israel-Lebanon war in 2006.

Operation Safe Homecoming:

- The Indian government had commenced Operation Safe Homecoming on **26 February 2011** to rescue over **15,400** Indian nationals stuck in **Libya** during the civil war.

Operation Maitri :

- Operation Maitri was initiated by the Indian government in the aftermath of the **Nepal earthquake on 25 April 2015**.

Operation Devi Shakti

- The evacuation operation from Afghanistan in the backdrop of the **Taliban's takeover of the country** is known as "**Operation Devi Shakti**".

Vande Bharat Mission'

- Evacuations during Covid-19 pandemic: The Indian government initiated a massive evacuation programme titled the '**Vande Bharat Mission**' on **May 7, 2020**.
- **Pair 3 is not correctly matched Operation Raahat**
- An operation was launched by the Indian Armed Forces to evacuate **4,640 Indians and 960 foreign nationals of 41 countries** from Yemen during the 2015 Yemen Crisis

415. Ans B

- Recently, a five-member delegation from India visited **Namibia** to hold discussions on translocating the **Cheetahs** to India.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Cheetahs will be reintroduced into **Kuno Palpur National Park**. This National Park has been tentatively earmarked for the **translocation of 12-15 cheetahs**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Kuno Palpur National Park is situated in **Madhya Pradesh**. The **344-sqkm national park was recommended** as one of the three potential sites for the **cheetah project in 1992**

More information

About Cheetah

- The cheetah is a large-sized feline found in Africa and southwestern Asia and **is the fastest land animal in the world**.
- They can reach speeds of around 72mph in short bursts **but cannot run long distances**.



- Cheetahs are slender in build with a narrow waist, deep chest, **and a proportionally small head.**
- Their fur is short and coarse and has a **pattern of evenly spaced black spots.**
- They have black stripes on their faces, which run from the inner corners of their eyes **down to the corners of the mouth.**
- These dark areas help keep the sun out of their eyes **to help them with their vision for hunting.**
- Cheetahs usually hunt during the day when lions are **not very active.**
- Their success rate is good, with a **kill being made for every other attempt.**
- Cheetahs are listed as “Vulnerable” by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

Indian Leopard

- **About the Species:** The Indian leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*) is a leopard subspecies widely distributed on the Indian subcontinent. These are the smallest of the big cats known for their ability to adapt to a variety of habitats.

Conservation Status:

- **IUCN Red List:** Vulnerable
- **CITES:** Appendix I
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Schedule I



416. Ans C

- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct :** The establishment of the Environment Assembly was the culmination of decades of international efforts, initiated at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 and aimed at creating a coherent system of international environmental governance. **UNEA was created in June 2012**, when world leaders called for the UN Environment to be strengthened and upgraded during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, **also referred to as RIO+20.**
- **It is the world’s highest-level decision-making body** on the environment It addresses the critical environmental challenges facing the world today.
- It meets biennially to set priorities for **global environmental policies and develop international environmental law.**
- Through its resolutions and calls to action, the **Assembly provides leadership and catalyses** intergovernmental action on the environment
- The UN Environment Assembly, with a universal membership, is now **composed of 193 Member States.**

417. Ans A

- **In News :** Recently ,Governor Bhagat Singh Koshyari received flak for his remarks on the social reformist couple Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule.
- **Statements 1 ,2 and 3 are correct :** The Government of India has introduced a pension scheme namely PM-SYM for unorganised workers to ensure **old age protection for Unorganised Workers.**
- **PM-SYM is a Central Sector Scheme** administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and implemented through **Life Insurance Corporation of India** and CSC e Governance Services India Limited (CSC SPV).
- It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a **50:50** basis where prescribed age- specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government as per the chart.
- **Eligibility** The unorganised workers mostly engaged as home based **workers, street vendors, mid- day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless labourers, own account workers, agricultural workers,**

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construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio- visual workers and similar other occupations whose monthly income is Rs 15,000/ per month or less and belong to the entry age group of **18-40 years**.

- **Statement 4 is not correct** : They should not be covered under **New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)** scheme or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). Further, he/she should not be an income tax payer.

418. Ans C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The aim of the Artemis Programme is to **land humans on the moon by 2024**, and it also plans to land the first woman and first person of colour on the moon.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Space agencies involved:
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- The Canadian Space Agency has committed to providing advanced robotics for the gateway,
- The European Space Agency will provide the International Habitat and the ESPRIT module, which will deliver additional communications capabilities among other things.

419. Ans D

- **All the statements are correct:** Surrogacy is defined as a practice wherein one woman bears and gives birth to a child with the intention to thereafter hand it over to the intending couple.
- A married woman of the age of 25 to 35 years on the day of implantation, with a child of her own, can be a surrogate mother
- She can act as a surrogate mother **only once in her lifetime** and with only three attempts of procedure is allowed
- Surrogacy comes under the reproductive choices of women and it is included as a fundamental right under the purview of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- The Centre and State governments are expected to constitute a National Surrogacy Board (NSW) and State Surrogacy Boards (558) respectively
- **Surrogacy is legal in India. But, making it commercial is illegal.** It is a humanitarian act and is recognized by law

420. Ans B

Recently, an expert team has identified six varieties of Neelakurinji across the Santhanpara region of Western Ghats.

About Neelakurinji Flower

- It is a shrub of the Acanthaceae family that famously blooms once every 12 years. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- It is endemic to Western Ghats, covering the slopes of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. **Hence statement 1 is not correct**
- Their scientific name is 'strobilanthes kunthiana',
- Strobilanthes is a genus of about 350 species of flowering plants in the family Acanthaceae, mostly native to tropical Asia and Madagascar.
- The Topli Karvy (Strobilanthes sessilis), the Karvy (Strobilanthes callosa) and the Kurinji (Strobilanthes kunthiana), all belong to the Strobilanthes genus
- The Topli Karvy is found more in the northern section of the Western Ghats in Maharashtra.
- The Karvy grows on the steepest cliffs where trees can't grow
- They are seen mostly on the Nilgiri hills, which even got its name from the flowers- neela, meaning blue and kurinji, referring to the flowers.

421. Ans C

Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE)

About:

- Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) is a new scheme for the Northeastern states which was announced in the Union Budget.
- The scheme will be operational for the remaining four years of the 15th Finance Commission, from 2022-23 to 2025-26, and will have an outlay of Rs 6,600 crore
- PM-DevINE will target:
 - The creation of infrastructure.
 - Support industries
 - Social development projects and
 - Create livelihood activities for the youth and women, with a focus on job creation
- These projects will include basic infrastructure in all primary healthcare centres and government schools. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Funding and implementation:

- It is a central sector scheme with 100% central funding
- PM-DevINE will be implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), through the North Eastern Council or central ministries and agencies. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

422. Ans D

GM Mustard

- GM Mustard is also called DMH-11
- The Indian variety of GM Mustard was conceived in 2002
- In DMH-11 mustard, developed by Deepak Pental and colleagues in the South Campus of the University of Delhi, genetic modification allows cross-pollination in a crop that self-pollinates in nature

423. Ans: (d) Assam

Explanation:

- Assam has launched the Disaster Reporting and Information Management System (DRIMS), a digital platform for accurate reporting and assessment of damages caused by disasters. **Hence option d is correct.**
- The digital platform was developed in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which captures critical impact indicators of damages during disasters and assists in providing relief and rehabilitation grants to the impacted beneficiaries.
- It is a state-of-the-art initiative of the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) which was inaugurated by Ravi Kota, Chief Secretary of Assam, at Assam Administrative Staff College (AASC), Khanapara in Guwahati, Assam.

More Information:

Empowering Communities with Knowledge :

- During the launch event at the Assam Administrative Staff College (AASC), Khanapara, Guwahati, Assam's Chief Secretary, Dr. Ravi Kota, released the "Handbook on Financial Assistance during Disasters". This comprehensive guide aims to empower communities by providing them with a clear understanding of their entitlements during and after disasters, enabling greater access to assistance, particularly for children and women in affected areas.

424. Ans: (c) Maharashtra

Explanation:

- The Chennai (Tamil Nadu)-headquartered Geographical Indications Registry under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the Ministry of Commerce and Industry awarded

geographical indication (GI) tags to Miraj Tanpura and Miraj Sitar of Maharashtra and Bundelkhand Kathiya Gehu (Wheat) of Uttar Pradesh (UP). **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Miraj's Sitar and Tanpuras Awarded Geographical Indication Tags:

- The small town of Miraj in Maharashtra's Sangli district is known for its craftsmanship in making musical instruments, particularly sitars and tanpuras. These instruments have now been awarded the coveted Geographical Indication (GI) tags, recognizing their unique origin and quality.

Tradition and Demand

- The tradition of making sitars and tanpuras in Miraj goes back more than 300 years, with over seven generations of craftsmen contributing to the development of these string instruments. These Miraj-made instruments are in high demand among prominent artists in the field of classical music and the film industry.

Miraj Musical Instruments Cluster

- The Miraj Musical Instruments Cluster functions as the apex body for both the sitar and tanpura makers in the town. More than 450 craftsmen are engaged in the production of musical instruments, including sitars and tanpuras, under the umbrella of this cluster.
- The GI tag recognition is a significant achievement for the Miraj-based musical instrument makers, as it will help to promote and protect the uniqueness of their products, potentially leading to increased demand and commercial opportunities both within India and globally. This milestone also celebrates the rich musical heritage and craftsmanship of the town, which has been passed down through generations of skilled artisans.

425. Ans: (a) Vijay Jain

Explanation:

- At a glittering event recently held in Noida, organized by The Times Group, Vijay Jain, the Managing Director of Star Estate, was awarded the prestigious Times Power Icon 2024 Award. The event celebrated and honoured top industry leaders, gracing the occasion with the presence of industry leaders and celebrities, including Cine icon Ada Sharma, who presented the award to Vijay Jain. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

Recognizing Visionary Leadership and Outstanding Achievements:

- The Times Power Icon 2024 Award acknowledged and celebrated Vijay Jain's visionary leadership and outstanding achievements in the real estate sector. Expressing his gratitude upon receiving the prestigious award, Jain said, "It is a great honor to receive the Times Power Icon 2024 Award, and this recognition is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the entire team at Star Estate."

Star Estate's Commitment to Excellence:

- Under Vijay Jain's astute leadership, Star Estate has built a strong reputation as one of the most reliable and trusted real estate consultation firms in India. Jain's ability to inspire and motivate his team has been a key strength, fostering a culture of collaboration and innovation while upholding the company's core values of transparency, reliability, and commitment.

426. Ans: (b) Carlos Sainz

Explanation:

- Ferrari driver Carlos Sainz took the first non-Red Bull win of the season with an impressive display during Sunday's Australian Grand Prix, taking advantage of technical trouble for Max Verstappen in the opening laps that forced the reigning world champion to retire. **Hence option b is correct.**

- Bidding for a record-equalling 10th victory in a row, Verstappen converted his pole position advantage as the race got under way but soon reported issues behind the wheel, with a compromised second lap opening the door for Sainz to get a run on him and make a move for the lead.

427. Ans: (d) Jorhat

Explanation:

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled a 125-foot bronze statue of the legendary Ahom general, Lachit Borphukan, at his burial site in eastern Assam's Jorhat district. This event marks a significant tribute to Borphukan's valor and leadership in the history of Assam. **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

Unveiling Ceremony Highlights:

- **Location:** The unveiling ceremony took place at the Lachit Barphukan Maidam Development Project at Hollongapar near Teok.
- **Traditional Attire:** PM Modi, arriving from Arunachal Pradesh by helicopter, adorned traditional attire and headgear for the occasion.
- **Ahom Ritual:** The ceremony included the participation of PM Modi in an Ahom ritual, adding cultural significance to the unveiling.
- **Presence of Chief Minister:** Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma accompanied the Prime Minister during the program.

Tribute to Lachit Borphukan:

- **Legendary Commander:** Lachit Borphukan was a legendary army commander of the Ahom kingdom (1228-1826).
- **Battle of Saraighat:** He is celebrated for his pivotal role in the 1671 'Battle of Saraighat,' where he successfully defended Assam against the mighty Mughal forces led by Raja Ramsingh-I, showcasing exemplary leadership and strategic prowess.

428. Ans: (b) Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE)

Explanation:

- MAHE honored K.V. Kamath with an honorary doctorate for his significant contributions to banking, finance, and sustainable development during a special convocation on April 29, 2024. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

MAHE Confers Honorary Doctorate on K.V. Kamath

- **Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE) honored K.V. Kamath**, Chairman of National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development and Chairman of Jio Financial Services Ltd., with an honorary doctorate at a special convocation on April 29, 2024. The ceremony celebrated Kamath's exceptional leadership in banking, finance, and sustainable development, recognizing his significant contributions to India's financial sector and global impact.

Convocation Highlights

- Distinguished dignitaries including Mrs. Vasanti R Pai, Dr. Ranjan R. Pai, Dr. H.S. Ballal, Lt Gen (Dr) M.D. Venkatesh, and other officials graced the ceremony.
- Kamath, renowned for his leadership at NDB, ICICI Bank, and now NaBFID, has set benchmarks in the industry through strategic acumen and innovation.
- Beyond professional achievements, Kamath's commitment to social responsibility and sustainable development has been instrumental in promoting inclusive growth and corporate social responsibility practices.

429. Ans: (b) 55 Cancri e

Explanation: Astronomers using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) have detected atmospheric gases surrounding 55 Cancri e, also known as Janssen, a hot rocky exoplanet 41 light-years from Earth.

- This is one of the 5 known planets orbiting the 55 Cancri, Sun-like star in the constellation Cancer.
- This discovery marks the first time an atmosphere has been identified surrounding a terrestrial planet outside our Solar System.
- The planet is classified as a super-Earth: larger than Earth, smaller than Neptune, and likely similar in composition to the rocky planets in our solar system.

Hence option b is correct.

430. Ans: (a) Saudi Arabia

Explanation:

- The United Nations (UN) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) has unanimously appointed Saudi Arabia to chair its 69th session in 2025.
 - i. Abdulaziz Alwasil, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the UN, has been elected as the chair of the CSW, succeeding the outgoing chair, Antonio Manuel Lagdameo, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the UN. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

About UN Women:

- The UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was established in 1946, and has become instrumental in promoting women's rights, documenting the reality of women's lives throughout the world, and shaping global standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women. Its 45 members are elected by ECOSOC, based on equitable geographical distribution, and serve for four years.
- The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women, is a United Nations entity working for the empowerment of women.

431. Ans: (d) Intel Corporation

Explanation:

- Intel Corporation, an American technology company that manufactures semiconductor computer circuits, has built the world's largest neuromorphic system code named Hala Point to enable more sustainable Artificial Intelligence (AI). **Hence option d is correct.**
 - i. It is initially deployed at Sandia National Laboratories, utilising Intel's Loihi 2 processor.
 - ii. It can support up to 20 quadrillion operations per second, with an efficiency exceeding 15 trillion 8-bit operations per second per watt (TOPS/W) when executing conventional deep neural networks.

More Information:

- Intel has made waves in the technology world today with the construction of the largest neuromorphic system globally. Dubbed "Hala Point," this colossal innovation, initially deployed at Sandia National Laboratories, represents a significant leap forward in artificial intelligence (AI) research, promising to reshape the landscape of computational efficiency and sustainability.
- At the heart of Hala Point lies Intel's Loihi 2 processor, a marvel of engineering designed to emulate the intricate workings of the human brain. This ambitious project builds upon Intel's previous endeavour, the Pohoiki Springs research system, introducing architectural enhancements that boast over 10 times the neuron capacity and up to 12 times higher performance.
- In a statement, Mike Davies, director of the Neuromorphic Computing Lab at Intel Labs, highlighted the urgency driving this pioneering venture: "The computing cost of today's AI models is rising at unsustainable rates. The industry needs fundamentally new approaches capable of scaling. For that reason, we developed Hala Point, which combines deep learning efficiency with novel brain-inspired

learning and optimisation capabilities."

432. Ans: (d) Prabha Varma

Explanation:

- The renowned Malayalam poet and author Prabha Varma has been named the recipient of Saraswati Samman 2023 for his poetic work titled "Roudra Sathwikam". **Hence option d is correct.**
- i. He is the 33rd recipient of Saraswati Samman which is annually presented by the K.K Birla Foundation.
- ii. This becomes the first Malayalam work to win the award after 12 years. Malayalam poetess Sugathakumari won the award in 2012 for her poetry collection \ Manalezhuthu.

More Information:

'Roudra Sathwikam' – A Philosophical Exploration :

- According to the Birla Foundation, Varma's novel "Roudra Sathwikam, written in poetic verse in the Malayalam language, probes the conflict between power and politics, individual and state, and art and power in a unique way."
- The foundation stated that the work "transcends the concept of time and space as it addresses the predicament of dharma (righteousness) and adharma (unrighteousness) in a creatively philosophical way."

Selection Process and Past Winners :

- The Saraswati Samman awardee was chosen by a selection committee headed by former Supreme Court judge Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri.
- The first Saraswati Samman in 1991 was awarded to the legendary writer Harivansh Rai Bachchan for his four-volume autobiography.
- Last year's 32nd awardee was Tamil writer Sivasankari for her novel 'Surya Vamsam'.
- With a cash prize of Rs 15 lakh, citation and plaque, the Saraswati Samman is a significant recognition of Prabha Varma's immense contribution to Indian literature.

433. Ans: (d) Water for All

Explanation:

- The International Day of Action for Rivers is annually observed across the globe on 14 March to raise awareness about the importance of rivers and advocate for their protection and preservation. The day aims to draw attention to the threats faced by the rivers.
- i. 14th March 2024 marks the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the International Day of Action for Rivers with the theme of "Water for All." **Hence option d is correct.**

More Information:

History and Significance of International Day of Action for Rivers :

- The International Day of Action for Rivers has its roots in the First International Meeting of People Impacted by Dams, held in Curitiba, Brazil, in March 1997. River experts from 20 nations declared March 14th as the "Day of Action for Rivers," with the aim of forming a coalition against the degradation of ecologically sensitive water bodies, rivers, and watersheds.
- This day holds profound significance as a global forum to promote the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of rivers. It draws attention to the vital role rivers play in sustaining ecosystems, biodiversity, and human livelihoods.

434. Ans: (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Explanation:

- Bharat Ratna awardee in 2024 Karpoori Thakur, Lal Krishna Advani, P V Narasimha Rao, Chaudhary Charan Singh and Dr M S Swaminathan have been awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2024. **Hence option is**

D correct.

More Information:

First Recipient of Bharat Ratna Awards

The first Bharat Ratna award was awarded to politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist CV Raman in the year 1954.

- The youngest Bharat Ratna recipient in India was Sachin Tendulkar who received this award in the year 2014 when he was 40 years old. He is one of the finest Indian cricketers of all time and is considered a legend in the history of Cricket.
- Dhondo Keshav Karve was the oldest person to receive the Bharat Ratna Award. He was a social reformer and was awarded on his 100th birthday in 1958

Bharat Ratna Award Winner 2024

- Karpoori Thakur, a renowned socialist leader and former Chief Minister of Bihar, is set to be posthumously conferred with the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award. The announcement of this prestigious honor coincides with the eve of his 100th birth anniversary.
- Another recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award for the year 2024 is Lal Krishna Advani. On 3rd February 2024, Prime Minister Narendra Modi revealed that Lal Krishna Advani, the veteran Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader, will be conferred with the prestigious Bharat Ratna award. This recognition marks a significant honor for Advani's contributions to Indian politics and public life.
- The Bharat Ratna, India's most esteemed civilian award, is poised to recognize the remarkable contributions of three exceptional individuals whose endeavors have profoundly influenced the nation's course. Former Prime Ministers PV Narasimha Rao and Chaudhary Charan Singh, along with renowned agricultural scientist MS Swaminathan, are slated to receive this prestigious honor, underscoring their unmatched commitment to India's advancement.

435. Answer: (b) It uses AI for scriptwriting and direction

Explanation:

- India's first Artificial Intelligence-based Film 'IRAH' uses AI for scriptwriting and direction. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

- Amidst the growing buzz around Artificial Intelligence (AI), the trailer and song launch event for India's first Hindi film on this subject, "IRAH," took place in Mumbai. The movie boasts an impressive cast, including Rohit Bose Roy, Rajesh Sharma, Karishma Kotak, and Rakshith Bhandary in prominent roles.
- Produced by Big Films Media and directed by Sam Bhattacharjee, "IRAH" is set to hit theaters nationwide on April 4th, 2024, through Iamplex Digital Theatrical Distribution. The event was graced by the presence of music composer Sameer Sen.

Exploring the Dark Side of AI:

- The trailer of "IRAH" offers a glimpse into the dark underbelly of AI technology, highlighting its potential misuse and negative repercussions. Rohit Bose Roy, who plays a pivotal character in the film, expressed his excitement for the project, as its release date coincides with his birthday on April 5th, 2024.

436. Ans : (a) Santoor

Explanation:

- A renowned santoor player, Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is single handedly responsible for making the instrument a popular in classical music. Recipient of the Padma Shree and Padma Vibhushan awards, he has also won accolades around the world. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

Instruments and Personalities

Instrument : Musicians

- Santoor : Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma, Bhajan Sopori, Tarun Bhattacharya, Satish Vyas.
- Mridangam : K V Prasad, SV Rajarao, Umalayapuram Sivaraman, Palghat Mani Iyer.
- Tabla : Zakir Hussain, Allah Rakha, Sabir Khan, Pt. Kishan Maharaj, Pt. Jnan Prakash Ghosh. Flute : Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh, TR Mahalingam, N Ramani.
- Sarod : Allauddin Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Buddhadev Dasgupta, Bahadur Khan.

437. Ans: (b) To combat cyber fraud and illegal lending apps

Explanation:

- DIGITA is being considered by RBI to curb cyber fraud and the proliferation of illegal lending apps. This agency aims to verify digital lending apps, maintain a register of authorized apps, and enhance law enforcement against financial crimes in the digital realm. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

RBI's DIGITA Initiative: Curbing Illegal Lending Apps:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is contemplating the establishment of the Digital India Trust Agency (DIGITA) to combat the proliferation of illegal lending apps. This initiative aims to bolster cybersecurity measures and clamp down on fraudulent activities in the digital lending sector.

Purpose of DIGITA:

1. **Verification and Oversight:** DIGITA will facilitate the verification of digital lending apps and maintain a public register of verified apps.
2. **Legal Enforcement:** Apps lacking the 'verified' signature of DIGITA will be deemed unauthorized for law enforcement purposes, creating a pivotal checkpoint against financial crimes in the digital domain.
3. **Transparency and Accountability:** The verification process will promote transparency and accountability within the digital lending sector, mitigating fraudulent practices.

438. Ans: (b) Fursatganj

Explanation: The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has granted a No Objection Certificate (NOC) to change the names of eight railway stations in Amethi, Uttar Pradesh (UP). The renaming of railway stations were proposed by the government of UP.

i. The proposed name changes are as follows

- Fursatganj railway station to Tapeswarnath Dham
- Kasimpur Halt to Jais City Jais to Guru Gorakhnath Dham
- Bani to Swami Paramhans
- Misrauli as Maa Kalikan Dham Nihalgarh to Maharaja Bijli Pasi
- Akbarganj to Maa Ahorwa Bhawani Dham
- Warisganj to Amar Shaheed Bhale Sultan
- **Hence option b is correct.**

439. Ans: C.France

- **Varuna is a naval combat exercise between India and France.**

Latest Military Exercises of India 2023

Exercise Name	Participating Countries	Held At
Tropex-23	Indian Navy's biggest-ever biennial exercise. Of Indian Army, the Indian Air Force, and the Coast Guard.	Indian Ocean
Exercise Bold Kurukshetra	Indian Army and the Singapore Army	Jodhpur Military Station
Exercise La Perouse –	Royal Australian Navy, French Navy,	Indian Ocean Region

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

2023	Indian Navy, Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force, Royal Navy and the United States Navy.	
Exercise Sea Dragon 23	India, USA, Japan, Canada, and South Korea	Guam, USA
Konkan – 23	India and United Kingdom	Konkan Coast, India
SLINEX-23	India and Srilanka	Colombo
Balikatan	USA and Philippines	Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City
ASEAN-India Maritime Exercise 2023	India and ASEAN countries	South China Sea
CORPAT (35th Edition)	Indo-Thai Naval Exercise	Andaman Sea
Samudra Shakti – 23 (4th edition)	India-Indonesia Bilateral exercise	South China Sea
Joint air exercise COPE	India and USA	Kalaikunda, Panagarh, and Agra – India
Ajeya Warriors – 23	India and United Kingdom	Salisbury Plains
Vostok 2022	India and Russia	Eastern Military District, Russia
Gagan Strike	Indian Army and Indian Air Force	Punjab
JIMEX 2022	India and Japan	Bay of Bengal Region
Joint Maritime Exercise (Nigeria's first joint operation deployment)	India and Nigeria	Gulf of Guinea
Abhyas-01/22	Coast Guard of India & United States	The coast of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Parvat Prahar	Conducted by the One Strike Corps of the Indian Army	Ladakh
Vajra Prahar 2022	India and USA	Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
VINBAX 2022	Vietnam and India	Chandimandir, Haryana
Pitch Black 2022	India and Australia	Australia's Darwin
Yudh Abhyas 2022	India and the USA	Uttarakhand's Auli
Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2022	26 Countries including India	Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, Hawaii (United States military base)
Maritime Partnership Exercise (MPX)	Japan and India	Andaman Sea
IND-INDO CORPAT	India and Indonesia	The Andaman Sea and Malacca Strait
Khaan Quest 2022 (multinational exercise)	Mongolia and India	Mongolia
Sampriti-X	India and Bangladesh	Jashore Military Station, Bangladesh
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Exercise	Between Allies and Partners of the United States (US) and NATO	Eastern Europe, the Arctic High North, the Baltics, and the Balkans
Bongosagar 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and Bangladesh	Port Mongla, Bangladesh
Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT)	India and Bangladesh	Northern Bay of Bengal, Indian Navy-Bangladesh Navy (IN-BN)

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) Maritime Exercise/ IMEX-22	Navies of Bangladesh, France, India and Iran	Goa in the Arabian sea
LAMITIYE 2022 (Joint Training Exercise)	India and Seychelles	Seychelles Defense Academy
VARUNA 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and France	Arabian Sea
Exercise Khanjar 2022 (Joint Special Forces)	India and Kyrgyzstan	Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
KRIPAN SHAKTI (Integrated Fire Power Exercise)	Conducted by Trishakti Corps of the Indian Army	Teesta Field Firing Ranges (TFFR), near Siliguri, West Bengal
Dharma Guardian 2022	India and Japan	Foreign Training Node, Belagavi (Belgaum, Karnataka)
Cold Response 2022 (Multilateral Military Exercise)	Conducted by NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	Norway
Prasthan (Offshore Security Exercise)	Conducted by Western Naval Command of India	Offshore Development Area of ONGC, Mumbai
SLINEX 21	Sri Lanka and India	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Suraksha Kavach 2	Conducted by Indian Army's "Agnibaaz Division" with Maharashtra Police	Lulla Nagar, Pune
Exercise Dustlik (ExDustlik) 2022	India and Uzbekistan	Yangiariq, Uzbekistan
Eastern Bridge-VI (Air Force Exercise)	Indian and Oman	Jodhpur Air Force Station, Rajasthan
Sainya Ranakshetram – 2021	Indian Army	Indore
MILAN 2022 (Biennial Multilateral Naval Exercise)	Conducted by the Eastern Naval Command (Indian Navy). Theme: 'Camaraderie – Cohesion – Collaboration'	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (Indian Ocean Region)
Exercise Sea Dragon 22 (Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW))	Conducted by the USA	Andersen Air Force Base, Guam Island
XPL 22 (also called Paschim Lehar 2022)	Conducted by the Indian Navy	Arabian Sea
Al Nagah-III	Oman	Jabal AL Akhdar training camp, Oman
Bold Kurukshetra	Singapore	Babina Military Station in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh
Ekuverin	Maldives	Pune, Maharashtra
Garuda Shakti IV	Indonesia	Bandung, Indonesia
Hand in Hand	China	Umroi, Meghalaya
Indra	Russia	Andaman Sea
Khanjar V	Kyrgyzstan	Vairengte in Mizoram

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Lamitye	Seychelles	Mahe Island in Seychelles
Maitree	Thailand	Umroi, Meghalaya
Mitra Shakti-VII	Sri Lanka	Pune, Maharashtra
Multi-national FTX/Exercise Eighteen Force	18 ASEAN Plus countries	Pune, India
Nomadic Elephant	Mongolia	Bakloh Cantonment, Himachal Pradesh
Prabal Dostyk	Kazakhstan	Himachal Pradesh
Sampriti-IX	Bangladesh	Umroi, Meghalaya
Surya Kiran XIV	Nepal	Saljhandi, Nepal
Yudh Abhyas	United States	Rajasthan

440. Ans: (d) A tactical transport aircraft

C295 Transport Aircraft:

- It is a new-generation tactical airlifter in the light and medium segment that will replace the ageing Avro aircraft of the Indian Air Force.
- It was designed and built by Airbus, a European multinational aerospace corporation.
- It is robust and reliable but also highly versatile in terms of the number of different missions it can perform.
- The aircraft, with a flight endurance of up to 11 hours, can carry out multi-role operations under all weather conditions.
- It has a rear ramp door for quick reaction and para-dropping of troops and cargo.
- Short take-off/land from semi-prepared surfaces is another of its features.

441. Ans: (A) Attosecond pulses

Nobel Prize in Physics 2023

- The Nobel Prize in Physics for 2023 has gone to three scientists - **Anne L'Huillier, Pierre Agostini, and Ferenc Krausz.**
- The work of these scientists made it easier to observe electrons and has potential applications in the field of diagnosing diseases and developing electronic gadgets.

What exactly have the scientists done

- An atom, a tiny unit into which matter can be divided, is composed of a nucleus of protons and neutrons, and electrons that travel around this nucleus.
- Electrons move so fast that it is impossible to observe them in real time.
 - For the human senses, rapid movements blur together, and extremely short events are not possible to observe.
 - Any measurement must be done more quickly than the time it takes for the system being studied to undergo a noticeable change, otherwise the result is vague.
- These three scientists produced **pulses of light that last only attoseconds**, which is 1×10^{-18} of a second.
- The short pulses of light thus produced can be used to measure the rapid processes in which electrons move or change energy.

Attosecond Physics

- Atoms' natural time scale is incredibly short. In a molecule, atoms can move and turn in millionths of a billionth of a second, known as **femtoseconds (10^{-15} seconds)**.
- But when electrons move inside atoms or molecules, they do it so quickly that changes are blurred

out even in a femtosecond.

- In the world of electrons, positions and energies change at speeds of between one and a few hundred attoseconds.
- **An attosecond is one billionth of a billionth of a second.**

442. Ans: (d) Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala

- The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala were added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2023.
- **UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites**
- UNESCO Natural World Heritage sites are those sites with distinctive cultural facets such as geological formations, physical, biological, and cultural landscapes.

The list of UNESCO Natural World Heritage sites in India is given below:

Natural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan	1985
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1988, 2005
Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
Western Ghats	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	2012
Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh	2014

UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites:

Cultural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	Karnataka	2023
Santiniketan	West Bengal	2023
Dholavira	Gujarat	2021
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	Telangana	2021
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	Chandigarh	2016
Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	Maharashtra	2018
Historic City of Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2017
Jaipur City	Rajasthan	2020
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)	Bihar	2016
Rani-Ki-Van	Gujarat	2014
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013
The Jantar Mantar	Rajasthan	2010
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	2004
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
Mountain Railways of India	Tamil Nadu	1999
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989

Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa	1986
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
Sun Temple, Konarak	Orissa	1984
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983

UNESCO Mixed World Heritage Sites

A mixed site comprises components of both natural and cultural importance:

Mixed World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

443. Ans: (b) 2 only

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** TTDF aims to fund R&D in rural-specific communication technology applications and form synergies among academia, start-ups, research institutes, and the industry to build and develop the telecom ecosystem.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The scheme also aims to promote technology ownership and indigenous manufacturing, create a culture of technology co-innovation, reduce imports, boost export opportunities and creation of Intellectual Property.

Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) scheme

- It has been notified for domestic companies and institutions involved in technology design, development, commercialization of telecommunication products and solutions to enable affordable broadband and mobile services in rural and remote areas.
- It was launched by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), a body under the Department of Telecommunications.
- **Aims**
 - To fund R&D in rural-specific communication technology applications and form synergies among academia, start-ups, research institutes, and the industry to build and develop the telecom ecosystem.
 - To promote technology ownership and indigenous manufacturing, create a culture of technology co-innovation, reduce imports, boost export opportunities and creation of Intellectual Property.
- Under the scheme, USOF is also targeting to develop standards to meet countrywide requirements and create the ecosystem for research, design, prototyping, use cases, pilots, and proof of concept testing, among others.
- The scheme entails grants to Indian entities to encourage and induct indigenous technologies tailor-made to meet domestic needs.
- **Project Period:**
 - Project timelines are generally up to two years.
 - However, it may be decided project-wise in consultation with the applicant as per the terms and conditions of the agreement.
 - Extension of six months each at a time may be granted at the sole discretion of USOF/DoT.

444. Ans: d) 1 and 3 only

- **Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect.** The SCO aims to promote regional cooperation and address various challenges faced by its member countries, including security threats, economic development, and cultural exchange. Japan is not a member of the SCO.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** SCO is the successor to the Shanghai Five.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

- SCO stands for "Shanghai Cooperation Organization". It is an intergovernmental political, economic, and security alliance **founded in 2001** by Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. The first summit was held in Shanghai, China, in 2001.
- **The SCO aims to promote** cooperation and mutual support in areas such as trade, investment, energy, transportation, and security.
- **The Shanghai Spirit** is the core value of the SCO. It is about mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for cultural diversity, and the pursuit of common development among the SCO members.
- **The official working language** of the SCO Secretariat is Russian and Chinese.

Composition of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The membership of SCO has expanded since 2001, and it currently has eight member states.

- **1996:** ‘Shanghai Five’ established by Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan.
- **2001:** After adding Uzbekistan in 2001, the Shanghai Five was renamed the SCO.
- **2015:** At Ufa, Russia, the SCO decided to admit India and Pakistan as full members.
- **2016:** India and Pakistan signed the memorandum of obligations in Tashkent (Uzbekistan), thereby starting the formal process of joining the SCO as full members.
- **2017:** At Astana, India and Pakistan officially joined SCO as full members
- **2021:** It was announced that Iran would become a full member of the SCO.

Members	China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Iran, and Uzbekistan
Observers	Afghanistan, Belarus, and Mongolia
Dialogue Partners	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Egypt, Nepal, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia

445. Ans: b) It is a terrestrial based enhancement system that corrects the errors and inaccuracies in the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and provides more accurate positioning information.

SAGAR SAMPARK

- The Union Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways has inaugurated the indigenous Differential Global Navigation Satellite System (DGNSS) called ‘SAGAR SAMPARK’. It is a terrestrial based enhancement system that corrects the errors and inaccuracies in the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and provides more accurate positioning information.

446. Ans: b) Its aim is to undertake comprehensive projects for the reforestation and afforestation of mangrove ecosystems along the coastal districts of India.

MISHTI Scheme

- Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) scheme was announced in the Budget 2023-24. Its objective is to take up mangrove reforestation and afforestation along the coastal districts of India by adopting best practices that already exist in India as well as from other countries including Indonesia.

447. Ans: (a) 1 only

- It is an India-led Initiative to develop an alliance of Governments, International organizations and Industry to facilitate adoption of biofuels. A total of 19 countries and 12 international organizations have so far agreed to join the alliance, including both G20 members and non-member countries. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- India proposed the creation of a Global Biofuels Alliance during the G20 summit. This Alliance will be aimed at facilitating cooperation and intensifying the use of sustainable biofuels, including in the transportation sector. **statement 2 is incorrect.**

Global Biofuels Alliance:

- It is an India-led Initiative to develop an alliance of Governments, International organisations and Industry to facilitate the adoption of biofuels.
- A total of 19 countries and 12 international organisations have so far agreed to join the alliance, including both G20 members and non-member countries.
- India, Brazil and the US is the founding members of the alliance.
- This Alliance will be aimed at facilitating cooperation and intensifying the use of sustainable biofuels, including in the transportation sector.

448. Ans: (d) 1, 2 and 3

- **All Statements are correct:** Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide drinking water to all rural households by 2024. It also aims to provide 55 litres of tap water per person per day to every rural household by 2024. The Ministry of Jal Shakti is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of this scheme.
- Goa has become the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified state in the country as it successfully provided 100 per cent functional household tap connections (FHTCs) in the rural areas covering 2.30 lakh rural households.
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu became the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified UT in the Country.

Jal Jeevan Mission

- Launched in 2019, it envisages supply of **55 litres of water per person per day** to every rural household through **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)** by 2024.
- JJM looks to create a jan andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.
- It comes under **Jal Shakti Ministry**.
- **Aims:**
 - The mission ensures **functionality of existing water supply systems** and water connections, water quality monitoring and testing as well as sustainable agriculture.
 - It also ensures **conjunctive use of conserved water**; drinking water source augmentation, **drinking water supply system, grey water treatment** and its reuse.
- **Features:**
 - JJM focuses on integrated demand and supply-side management of water at the local level.
 - Creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, like rainwater harvesting, **groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse**, is undertaken in convergence with other government programmes/schemes.
 - The Mission is based on a community approach to water and includes extensive Information, Education and Communication as a key component of the mission.

449. Ans: (a) Only one

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** ASEAN was established in 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined in 1984, followed by Viet Nam in 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999, making up the ten Member States of ASEAN.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** ASEAN Day is on 8th August.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** ASEAN Summit: It is the highest policy-making body in ASEAN comprising the Head of States or Government of ASEAN Member States. It is held twice annually at a time to be determined by the Chair of the ASEAN Summit in consultation with other ASEAN Member States. The First ASEAN Summit was held in Bali, Indonesia in 1976.

450. Ans: (d) All of the above

India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor

- Recently, the signing of an MoU on India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) was announced by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi after co-chairing a special event with the US President Mr. Joe Biden on Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) and IMEC, on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in New Delhi.
- The IMEC comprises an Eastern Corridor connecting India to the Gulf region and a Northern Corridor connecting the Gulf region to Europe. It will include a railway and ship-rail transit network and road transport routes.
- The MOU on IMEC was signed by India, USA, Saudi Arabia, UAE, European Union, Italy, France and Germany.

451. Ans: (b) 2 only

- **Statement 1 is not correct :** NPS has been implemented for all Government Employees (except armed forces) joining Central Govt. on or after 1st January 2004. Most of the State/UT Governments have also notified the National Pension System (NPS) for their new employees. NPS has been made available to every Indian Citizen from 1st May 2009 on a voluntary basis.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** NPS can be subscribed by any Indian citizen (resident/non-resident/overseas) aged between 18-70 years on a voluntary basis.
- **Statement 3 is not correct :** An NRI can open an NPS account. Contributions made by NRI are subject to regulatory requirements as prescribed by RBI and FEMA from time to time. Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) are not eligible for subscribing to NPS.

National Pension Scheme (NPS):

- The National Pension Scheme (NPS) is a voluntary retirement savings scheme launched by the Government of India in 2004.
- It is regulated and administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- The primary objective of the NPS is to provide a pension income to individuals upon their retirement.

Key Features of the NPS:

- **Contributions:** Subscribers make regular contributions to their NPS account during their working years. These contributions accumulate and grow over time.
- **Investment Options:** The NPS offers two investment options: a) Auto Choice: where the funds are invested based on the subscriber's age, and b) Active Choice: where the subscriber can select the asset classes (equity, corporate bonds, and government securities) and the fund manager.
- **Portable Account:** The NPS account is portable, allowing subscribers to maintain their account even if they change jobs or locations.
- **Withdrawal Options:** Upon retirement, subscribers have the flexibility to withdraw a portion of their accumulated corpus as a lump sum and use the remaining amount to purchase an annuity, which provides a regular pension income.
- **Tax Benefits:** NPS offers tax benefits at different stages. Contributions made by subscribers are eligible for tax deductions under Section 80C, while withdrawals are subject to certain tax

exemptions.

- **Regulated and Transparent:** The NPS is regulated by the PFRDA, ensuring transparency and oversight of the scheme. It follows strict investment guidelines and has mechanisms in place to safeguard the interests of subscribers.
- **Wide Coverage:** The NPS is available to all Indian citizens, including salaried employees, self-employed individuals, and non-resident Indians (NRIs).

452. Ans: (a)1 and 3 Only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Swati Nayak became only the third Indian agriculture scientist to win the prestigious Norman E. Borlaug Award for 2023. Ms. Nayak and her team formulated a strategy for introducing the drought-tolerant Sahbhagi Dhan rice variety in Odisha.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Dr. Norman E. Borlaug Award : It is the award for Field Research and Application, endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is presented every October in Des Moines, Iowa, by the World Food Prize Foundation. This \$10,000 award recognizes exceptional, science-based achievement in international agriculture and food production by an individual under the age of 40.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Who is Dr. Norman E. Borlaug? : He is a scientist with outstanding contributions integrating the various streams of agricultural research into viable technologies. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for having given a well-founded hope - the green revolution.

453. Ans: (b) Teachers training Programme

Malaviya Mission

- Teacher Training Programme is organized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), in association with the Ministry of Education.
- The two-week online programme shall focus on various themes identified for course curriculum/content for capacity building of faculty members at higher educational institutions.

Significance

- The programme shall help develop innovative teaching methods and high-level institutional facilities in all the constituent areas of higher education.
- It aims to improve the quality of teachers training, build leadership skills in teachers and help realize the goals of National Education Policy (NEP).

454. Ans: (c) 1 and 3

- **Statements 1 and 3 are correct :** The government already has a scheme to address the housing shortage for the urban poor called the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U) .
- It is a flagship mission of the government which is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- It was launched in June 2015 to provide an all-weather dwelling unit to eligible beneficiaries across all urban areas.
- The Mission has been extended up to 31st December 2024
- Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of houses completed.
- Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh were other high-performing States.
- The Mission promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in the name of female members or in joint name.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) based on eligibility criteria as per scheme guideline. All houses under PMAY-U have basic amenities like toilets, water supply, electricity and kitchen.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)** falls under the Government's mission - **Housing for All by 2022** for urban housing being implemented by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)**.
- It makes **home loans affordable for the urban poor by providing a subsidy on the Interest Rate of a home loan** during repayment by way of EMI (Equated Monthly Installments).

Beneficiaries:

- The **Mission addresses urban housing shortage** among the **EWS/LIG and MIG** categories **including the slum dwellers**.
 - **Economically Weaker Section (EWS)** - with a maximum annual family income of Rs. 3,00,000.
 - **Low Income Group (LIG)** - with maximum annual family income of Rs. 6,00,000) and
 - **Middle Income Groups (MIG I & II)** - with a maximum annual family income of Rs. 18,00,000)
 - **A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters.**

455. Ans: (c) 1 and 3 only

- **Statement 1 and 3 are correct:** The G20 Summit is held annually with a rotating presidency, and in 2023, India holds the presidency.
- The G20 Summit is formally known as the “Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy”.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The group does not have a permanent secretariat and is supported by the previous, current, and future holders of the presidency, known as the troika.

G-20 (The Group of Twenty)

About

- In 1999, following the **Asian Financial Crisis** of the **1990s**, **G20** was established as a Forum for **Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors**.
- Raised to the **Summit level in 2008** to address the global financial and economic crisis of 2008.

Aims

- Secure global financial stability by involving world's largest advanced and emerging economies.

Structure and Functioning of G20

- The **G20 Presidency** rotates annually
- No permanent **Secretariat** or **Headquarters**
- **19 countries** are divided into **5 groups**
- The presidency rotates between each group

Troika

- It is a working association between the **current presidency**, **past presidency** and **next presidency**.

Challenges

- No Enforcement mechanism
- No legal binding
- Polarization of Interests:
 - Russia Ukraine Conflict
 - China's strategic rise
 - NATO's expansion

G20 India 2023

- India assumed the 18th G20 Presidency from December 1, 2022 for a one-year period.
- Theme:**
 - "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" a Sanskrit word which stands for "One Earth - One Family. One Future".
 - This is taken from the ancient Sanskrit text of the 'Maha Upanishad'.

G20 COUNTRIES



456. Ans: (b) Addressing the issue of climate change and human mobility in Africa

Kampala Declaration

- Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (KDMECC) was co-hosted by the Governments of Kenya and Uganda with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- The declaration aims to address the nexus of human mobility and climate change in the continent.
- The Declaration is the first comprehensive, action-oriented framework led by Member States to address climate-induced mobility in a practical and effective manner.

457. Ans: (c) They aim to monitor tobacco use and protect people from tobacco smoke.

MPOWER Measures

- In 2008, the WHO established **MPOWER**, a plan consisting of the six most important and effective tobacco control methods. The six MPOWER strategies include:
 - M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
 - P: Protect people from tobacco smoke
 - O: Offer help to quit smoking
 - W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco
 - E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
 - R: Raise taxes on tobacco

458. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

National Medical Commission:

- The National Medical Commission is a **statutory body** established under the **National Medical Commission Act, 2019. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The NMC replaced the erstwhile Medical Council of India (MCI) which was established in 1934.
- Objectives of NMC –**
 - Improve access to quality and affordable medical education; **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - Ensure availability of adequate and high-quality medical professionals in all parts of the country;
 - Promote equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective and makes services of medical professionals accessible to all the citizens;

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- Encourages medical professionals to adopt latest medical research in their work and to contribute to research;
- Objectively assess medical institutions periodically in a transparent manner;
- Maintain a medical register for India;
- Enforce high ethical standards in all aspects of medical services;
- Have an effective grievance redressal mechanism.

459. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

SWAMIH Fund:

- The Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) Investment Fund I is a **social impact fund** specifically formed for completing **stressed and stalled residential projects**.
- The Fund is sponsored by the **Ministry of Finance**, Government of India. Hence **statement 1 is incorrect**.
- It is **managed by SBICAP Ventures Ltd.**, a State Bank Group company.
- It has one of the largest domestic real estate private equity teams focused only on funding and monitoring the completion of stressed housing projects.
- It is a **Category-II AIF** (Alternate Investment Fund) debt fund registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Eligibility criteria for funding

- Real estate project must be **registered under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) 2016**.
- Project must be classified as a **non-performing asset (NPA)** or be under insolvency proceedings.
- The project should have been declared as a "stalled" or "delayed" project by a competent authority.
- The fund is available only for projects that fall under the **affordable and mid-income housing categories**. Hence **statement 2 is incorrect**.

460. Ans: (a) Russia and Crimea

- The Kerch Bridge/Crimea Bridge, opened in 2018, is a crucial transportation route between Russia and Crimea.
- It is a crucial structure for Russia as it is the only direct link between the transport network of the country and the Crimean peninsula.
- The bridge's significance increased after the Russia-Ukraine war broke out. Russian convoys, carrying weapons, vehicles and fuel, frequently use the route to reach Ukrainian territories.

461. Ans: (d) 1, 2 and 3

The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Restrictions on activities in forest: The Act restricts the de-reservation of forest or use of forest land for non-forest purposes. Such restrictions may be lifted with the prior approval of the central government. Non-forest purposes include use of land for cultivating horticultural crops or for any purpose other than reforestation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Building forest carbon stock & improving livelihood: The predominant idea of the proposed changes is to build forest carbon stock by raising plantations. The Bill talks about keeping up with "dynamic changes in the ecological, strategic and economic aspirations of the country" and "improvement of livelihoods for forest-dependent communities." The scope of the amendments boils down to pushing plantations to achieve carbon neutrality by limiting the scope of the Act.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Assigning of land through a lease or otherwise: Under the Act, state government or any authority requires prior approval of the central government to direct the

assigning of forest land through a lease or otherwise to any organisation (such as private person, agency, authority, corporation) not owned by the government.

462. Ans: (c) United States of America and United Kingdom

Atlantic declaration

- The **United States and the United Kingdom** have announced the **Atlantic Declaration** for a **Twenty-First Century U.S.-UK Economic Partnership**.
- This declaration aims to adapt, reinforce, and reimagine the longstanding alliance between the two nations to effectively address the challenges of the current era.
- With this new declaration, both nations seek to strengthen their collaboration in defence, security, science, technology, and economic domains.

463. Ans: (a) To promptly inform jail authorities, trial courts, and high courts about court orders for the release of prisoners.

FASTER 2.0' portal:

- The portal is designed to promptly inform jail authorities, trial courts, and high courts about court orders for the release of prisoners.
- It facilitates instant communication to the concerned authorities, enhancing the efficiency of the justice system.
- It looks to plug the delay in the present system, which currently is much time taking as it is based on physical orders copies that are to be officially received via 'formal' government channels before the jail authorities.

464. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Colombo Security Conclave was formed in 2011 as a trilateral maritime security grouping of India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Colombo Security Conclave was later expanded, with Mauritius joining as the fourth member and Bangladesh & Seychelles participating as observer countries.

Colombo Security Conclave (CSC):

- It is a **regional security grouping** comprising **India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Mauritius**.
- **Origin:**
 - The CSC, initially known as the Trilateral for Maritime Security Cooperation, **evolved out of trilateral meetings between NSAs and Deputy NSAs from India, Maldives, and Sri Lanka**, starting in 2011.
 - It came to a standstill after 2014 due to rising tensions between India and the Maldives.
 - After its revival and re-branding as the CSC in 2020, **Mauritius was added** as a member of the grouping.
- **Current members** of CSC include **India, Maldives, Mauritius, and Sri Lanka**, while **Bangladesh and Seychelles are the two observer nations**.
- Cooperation under the conclave focuses on five pillars – **maritime safety** and security, **countering terrorism** and radicalisation, **combating trafficking** and transnational organised crime, **cyber-security** and **protection of critical infrastructure**, and humanitarian assistance and **disaster relief**.
- A **permanent secretariat, based in Colombo**, was established in 2021 to coordinate all activities and implement decisions made at the NSA level.

465. Ans: (a) India and the United States

Initiative for Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET)

- The iCET was announced by India and the US in May 2022 and was officially launched in January

2023 and is being run by the National Security Council of both countries.

- Under iCET, both countries have identified six areas of cooperation which would include co-development and co-production, that would gradually be expanded to QUAD, then to NATO, followed by Europe and the rest of the world.
- Under iCET, India is ready to share its core technologies with the US and expects Washington to do the same.
- It aims to promote collaboration in critical and emerging technology areas, including AI, quantum computing, semiconductors, and wireless telecommunication.

466. Ans: (c) 1 and 3 only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) published the State Food Safety Index (SFSI) 2023.
- Since 2019, FSSAI has released the State Food Safety Index (SFSI) each year on June 7 on the occasion of World Food Safety Day.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Top States: Kerala has topped the index followed by Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Among Union territories, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, and Chandigarh secured first, second, and third ranks.

State Food Safety Index (SFSI)

- It is an annual evaluation that measures the performance of states and union territories on food safety.
- The Index is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative benchmarking model that provides an objective framework for evaluating food safety across all States/UTs.
- SFSI was started in 2018-19 to create a competitive and positive change in the food safety ecosystem in the country.

467. Ans: (c) 1, 3 and 4 only

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)

- PVTGs are **more vulnerable among the tribal groups.**
 - Due to this factor, more developed and assertive tribal groups take a major chunk of the tribal development funds, because of which PVTGs need more funds directed for their development.
- In this context, in 1975, the Government of India declared 52 tribal groups as PVTGs on the recommendation of **Dhebar commission.**
 - Currently, there are **75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes.**
- The PVTGs are spread over 18 states and one Union Territory (UT), in the country (2011 census).
 - **Odisha has the highest number (more than 2.5 lakh) of PVTGs.**
- **Characteristics of PVTGs:**
 - Population – stagnant/declining
 - Technology – pre-agricultural
 - Literacy Level – extremely low
 - Economy – Subsistence level

468. Ans: (a) 1 and 2 only

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** BNSS retains the provisions of the IPC on rape and sexual harassment, and does not consider recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee (2013) such as making the offence of rape gender neutral and including marital rape as an offence.
- Justice Verma Committee was constituted to recommend amendments to the Criminal Law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals accused of committing sexual assault against women.

469. Ans: (b) 2, 3 and 5 only

Lithium Triangle

- Lithium Triangle is an intersection of Chile, Bolivia and Argentina, known for high quality salt flats.
- Salar de Uyuni in Bolivia, Salar de Atacama in Chile and Salar de Arizaro in Argentina contains over 45% of known global lithium reserves.
- Beneath Salar de Uyuni, the world's largest salt flat lies the world's greatest lithium deposits.
- Bolivia, one of South America's poorest countries, envisions development by harvesting lithium on an industrial scale from underground saltwater brines.
- It can be mined from rock or processed from brine.
- Lithium dissolved in underground saline aquifers called "brine", pumped to surface by wells and then allowed to evaporate in vast knee-deep ponds.

About Lithium

- Lithium is a chemical element with symbol Li and atomic number 3.
- It is a soft, silvery-white alkali metal.
- Under standard conditions, it is the lightest metal and the lightest solid element.
- Lithium is highly reactive and flammable, and is stored in mineral oil.
- It never occurs freely in nature, but only in (usually ionic) compounds, such as pegmatitic minerals, which were once the main source of lithium.
- Due to its solubility as an ion, it is present in ocean water and is commonly obtained from brines.
- Lithium metal is isolated electrolytically from a mixture of lithium chloride and potassium chloride.

470. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Purple Revolution (or Lavender Revolution): It refers to the significant growth of lavender cultivation in Jammu & Kashmir, India. This initiative is part of the Aroma Mission launched by the Union Ministry of Science & Technology. It aims to promote the indigenous aromatic crop-based agro economy.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** It aims to increase the income of the farmers and promote lavender cultivation on a commercial scale. It offers attractive startup avenues and contributes to overall growth in the region.

471. Ans: (b) 2 only

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** PM YASASVI (PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for a Vibrant India) Scheme: It is a scholarship program designed for students belonging to Other Backward Class (OBC), Economically Backward Class (EBC), and Denotified Nomadic Tribes (DNT).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Salient Features of the Schemes: Pre-Matric Scholarship for students studying in class IX and X on a full-time basis in Government Schools only. Post-Matric Scholarship to enable the students to complete their education.

PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme (PM YASASVI)

- It is a scholarship scheme for Other Backward Class (OBCs), Economically Backward Class (EBC), and Denotified Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students.
- Under this scheme, students can avail of Pre-Matric Scholarships from Classes 9 to 10 and Post-Matric Scholarships for their higher education at the post-matriculation or post-secondary level.
- Exceptional students also have the opportunity to receive scholarships for top-tier schools and colleges.
- Additionally, hostel facilities are provided for OBC students through a construction scheme.
- Eligibility:
 - Other Backward Class (OBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), and Denotified,

Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNT)

- Parents or guardians annual income is not more than Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.
- Studying in a Top Class School in Class 9 or 11.
- These scholarships shall be available for studies in India only and will be awarded by the Government of State/Union Territory to which the applicant actually belongs, i.e., permanently settled.
- Entitlement: Upto Rs. 75,000 p.a. for Class 9/10, Rs. 1,25,000 p.a. for Class 11/12, covering the school tuition fee/hostel fee.
- Implementing Agency: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

472. Ans: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The 'Blue Flag' is a certification that can be obtained by a beach, marina, or sustainable boating tourism operator, and serves as an eco-label.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Blue Flag is a certification by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE).

Hence option b is correct.

More Information:

Blue Flag Certification:

- The Blue Flag Programme was initially initiated in France in 1985, aiming to recognize environmentally responsible beaches. A Non-Profit Organization, the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), awards the certification. To attain the Blue Flag certification, beaches must adhere to rigorous requirements encompassing 33 criteria. These criteria encompass various aspects, such as environmental sustainability, education, and safety.

Criteria Under Blue Flag Certification

The criteria are grouped under 4 categories:

- Environmental education and awareness
- Quality of bathing water
- Environmental management
- Conservation and safety services on the beaches
 - The Blue Flag certification can be awarded to beaches, marinas, and sustainable boat tour operators in FEE member countries.
 - It is an eco-label indicating environmentally responsible practices.
 - Beaches with this certification must offer clean and hygienic bathing water and essential tourist facilities.
 - Blue Flag beaches are recognized as some of the cleanest in the world, ensuring tourists have a safe and hygienic experience.
 - Sustainable boat tourism operators with the Blue Flag certification can display the Blue Flag logo, showcasing their commitment to sustainable practices.
 - The Blue Flag certification is accorded by the international Jury, which comprises members from the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), and Denmark-based NGO Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE).

Blue Flag Beaches in India :

Puri Beach, located on the Konark coast of Odisha, became Asia's first beach to get the blue flag certificate. As of October 2022, 12 beaches in India have been awarded this prestigious certification, namely:

- Golden Beach – Odisha
- Shivrajpur Beach – Gujarat
- Kappad Beach – Kerala

- Ghoghla Beach – Diu
- Radhanagar Beach – Andaman and Nicobar
- Kasarkod Beach – Karnataka
- Padubidri Beach – Karnataka
- Rushikonda Beach – Andhra Pradesh
- Kovalam Beach – Tamil Nadu
- Eden Beach – Puducherry
- Minicoy Thundi Beach – Lakshwadeep
- Kadmat Beach – Lakshadweep

473. Ans: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Sex Ratio:

- The sex ratio in India is defined as the “number of females per 1,000 males in the population”. A sex ratio of 1,000 implies complete parity between the two sexes. Ratios above 1,000 indicate an excess of females over males; those below 1,000 indicate a deficit of females. According to the 2011 census, the overall sex ratio for the Indian population is 943.
- The Sex Ratio in the country has shown an improvement. As per the Census, the sex ratio has increased from 933 females per thousand males in 2001 to 943 females per thousand males in 2011.
- In 2011, Kerala with a sex ratio of 1,084 was at the top among all the states. Haryana has the lowest sex ratio in India with just 877 women per 1000 males. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

About Sex Ratio :

- Changes in sex composition in the human population are one of the most basic demographic traits, as they reflect the underlying socioeconomic and cultural patterns of society in various ways.
- It's a crucial sociological indicator for determining the level of equality between men and women at any specified instance.
- It's also useful for other forms of planning and analyses of other demographic data including mortality, migration, marital status, economic features, etc.
- The sex ratio is a ratio that is used to indicate sex composition.
- It is defined as “the number of females in the population per 1000 males.”As a result, a sex ratio of 1000 denotes total gender equality.
- Ratios exceeding 1000 demonstrate an excess of females over males; those below 1000 demonstrate a deficit of females.

Sex Ratio in India State wise :

- From 1951 to 2011, the sex ratio in rural India fell from 965 to 946, while it rose from 860 to 929 in urban India.
- The sex ratio in India has declined from 946 in 1951 to 943 in 2011. During this time, 19 states and territories have seen a considerable increase in the gender ratio.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands (40.16 %), Delhi (13.02 %), Assam (10.34%), and West Bengal (9.82%) have all seen significant increases. In contrast, 16 states/UTs have seen a considerable drop in the gender ratio.
- Daman & Diu (45.03%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (18.19%), Goa (13.71%), Lakshadweep (9.25 %), and Bihar (8.21%) have all seen a significant drop in the sex ratio.
- The lowest sex ratio in India is in Haryana, where it is only 879, while the greatest sex ratio in India is in Kerala, where it is 1084.
- When it comes to the sex ratio in union territories, Puducherry has the most at 1037, while Daman and Diu have the lowest at 618.
- The five Union Territories of India, namely the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu, are among the bottom five.

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- The only two union territories with a sex ratio of more than 900 females per thousand males are Puducherry and Lakshadweep.
- In 2011, the sex ratios for the age groups 0-6, 0-19, 15-45, and 60+ were 918, 908, 944, and 1033, respectively.

Sex Ratio Census of India 2011 :

Sex Ratio Census of India 2011	States
States with Highest Sex Ratio in India	Kerala (1084) Tamil Nadu (996)
Union Territories with Highest Sex Ratio in India	Haryana (879) Jammu and Kashmir (889)
States with Lowest Sex Ratio	Puducherry (1037)
Union Territories with Lowest Sex Ratio	Daman and Diu (618)

474. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Both the statements are correct : Budget 2024 has changed the income tax slabs effective FY 2024-2025 under the new income tax regime.
- The 10% tax rate for income between Rs 7 lakh and Rs 10 lakh.

Hence option c is correct.

More Information:

Budget 2024 -2025 :

- The Union Budget 2024 is currently being presented by the finance minister of India, Nirmala Sitharaman. As per Budget 2024, the latest income tax slabs have been announced. The new tax regime becomes the default tax regime for tax calculations. The exemption limit remained unchanged at 3 lakhs. The standard deduction limit has been hiked to Rs 75,000.
- According to finance minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, the hike in standard deduction limits and the changed income tax slabs will result in a savings of Rs. 17,500 for the taxpayers who are earning more than 10 lakh annually.

New Tax Regime: Latest Income Tax Slab (FY 2024–25) :

Tax Slab	Rates
Up to Rs. 3,00,000	NIL
Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 7,00,000	5% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A)
Rs. 7,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000	10% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A up to Rs 7 lakh)
Rs. 10,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	15%
Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000	20%
Above Rs. 15,00,000	30%

Income Tax Slabs (FY 2023–24) :

- Budget 2023 introduced the new tax regime as the default regime for filing of income tax returns, while allowing people to continue with the option to choose the old regime as well. Following is the tax slab under the new tax regime:

Tax Slab	Rates
Up to Rs. 3,00,000	NIL
Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 6,00,000	5% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A)
Rs. 6,00,001 to Rs. 9,00,000	10% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A up to Rs 7 lakh)
Rs. 9,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	15%
Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000	20%
Above Rs. 15,00,000	30%

475. Ans: (c) THDCIL - UIVNL Energy Company Limited**Explanation:**

- THDCIL - UIVNL Energy Company Limited (TUECO) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Nagar Nigam (municipal corporation) Haridwar, Uttarakhand, to establish a waste-to-green energy plant worth Rs 140 crores. **Hence option c is correct.**
- This initiative aims to convert 400 tonnes per day of municipal solid waste into 140 tonnes of green charcoal.
- Nagar Nigam Haridwar has allocated around 10 acres of land at Sarai for the construction of this plant.
- On 19th February 2024, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL) & Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) signed a MoU to set up World's 1st Hydrogen plant within an Airport.
- On 9th April 2024, The Department of Science and Technology (DST) signed an agreement with Remine India Private Limited to establish a commercial plant for recycling lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries (LIBs) and e-waste using indigenous technology in Sitargani, Uttarakhand.
- On 16th February 2024, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) signed a MoU with tech partners to set up 19 CBG plants across Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

476. Ans: (d) Duvvuri Subbarao**Explanation:**

- Dr. Duvvuri Subbarao, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (2008-2013), launched his memoir titled 'Just A Mercenary? : Notes from My Life and Career'. **Hence option d is correct.**
- The book was published by Penguin Random House India and narrates about Dr Subbarao's career, which would help inspire young professionals to navigate their career paths.

More Information:

- In January 2024, General Manoj Mukund Naravane (MM Naravane), former Chief of Army Staff(CoAS) penned his autobiography titled "Four Stars of Destiny: An Autobiography". published in Jan' 2024 by Penguin Veer, an imprint of Penguin Random House India.
- In March 2024, Lakshmi Murdeshwar Puri, Former Assistant Secretary General, United Nations (UN) and wife of Union Minister Hardeep Singh Puri, penned her debut novel Swallowing the Sun: A Novel'. She is also a former deputy executive director of UN Women.
- In April 2024, A book titled "Maker of Goa: The Untold Story of Pratap Singh Rane" is the biography of Pratap Singh Rane, the former CM of the state of Goa, authored by Vijayadevi Rane (Pratap's wife) and published by Rupa publications.

477. Ans: (d) Indian Coast Guard**Explanation:**

- On 9th May 2024, Bank of India(BOI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Coast Guard (ICG), to offer a Defence service salary package through "BOI Rakshak Salary/ Pension Savings Scheme". **Hence option d is correct.**
- The minimum balance required is zero or nil for the account.
- The scheme also features BOI Mobile Omni Neo app which will enable the defence personnel at borders and at remote areas can easily access various financial solutions.

More Information:

- Bank of India's exclusive BOI Rakshak Package will provide numerous benefits to all ranks of the Indian Coast Guard, Veterans, Recruits, and Agniveers, including Personal Accidental Insurance coverage up to Rs 150 lakhs, Permanent Total Disability cover up to Rs 50 lakhs, Air Accidental Cover up to Rs 100 lakhs, and Permanent Partial Disability Cover of Rs 25 lakhs. In addition, the bank will provide concessions on retail loans, processing fees, and locker rentals.
- The MOU reflects the Bank of India's ongoing efforts to serve the defence forces and assist them in meeting their financial needs, objectives, and milestones.

478. Ans: (b) World Health Organisation**Explanation:**

On 14th June 2024, The World Health Organisation (WHO) released its annual report titled "2023 Antibacterial agents in clinical and preclinical development: an overview and analysis". The report evaluates the pipeline of antibacterial agents, including antibiotics, in clinical and preclinical development across the world. **Hence option b is correct.**

- i. According to the report, 84% of antibacterial Research and Development (R&D) is mainly concentrated in high-income countries, with another 12% in upper -middle income countries including, China, Russia and South Africa which contributed 7%, 3% and 2% of agents respectively.
- ii. While, Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs) including India, contributed 4% of the total share of anti-bacterial agents in clinical development by location of research facilities. India contributed only 1% to the global antibacterial R&D.
- iii. As per the report, the number of antibacterial agents in the clinical pipeline, including antibiotics, increased from 80 (in 2021) to 97 (in 2023) worldwide.

479. Ans: (d) 176th**Explanation:**

- According to the 2024 Environment Performance Index (EPI), India is ranked 176th out of 180 countries with an EPI score of 27.6, surpassing only Pakistan, Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar. Estonia tops the 2024 EPI with an EPI score of 75.3 followed by Luxembourg and Germany at 2nd and 3rd spot. **Hence option d is correct.**
- Previously, India was ranked 180th in the EPI 2022 and 168th in the EPI 2020.
- EPI is a biennial index released by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network Earth Institute, Columbia University with support from The McCall MacBain Foundation.
- EPI assesses countries based on UN Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), the Paris Agreement 2015, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 2022.

More Information:

Top 10 Countries in the Environmental Performance Index 2024

1. **Estonia** – Score: 75.3
2. **Luxembourg** – Score: 75.0
3. **Germany** – Score: 74.6
4. **Finland** – Score: 73.7
5. **United Kingdom** – Score: 72.7
6. **Sweden** – Score: 70.5
7. **Norway** – Score: 70.0
8. **Austria** – Score: 69.0
9. **Switzerland** – Score: 68.0
10. **Denmark** – Score: 67.9

480. Ans: (d) Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa**Explanation:**

- On 14th June 2024, The South African Parliament re-elected Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa (71 year old) as the President of the Republic of South Africa for 2nd term. He will be inaugurated on 19th June 2024. **Hence option d is correct.**
- Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, the President of African National Congress (ANC) party, secured 283 votes in the 400 member house against Julius Malema, of Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), who received just 44 votes.
- He became the President of South Africa for the 1st time in 2018, by replacing Jacob Zuma as both President and ANC Leader.

481. Ans: (b) June 27

Explanation:

- The United Nations (UN) World Micro-, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME) Day is annually observed across the globe on 27 June to raise awareness about MSMEs' contributions to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). **Hence option b is correct.**
- The theme of MSME Day 2024 is "Leveraging Power and Resilience of Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) to Accelerate Sustainable Development and Eradicate Poverty in Times of Multiple Crises".
- The 1st ever World MSMEs Day was observed on 27 June 2017.

More Information:**List of Important Days in June 2024, National and International :**

- In June 2024, a diverse array of national and international important days are observed, each marking significant milestones, raising awareness about pressing issues, and promoting global cooperation. Here is the list of important days in June 2024:

Date	Important Days
June 1, 2024	World Milk Day
June 1, 2024	Global Day of Parents
June 2, 2024	International Sex Worker's Day
June 2, 2024	Telangana Formation Day
June 3, 2024	World Bicycle Day
June 4, 2024	International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
June 5, 2024	World Environment Day
June 5, 2024	International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
June 6, 2024	UN Russian Language Day 2024
June 7, 2024	World Food Safety Day
June 7, 2024	World Oceans Day
June 8, 2024	World Brain Tumour Day
June 9, 2024	World Accreditation Day
June 9, 2024	International Archives Day
June 11, 2024	International Day of Play 2024
June 12, 2024	World Day Against Child Labor
June 13, 2024	International Albinism Awareness Day
June 14, 2024	World Blood Donor Day
June 15, 2024	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
June 15, 2024	World Father's Day
June 16, 2024	International Day of Family Remittances
June 17, 2024	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
June 18, 2024	International Day for Countering Hate Speech 2024
June 18, 2024	Sustainable Gastronomy Day 2024
June 19, 2024	International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict 2024
June 19, 2024	World Sickle Cell Day
June 20, 2024	World Refugee Day
June 21, 2024	World Music Day
June 21, 2024	World Hydrography Day
June 21, 2024	International Yoga Day
June 21, 2024	Summer Solstice
June 22, 2024	World Rainforest Day

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June 23, 2024	International Olympic Day
June 23, 2024	United Nations Public Service Day
June 23, 2024	International Widow's Day
June 24, 2024	International Day of Women in Diplomacy 2024
June 25, 2024	International Day of the Seafarer 2024
June 26, 2024	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
June 26, 2024	International Day in Support of Victims of Torture
June 27, 2024	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day 2024
June 27, 2024	International Pineapple Day 2024
June 28, 2024	National Insurance Awareness Day 2024
June 29, 2024	National Statistics Day
June 29, 2024	International Day of Tropics
June 30, 2024	World Asteroid Day

482. Ans: (c) MANAS

Explanation:

- Union Minister Amit Shah, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) chaired the 7th Apex Level Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) Meeting, in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi (Delhi) and launched the National Narcotics Helpline 'MANAS(Madak Padarth Nishedh Asuchna Kendra). **Hence option c is correct.**
- He virtually inaugurated the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Zonal Office at Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), and also released the NCB's Annual Report 2023 and Compendium on 'Nasha Mukh Bharat.
- The National Narcotics Helpline MANAS or Narcotics Prohibition Intelligence Centre will have a toll-free number 1933.
- Along with the toll-free number, MANAS will have a web portal, a mobile application (app), and a Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) app.

483. Ans: (b) Sunil Mehta

Explanation:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has established a committee headed by Sunil Mehta, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Inchan Banks' Association (IBA) to review the fee structure for White-Label ATMs (WLAs). **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

- **Aim:** To recommend a fair and sustainable model that balances all stakeholders' interests and will evaluate current policies and practices.
- The committee will assess fee structure, existing Automated Teller Machine (ATM) infrastructure, and international best practices and will submit its report to T Rabi Sankar, Deputy Governor, RBI.
- WLAs are ATMs set up, owned, and operated by non-banks. The non-bank ATM operators are authorised under the Payment & Settlement Systems Act, 2007 by the RBI.

484. Ans: (d) Nguyen Phu Trong

Explanation:

- Nguyen Phu Trong, The General Secretary of the Ruling Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and the former President of Viet Nam (2018-2021) passed away at the age of 80 at a military hospital in Hanoi, Viet Nam. He was born on 14th April 1944 in Hanoi.
- To Lam, President of Vietnam, was appointed the caretaker chief of CPV on 18th July 2024.
- In 2015, He became the first Vietnamese party leader to visit the United States of America (USA). **Hence option d is correct.**

485. Ans: (a) 7%

Explanation:

- On 16th July 2024, The International Monetary Fund (IMF) released World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, July 2024: The Global Economy in a Sticky Spot. The report has increased India's GDP(Gross Domestic Product) growth by 20 basis points(bps), from 6.8% (in April 2024) to 7% for FY25(2024-25). **Hence option a is correct.**
- IMF retained its India's GDP projection for FY26 (2025-26) at 6.5%. India's GDP expanded at 8.2 percent in 2023-24.
- As per the report, the global growth is projected to be in line with April 2024 WEO forecast at 3.2% in 2024 but it has marginally increased the global growth rate by 10 bps to 3.3% in 2025.
- The report cited that growth in India and China will account for almost 50% of global growth in 2024. Also, growth in major advanced economies is becoming more aligned as output gaps are closing.

486. Ans: (b) Spain

Explanation:

- Spain won the 17th edition of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) European Football Championship, commonly referred to as 'UEFA Euro 2024 or Euro Cup' by defeating England (2-1) in the finals held at the Olympiastadion in Berlin, Germany. **Hence option b is correct.**
- UEFA Euro 2024 hosted by Germany was held from 14th June to 14th July 2024.
- Spain won the Euro Cup for the record 4th time. Spain previously won the title in 1964, 2008 and 2012.
- Germany's Thomas Muller (34-year-old) announced his retirement from international football. During his 14-year career, he has played 131 times for Germany and scored 45 goals.
- France's all-time leading goal scorer Olivier Giroud(37 years) announced his retirement from international football after Euro 2024. He scored 57 goals in 137 appearances for France.
- Switzerland's Xherdan Shaqiri(32-year-old), a Former Bayern Munich and Liverpool winger, announced his retirement from international football after his 14-year career. He has played 125 matches for Switzerland and scored 32 goals.

487. Ans: (b) Naavu Manujaru

Explanation:

- To foster social harmony, tolerance, and scientific temper in educational institutions across Karnataka the government of Karnataka state set to begin Naavu Manujaru programme in schools. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

Introduction:

- Aim: To foster social harmony, tolerance, and scientific temper in educational institutions across Karnataka.

Programme Implementation:

Timing and Frequency:

- Discussions and dialogues for 2 hours per week (3 periods of 40 minutes each). Replaces 1 period of value education and 2 periods of Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW).

Guidelines:

- Department of School Education and Literacy issued a format for programme implementation.
- District-level nodal officers appointed to oversee implementation and submit reports to DSERT.

Curriculum Focus:

Themes Covered:

- Social harmony, significance of local and national festivals, folk games, and sports.

CREATIVE IAS
INSPIRING CREATIVITY

- Thoughts of social reformers, visits to local places of interest, and discussions on cottage industries.
- Nuclear and non-nuclear family dynamics, inequality eradication, and values like equality, liberty, and fraternity.

Scientific Temper and Environmental Awareness:

- Promotion of scientific temper and environmental consciousness.
- Discussions on home remedies, science experiments, and fostering curiosity among students.

Social Inclusion and Coexistence:

- Activities emphasizing the importance of midday meals, community lunches (sahabhojana), and school garden management.
- Encouragement of indoor and outdoor games, desi sports, and equal opportunities for all students.

488. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Karnataka State government has issued a draft notification for the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) Estate Management Rules 2024.

KEY PROVISIONS

Lease Restrictions

- Maximum Lease Period: 30 years for BBMP immovable properties
- Authority Levels for Leasing:
 - Chief Commissioner: Up to 5 years, with prior approval from the relevant standing committee
 - Council Approval: Required for leases between 5 to 15 years
 - Government Sanction: Needed for leases between 15 to 30 years
- Elimination of Long Leases: Prevention of excessively long leases (e.g., 99-year leases)

Sale Restrictions

- Permitted Sales: Only to government departments, public sector undertakings, and government-owned organizations.
- Prohibited Sales: No sales to private individuals, institutions, or companies.
- Approval Requirement: Prior approval from the Government of Karnataka for all sales.

Allocation for Disadvantaged Groups

- Reserved Shop Allocations:
 - Scheduled Castes (SC): 17%
 - Scheduled Tribes (ST): 7%
 - Persons with Disabilities: 2% (with at least 40% disability)
- Execution Method: Open auction

Goals

- Streamlined Property Management: Ensuring better utilization and protection of public assets.
- Support for Disadvantaged Communities: Addressing needs through reserved allocations.

Hence option c is correct.

489. Ans: (d) Kalaburagi

Explanation:

- The Karnataka State Pulses Development Board is expanding its operations for the 'Bhima Pulse' brand of tur dal with focus on establishing own processing units in Kalaburagi. Hence option d is correct.

More Information:

Objectives and Targets

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- Target: Sell 900 metric tonnes (MT) of tur dal at competitive prices nationwide this year.
- Previous Year: Sold only 18 tonnes of tur dal under the Bhima Pulse brand.

Infrastructure Development

- Construction of processing infrastructure nearing completion at Kotnur (D) village.
- Aim to protect farmers from price fluctuations and middlemen.

Product and Pricing Strategy

- Introduction of 2-kg, 5-kg, and 30-kg packets in addition to the current 1-kg packets.
- Competitive pricing to challenge private brands.
- Expected selling price: Rs 200 per kg post-infrastructure completion, compared to Rs 260-280 per kg for private brands.

Market Conditions

- Current retail prices: Rs 180-200 per kg due to crop losses from drought, floods, and disease.
- Historical context: Prices were around Rs 110 per kg two years ago.
- Tur dal's unique qualities: Rich in calcium and potassium, high nutritional value, and unique taste.

Farmer and Consumer Benefits

- Direct purchase to ensure fair prices for farmers.
- Elimination of middlemen to save costs for both farmers and consumers.
- Immediate payment for farmers to encourage large-scale sales to the board.

Agricultural Expansion

- Significant increase in tur dal cultivation in Kalaburagi:
 - From around two lakh hectares to over six lakh hectares in the past 15 years.
 - Current year's target: Sowing tur dal in 6 lakh hectares out of 8.69 lakh hectares.
 - Estimated production: 5.5 lakh MT.

Future Plans and Benefits

- Plan to process at least one MT of tur dal per hour once the unit is operational.
- Use of farmer producer organizations for large-scale crop purchases.
- Goal: Provide better rates to farmers and consumers, popularize the Kalaburagi brand.

490. Ans : (b) Literature and Education

Explanation:

- Padma Shri awardee Malti Joshi, a renowned author, storyteller passed away at the age of 90.
- Joshi was awarded the prestigious 'Padma Shri' in 2018, recognising her contributions to literature and education. **Hence option b is correct.**
- She also received Shikhar Samman (2006), Dushyant Kumar Sahitya Samman (2011), Ojaswini Samman (2011), Rashtriya Maithalisharan Gupt Samman for (2013- 2014), Kamleshwar Smruti Puraskar (2016), Hindi Sevi Samman (2018).

More Information:

- Malti Joshi was born on 4th June, 1934 in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. She was Popularly known as 'Malwa ki Meera'.

Literacy Legacy of Malti Joshi

- Malti Joshi was renowned for her prolific literary contributions, with over fifty collections of stories in Hindi and Marathi. Her storytelling style was characterized by its uniqueness, earning her a special place in the literary realm. Joshi's works have been extensively studied in universities across India, attesting to the profound impact of her storytelling on readers and scholars alike. Throughout her illustrious career, she authored more than 60 books, leaving behind a rich tapestry of stories that continue to inspire.

491. Ans: (b) Enhance the preparedness of Urban Local Bodies to handle the challenges posed by heavy rainfall and heightened health risks during monsoon season.

Explanation:

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched the "Safai Apnao, Bimaari Bhagao" initiative, running from 1 July to 31 August 2024, to help Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) prepare for the monsoon season with a focus on sanitation and cleanliness.

- This initiative is a component of the 'STOP Diarrhoea Campaign' by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, aimed at preventing diarrhoea through improved sanitation and cleanliness, particularly during the monsoon.
- The initiative involves organizing special cleanliness drives for waste collection and transportation, and ensuring the regular cleaning of community and public toilets, necessitating cooperation among various departments for effective implementation.
- **Hence option b is correct.**

492. Ans: (a) London

Explanation:

- The **International Sugar Organization** is an intergovernmental organization, based in London, which was established under international sugar agreement of 1968. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

India is hosting 64th ISO Council Meeting from 25th-27th June 2024 :

- India is hosting a global event in sugar sector 'ISO Council Meeting' in New Delhi from 25th till 27th June, 2024. Delegates from more than 30 countries and representatives of many international organisations are joining to deliberate on critical issues of sugar and biofuel sector
- As India is the world's largest consumer and second largest producer of sugar, ISO Council nominated India as the Chair of the organisation for 2024. As part of the meeting, India is starting the series of events with industrial tour of the international delegates to one grain-based distillery at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh on 24 June 2024 to showcase India's adoption of latest technology in production of biofuels and other by-products.
- On 25.06.2024, a workshop titled 'Sugar and Biofuels – Emerging Vistas' is being organised at Bharat Mandapam. Shri Pralhad Joshi, Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and New & Renewable Energy will inaugurate the workshop.
- International delegates, top management of Indian sugar mills, industry associations like ISMA & NFCSF as well as technical experts are participating in the workshop. This forum is expected to bring an opportunity to more than 200 delegates from various organisations and parts of the world to discuss future perspective of the world on global sugar sector, biofuels, sustainability and role of farmers etc. This is also aimed to strengthen Global Biofuel Alliance, an initiative of Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in bringing together countries to promote development and adoption of sustainable biofuels in the world as an effort to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Many member countries of ISO and Global Biofuel Alliance are common and this can be another forum to expand the alliance and promotion of biofuels.
- International Sugar Organisation (ISO) is a UN affiliated body having HQ at London. ISO has about 85 countries as members covering almost 90% of sugar production in the World. It is mandated to bring major sugar producing, consuming and trading nations together to bring mutual understanding and progressive approach in dealing with issues pertaining to the sugar sector. ISO has also been working on biofuels, especially, ethanol as sugarcane is the second major feedstock for ethanol production in the world.

493. Ans: (a) Channa and Tur Dal

Explanation:

- Centre imposes stock limits on tur and chana, including kabuli chana, until 30th September, 2024. **Hence option a is correct.**

More Information:

- In order to prevent hoarding and unscrupulous speculation, and also to improve affordability to the consumers in respect of tur and chana, Government of India has issued an order where it has imposed stock limits on pulses applicable to wholesalers, retailers, big chain retailers, millers and importers. The Removal of Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2024 has been issued with immediate effect from today i.e. 21st June, 2024.
- Under this order, stock limits have been prescribed for tur and chana, including kabuli chana, until 30th September, 2024 for all States and Union Territories. Stock limits applicable to each of the pulse individually will be 200 MT for wholesalers; 5 MT for retailers; 5 MT at each retail outlet and 200 MT at depot for big chain retailers; last 3 months of production or 25% of annual installed capacity, whichever is higher, for the millers. In respect of importers, the importers are not to hold imported stock beyond 45 days from the date of Customs clearance.

494. Ans: (c) 9

Explanation:

- The Union Budget 2024-25 outlines a comprehensive strategy to achieve 'Viksit Bharat' by focusing on nine key priorities that aim to create abundant opportunities for all citizens. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

Together, these initiatives are designed to propel India towards a developed nation status.

- Productivity and resilience in Agriculture
- ImageEmployment & Skilling
- Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice
- Manufacturing & Services
- Urban Development
- Energy Security
- Infrastructure
- Innovation, Research & Development and

495. Ans: (c) Manu Bhaker

Explanation:

- Manu Bhaker became the first Indian female shooter to win an Olympic medal after bagging the women's 10m air pistol bronze on Sunday. It was India's first medal at the Paris 2024 Olympics. **Hence option c is correct.**

More Information:

- As the City of Light prepares to host this prestigious event from July 26 to August 11, 2024, Indian athletes are ready to showcase their skills, determination, and competitive spirit. With the archery ranking rounds commencing on July 25, even before the grand opening ceremony, India's Olympic journey is set to be a thrilling saga of athletic prowess and national pride, culminating in Reetika Hooda's quest for glory in the women's 76kg wrestling event on the final day.
- **India Results in Olympics 2024:** At present, the India team has 2 bronze medals after 3 days of the Paris Olympics 2024, Manu Bhakar got his 2nd bronze medal and Sarabjot Singh also got 1 bronze medal in Shooting.

Name	Events	Date	Medal
Manu Bhakar	10-meter Air Pistol	28 July	Bronze
Manu Bhakar and Sarabjot Singh	10-meter Air Pistol Mixed Doubles	30 July	Bronze
Swapnil Kusale	50m rifle		Bronze

496. Ans: (d) Ganatantra Mandap**Explanation:**

- Droupadi Murmu, President of India, has renamed the Durbar Hall and Ashok Hall of the Rashtrapati Bhavan as 'Ganatantra Mandap' (Republic Hall) and 'Ashok Mandap' respectively. **Hence option d is correct.**
- It is the venue of vital celebrations and ceremonies such as the presentation of National Awards.
- The concept of 'Ganatantra' is deeply rooted in Indian society since ancient times, making 'Ganatantra Mandap' an appropriate name for the venue.
- The word 'Ashok' implies someone who is free from all sufferings and it refers to Emperor Ashok, a symbol of unity and peaceful co-existence

More Information:**Ganatantra Mandap: A Venue of National Significance****Historical Background**

- **Former Name:** Durbar Hall
- **Colonial Legacy:** The term 'Durbar' originates from Persian, used for courts and assemblies during British rule and earlier Indian kingdoms.
- **Historical Use:** Hosted important ceremonies, including investiture ceremonies and the swearing-in of Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of independent India.

Rationale for Renaming

- **Relevance:** The term 'Durbar' lost its relevance post-India's transformation into a republic ('Ganatantra').
- **Cultural Significance:** The concept of 'Ganatantra' is deeply rooted in ancient Indian society, making 'Ganatantra Mandap' an apt name.

Ashok Mandap: Symbol of Unity and Peace**Historical Background**

- **Former Name:** Ashok Hall
- **Original Use:** Built as a ballroom for British recreation.

Rationale for Renaming

- **Cultural Significance:** The term 'Ashok' symbolizes being free from suffering and sorrow, and refers to Emperor Ashok, a symbol of unity and peaceful coexistence.
- **National Emblem:** The lion capital of Ashok from Sarnath is India's national emblem.
- **Cultural References:** The Ashok tree holds deep significance in Indian religious traditions, arts, and culture.

497. Ans: (b) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)**Explanation:**

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)'s report "The State of the World's Forest 2024(SOFO 2024): forest-sector innovations towards a more sustainable future", India secured 3rd spot among the top 3 countries with most significant forest area gains during 2010 to 2020 period. **Hence option b is correct.**

- As per the report, India has gained 2.66 lakh hectares (ha) of forest area annually from 2010 to 2020.
- While, China topped among the top 10 countries with the maximum forest area gain of 19.37 lakh ha, followed Australia with forest area gain of 4.46 lakh ha.
- As per the report, the global forest covered is about 4.1 billion ha or 31% of the land area in 2020.
- The report noted that the global mangrove area was recorded to be 14.8 million ha.
- The report estimated that nearly 420 million ha of forest were converted to land use between 1990 and 2020.

498. Ans: (b) July 26

Explanation:

- The International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem is observed on July 26, annually. It seeks to raise awareness on importance of mangrove ecosystems. Mangroves are considered as “a unique, special and vulnerable ecosystem”. It also seeks to provide solutions for sustainable management, conservation and uses of the mangroves. **Hence option b is correct.**

More Information:

When was the day adopted ?

- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) had adopted the International Day for Conservation of Mangroves Ecosystem in 2015.
- The day commemorates the Greenpeace activist Hayhow Daniel Nonoto.
- On July 26, 1998, the activist died of a heart attack while protesting for re-establishment of mangrove wetlands in Muisne, Ecuador.

Significance of the day :

- Mangroves are significant for the wellbeing, food security, and protection of coastal communities across the world.
- They extend support to the rich biodiversity, including fish and crustaceans.
- They act as a barrier against tsunamis, storm surges, erosion and rising sea levels.
- They also act as boundaries between sea and land as well as provide protection and food security to several coastal communities.
- Soils of Mangrove ecosystem acts as carbon sinks, and are capable of storing 10 times more carbon as compared to land-based forests.

Mangroves in India :

- As per Forest Survey Report 2021, Mangrove cover in India has increased by 17 sq km as compared to 2019 assessment. It now spread to 4,992 sq km. Three states in which highest increase in mangrove cover was observed include- Odisha (8 sq km), Maharashtra (4 sq km) and Karnataka (3 sq km).

499. Ans : (d) Hanooman AI

Explanation:

- Abu Dhabi(United Arab Emirates (UAE))-based AI investment firm BAI Holding and Seetha Mahalaxmi Healthcare (SML) India have launched India's homegrown generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) platform 'Hanooman AI', an Indian large language model (LLM) in 98 global languages, including 12 Indian languages, along with text translation capabilities. **Hence option d is correct.**
- The 12 Indian languages are Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Kannada, Odia, Punjabi, Assamese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Sindhi.
- The platform aims to serve four sectors, including healthcare, governance, financial services, and education.
- Hanooman is not just another AI model; it's a comprehensive solution designed to cater to various domains, including healthcare, governance, financial services, and education. Its versatility lies in its ability to seamlessly operate in 11 local languages, empowering users across different sectors.

500. Ans: (d) Sahitya Akademi Fellowship

Explanation:

- The renowned English Author Ruskin Bond received the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship. **Hence option d is correct.**
- Madhav Kaushik, President of Sahitya Akademi and Dr. K. Sreenivasarao, Secretary of Sahitya Akademi handed over the plaque to Bond at his home (Mussoorie, Uttarakhand).
- Bond received the Sahitya Akademi Award (1992) for his story collection "Our Trees Still Grow in

Dehra".

- **Note:** Ruskin Bond was named a recipient of Akademi's highest honour in September 2021. Due to his illness, he was unable to receive the honour in person.

More Information:

- Covered on 10th January 2024:Kuvempu Rashtriya Puraskar
- Bengali writer and novelist, Shirshendu Mukhopadhyay (87), has been honoured with the Kuvempu Rashtriya Puraskar 2023 by the Rashtrakavi Kuvempu Trust.
- Covered on 13th January 2024:Tenzing Norgay National AwardDroupadi Murmu, President of India, honoured the Four winners of Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award (TNNAA) 2022 during the Sports and Adventure Award 2023 event held in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, Delhi.
- The 4 winners of TNNAA 2022 are: Savita Kanswal (posthumous), Praveen Singh, Tulsi Chaitanya Mothukuri, and Anshu Kumar Tiwari.

Please make corrections for part - 01 questions

13. Arrange the following receipts in increasing order(with respect to Karnataka)

1. State tax revenue
2. Borrowings
3. Share of central taxes
4. Grants from central government

Codes

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

Ans: B.4 3 2 1

How the Rupee comes?

State tax revenue	52 paise
Borrowings	28 paise
Share of central taxes	12 paise
Grants from central government	4 paise
State Non- tax revenue	4 paise

How the rupee goes?

Debt Serving	18 paise
Other general services	17 paise
Social welfare	15 paise
Other economic activites	15 paise
Agriculture, Irrigation and RDPR	14 paise
Education	11 paise
Health	4 paise
Other social services	3 paise
Water supply and sanitation	3 paise

13. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರೋಹಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)

1. ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ
2. ಸಾಲಗಳು
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಪಾಲು
4. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅನುದಾನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ತಗಳು

- ಎ) 1 2 3 4
ಬಿ) 4 3 2 1
ಸಿ) 3 2 1 4
ಡಿ) 2 1 3 4

Ans: B.4 3 2 1

ಜಮ-ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ (2024-25 ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು)

ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ	52 paise
ಸಾಲದಿಂದ	28 paise
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿನಿಂದ	12 paise
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯಾನುದಾನ	4 paise
ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯೇತರ ರಾಜಸ್ವದಿಂದ	4 paise

ಯಾವ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟಷ್ಟು?

ಸಾಲ ತೀರಿಕೆ	18 paise
ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	17 paise
ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	15 paise
ಇತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	15 paise
ಕೃಷಿ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	14 paise
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	11 paise
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ	4 paise
ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	3 paise
ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	3 paise

76. What is the percentage of reservation for sport persons in recruitment of Police and Forest Departments.

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

Ans: C. 2%

Currently, a 2% reservation is provided to sportspersons in the police and forest departments.

76. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

- ಎ) 4%
ಬಿ) 1%
ಸಿ) 2%
ಡಿ) 3%

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ.2ರಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

470. Recently Karnataka gets five ministers in new NDA government, which of the following not correctly matched with Ministry allocated to them?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman - Finance Minister (Rajya Sabha member)
b) Shobha Karandlaje - Minister of State for Agriculture (Bengaluru North)
c) H. D. Kumaraswamy - Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel (Mandya)
d) Pralhad Joshi - Minister of State for Rural Development (Hubballi-Dharwad)

Ans : d. Pralhad Joshi - Minister of State for Rural Development (Hubballi-Dharwad)

1. Karnataka gets five ministers in new NDA govt:

- Five Parliamentarians from Karnataka including,

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- In the 2024 Lok Sabha, several leaders from Karnataka have been allocated key ministries in the Modi 3.0 Cabinet:
 - 1) Nirmala Sitharaman - Finance Minister (Rajya Sabha member)
 - 2) Shobha Karandlaje - Minister of State for Agriculture (Bengaluru North)
 - 3) V. Somanna - Minister of State for Rural Development (Tumakuru)
 - 4) Pralhad Joshi - Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Food and Public Distribution and New and Renewable Energy (Hubballi-Dharwad).
 - 1) H. D. Kumaraswamy - Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel (Mandya)

470. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಹೊಸ ಎನ್‌ಡಿಎ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಜೋಡಿಯು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ - ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಂತ್ರಿ (ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ)
- ಬಿ) ಶೋಭಾ ಕರಂದ್ಲಾಜೆ - ಕೃಷಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ)
- ಸಿ) ಎಚ್.ಡಿ.ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ - ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕು ಸಚಿವ (ಮಂಡ್ಯ)
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಲ್ಹಾದ್ ಜೋಶಿ - ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು (ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಧಾರವಾಡ)

ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ)

1. ಹೊಸ NDA ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದ ಐದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹಲವಾರು ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಮೋದಿ 3.0 ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ:

- 1) ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ - ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಂತ್ರಿ (ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ)
- 2) ಶೋಭಾ ಕರಂದ್ಲಾಜೆ - ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ)
- 3) ವಿ.ಸೋಮಣ್ಣ - ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು (ತುಮಕೂರು)
- 4) ಪ್ರಲ್ಹಾದ್ ಜೋಶಿ - ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಮತ್ತು ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವರು (ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಧಾರವಾಡ)
- 5) ಎಚ್.ಡಿ.ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ - ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕು ಸಚಿವ (ಮಂಡ್ಯ)

485. Which of the following are correctly matched, according Budget 2024-25 of Karnataka State

	Initiative		Location
1.	Fishery Research Centre	:	Alamatti
2.	Modern fish market	:	Bhadravati
3.	Inland fisheries skill development centre	:	Honnavar

Choose the correct code

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

Answer: Grace (correct answer is 2 only)

	Initiative	Location
1.	Fishery Research Centre	Honnavar
2.	Modern fish market	Bhadravati
3.	Inland fisheries skill development centre	Alamatti

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

485.ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಚೆಟ್ 2024-25 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

	ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್		ಸ್ಥಳ
1.	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	:	ಆಲಮಟ್ಟಿ
2.	ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮೀನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ	:	ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ
3.	ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	:	ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಡಿ) 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

ಉತ್ತರ: ಗ್ರೇಸ್ (ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ 2 ಮಾತ್ರ)

	ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್		ಸ್ಥಳ
1.	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ		ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ
2.	ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮೀನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ		ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ
3.	ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ		ಆಲಮಟ್ಟಿ

213. With reference to the "Amrutha Sports Adoption Scheme" which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It facilitate sportspersons from the State to compete in top sports platforms.
2. Under this scheme, 100 selected athletes will be selected keeping in view the 2024 Paris Olympics.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: (a)

- Karnataka is implementing **Amrutha Sports Adoption Scheme** from 2021-22 to facilitate sportspersons from the State to compete in top sports platforms. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Under this scheme, 75 selected athletes with the potential to become medal winners will be selected keeping in view the 2024 Paris Olympics. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

213. "ಅಮೃತಾ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಡಾಪ್ಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ" ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, 2024 ರ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು 100 ಆಯ್ದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

Ans: (a)

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು 2021-22 ರಿಂದ ಅಮೃತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ದತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪಟುಗಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, 2024 ರ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪದಕ ವಿಜೇತರಾಗುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ 75 ಆಯ್ದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**



ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Student Name (ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು)	
Mobile No (ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ನಂಬರ್)	
E-mail (ಇ-ಮೇಲ್)	
Test batch No (ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ

D

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಸಮಯ:

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ: ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 1

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು: 200



MISSION 1000 CHALLENGE MCQ

PART - 02

KANNADA SYNOPSIS

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First burn like a sun."**

- A.P.J Abdul Kalam



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1. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಉಡಾವಣೆ, ಅಗ್ನಿ-1 ಅನ್ನು ಒಡಿಶಾದ ಎಪಿಜೆ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ದ್ವೀಪದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಟೆಜಿಕ್ ಪೋರ್ಸಸ್ ಕಮಾಂಡ್ ನಡೆಸಿತು.
- ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಗ್ರೈಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ (ಐಜಿಎಂಡಿಪಿ) ಅನ್ನು ಖ್ಯಾತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಡಾ ಎ ಪಿ ಜೆ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರು ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

- ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಹಡಗು ವಿರೋಧಿ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ಕಮಾಂಡ್ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಜನವರಿ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಸಮುದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ರೂಪಾಂತರವನ್ನು ರಹಸ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ವಿಧ್ವಂಸಕ INS ವಿಶಾಖಪಟ್ಟಣದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು

- ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು - SAM
- ಏರ್-ಟು-ಏರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು AAM
- ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
- ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ (BMD)/ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
- ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
- ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
- ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು

ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ವಿಧ	ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ವಿಧ	ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ	ವೇಗ
Air-to-air missiles	MICA	ಏರ್-ಟು-ಏರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು	500 m to 80 km	Mach 4
	ಅಸ್ತ್ರಾ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	ಏರ್-ಟು-ಏರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು	80-110 km	Mach 4.5 +
	ನೋವೇಟರ್ ಕೆ-100	ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಬಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	300-400 km	Mach 3.3
Surface-To-Air Missiles	ತ್ರಿಶೂಲ	ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	9 km	ಈ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ತನ್ನ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಲು ವಿಫಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (MoD) 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಅಂತ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತ, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬರಾಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ.
	ಆಕಾಶ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಗಳಿವೆ - ಆಕಾಶ-1S, ಆಕಾಶ ಮಾರ್ಕ್-II, ಆಕಾಶ-NG)	ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Akash -1S (18 - 30 Km) Akash Mk-II (35 - 40 Km) Akash-NG (More than 50 Km)	Mach 2.5 to 3.5

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

	ಬರಾಕ್ 8	ದೀರ್ಘ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	100 km	Mach 2
	ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಏರ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ (PAD)	ಬಾಹ್ಯ-ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	2000 km	Mach 8
Surface-to-surface Missiles	ಅಗ್ನಿ-I	ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	700-1250 km	Mach 7.5
	ಅಗ್ನಿ-II	ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	2,000–3,000 km	Mach 12
	ಅಗ್ನಿ-III	ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Around 3,000 km	5–6 km/s
	ಅಗ್ನಿ-IV	ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Around 4,000 km	Mach 7
	ಅಗ್ನಿ-ವಿ	ಖಂಡಾಂತರ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Around 5,000 km	Mach 24
	ಪೃಥ್ವಿ L	ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	150 km	–
	ಪೃಥ್ವಿ II	ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	350 km	–
	ಧನುಷ್	ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	35 – 600 km	–
	ಶೌರ್ಯ	ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	750 to 1,900 km	–
	ಪ್ರಹಾರ	ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	150 km	–
Cruise i siles	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್	ಸೂಪರ್ ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	290 km	Mach 2.8 to 3 Mach
	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್ II	ಹೈಪರ್ ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	450 – 600 km	Mach 7
	ನಿರ್ಭಯ್	ಸಬ್ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	1,000 – 1500 km	Mach 0.8
Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Systems Interceptor Missiles	ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಏರ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ (PAD)	ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಲೋ-ವಾತಾವರಣ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Altitude – 80 km	Mach 5+
	ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ (ಪಿಡಿವಿ)	ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಲೋ-ವಾತಾವರಣ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Altitude – 150 km	Mach 4.5
	ಸುಧಾರಿತ ವಾಯು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ (AAD) / ಅತ್ತಿನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಸೆಪ್ಟರ್	ಎಂಡೋವಾಟ್ಮಾಸ್ಪಿರಿಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Altitude – 30 km	
Submarine Launched	ಸಾಗರಿಕಾ (ಕೆ-15)	ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Around 750 Km	
	ಕೆ-4	ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	Around 3,000	

Ballistic Missiles	ಕೆ-5	ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	km	
			Around 5,000 km	
Anti-Tank Missile	ಅಮೋಘ	ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	2.8 km	
	ನಾಗ್	ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	500 m – 4 km	230 m/s
	ಹೆಲಿನಾ	ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ	7 – 10 km	

2. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, US ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ 'NATO ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಐದು' ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿತು.
- NATO + ಎಂಬುದು ನಾರ್ತ್ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ರೀಟಿ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (NATO) ಮತ್ತು ಐದು ದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಜಪಾನ್, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಪದವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಐದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೆಂದರೆ - ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಜಪಾನ್, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ



NATO ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, NATO 32 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. 1949 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ 12 ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದರು: ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಐಸ್ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಲಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ಗ್, ನೆದರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್, ನಾರ್ವೆ, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ, ಇನ್ನೂ 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ
- ಮೈತ್ರಿ: ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ತುರ್ಕಿಯೆ (1952); ಜರ್ಮನಿ (1955); ಸ್ವೀನ್ (1982); ಚೆಕಿಯಾ, ಹಂಗೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್ (1999); ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾ, ಎಸ್ಪೇನಿಯಾ, ಲಾಟ್ವಿಯಾ, ಲಿಥುವೇನಿಯಾ, ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಸ್ಲೊವಾಕಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಲೊವೇನಿಯಾ (2004); ಅಲ್ಬೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೋಯೇಷಿಯಾ (2009); ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ (2017); ಉತ್ತರ ಮ್ಯಾಸಿಡೋನಿಯಾ (2020); ಮತ್ತು ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ (2023) 32ನೇ ದೇಶ : ಸೂಡನ್
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮರ II ರ ನಂತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ದಾಳಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ "ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ" ಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು NATO ರಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

3. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು (the Defence Acquisition Council) USA ಯಿಂದ 31 ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ MQ-9 ರೀಪರ್ ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ವಾಹನಗಳ (UAVs) ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

MQ-9 ರೀಪರ್:

- ಜನರಲ್ ಅಟಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ 31 MQ-9B ಪ್ರಿಡೇಟರ್ ಡ್ರೋನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತವು US ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಂತಿಯ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು (LoR) ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. MQ-9 "ರೀಪರ್" ನ ರೂಪಾಂತರವಾದ ಈ ಡ್ರೋನ್‌ಗಳು ದೂರಸ್ಥ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಹಾರಾಟದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಗುರಿ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಜನರಲ್ ಅಟಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ MQ-9B ಎರಡು ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, SkyGuardian ಮತ್ತು SeaGuardian. ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 2020 ರಿಂದ MQ-9B ಸೀ ಗಾರ್ಡಿಯನ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. 5,670 ಕೆಜಿ ವರೆಗಿನ ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಡ್ರೋನ್ 40 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ 40,000 ಅಡಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರಬಲ್ಲದು, ಇದು ಕಣ್ಗಾವಲು, ಯುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡಯಾತ್ರೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತವಾಗಿದೆ.

4. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಸ್ವೇಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ಪುರಂ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಟ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದ 55 ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ 1275 ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಲು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತ್ ನೆಟ್, ಮೇಕ್ ಇನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಅಪ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಸ್ಟಾಂಡಪ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್‌ಗಳು, ಭಾರತ್‌ಮಾಲಾ, ಡೆಡಿಕೇಟೆಡ್ ಫ್ರೈಟ್ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರಮಾಲಾ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಜಾಲವು ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನೀಕರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ

ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು

- ಇದು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಕಾಯುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಲಿಫ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್ಕಲೇಟರ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಳು, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ, ಉಚಿತ ವೈ-ಫೈ ನೀಡುವಿಕೆ, 'ಒಂದು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ' ದಂತಹ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿಯೋಸ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು
- ಇದು ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಅನನ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಲ್ಟಿಮೋಡಲ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗರಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು, ಬ್ಯಾಲ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ (ballastless track) ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು, 'ರೂಫ್ ಪ್ಲಾಜಾ'ಗಳನ್ನು (ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದಾಗ) ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು.

5. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

'ಮೇರಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೇರೆ ಹತ್'

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಬಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮಾ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ವಿತರಣಾ ಚಾಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ 'ಮೇರಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೇರೆ ಹತ್' ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.
- ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಮೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಬಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMFBY) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

6. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ : ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (MoHUA) ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಆತ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಭರ್ ನಿಧಿ (PM SVANidhi) ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ಪಿಎಂ ಸ್ವನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:
- ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅವಧಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ;

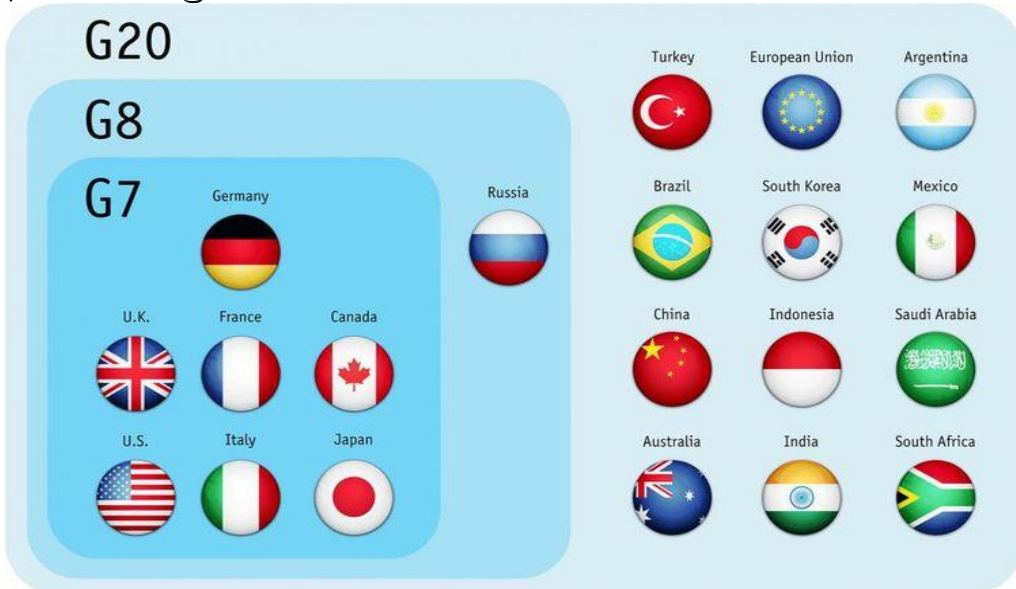
ಪಿಎಂ-ಸ್ವ ನಿಧಿ (PM-SVANidhi)

- ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (MoHUA) ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಆತ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಭರ್ ನಿಧಿ (PM SVANidhi) ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು 10,000, ರೂ.ವರೆಗಿನ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಲಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೇಲಾಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಾಲದ ಸಕಾಲಿಕ/ಮುಂಗಡ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ, ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರ ಲಾಭ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (DBT) ಮೂಲಕ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 7% ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- SIDBIಯು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು/ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ತೇಲೆವಾಲಾಗಳು, ರೆಹಿಸಾಲಾಗಳು, ಧಲಿಫಡ್ವಾಲಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ನಗರ/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

7. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

G-20 - 20 ರ ಗುಂಪು

- ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು
- G20 19 ದೇಶಗಳ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಗುಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- G20 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ದೇಶಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, G20 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವಿಶ್ವದ GDP ಯ 85%, 75% ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು 60% ವಿಶ್ವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋದ ಕ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.



ಸಾರ್ಕ್ - ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಸಂಘ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1985 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು
- ನೇಪಾಳದ ಕಠ್ಮಂಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

8. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಆರ್ಟಿಫಿಶಿಯಲ್ ಇಂಟೆಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ (AI) ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕಂಪನಿ OpenAI ChatGPT ಅನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ChatGPT ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಮಾದರಿ ಸಂವಾದ-ಆಧಾರಿತ AI ಚಾಟ್‌ಬಾಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾನವನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾನವನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಹದ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು GPT ಯ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವಿಕಸನವಾಗಿದೆ - ಅಥವಾ ಜನರೇಟಿವ್ ಪ್ರಿ-ಟ್ರೇನ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ - ಪಠ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ AIನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಾನವನ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ ಕಲಿಕೆ (RLHF) ಎಂಬ ಯಂತ್ರ ಕಲಿಕೆ ತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ಚಾಟ್‌ಜಿಪಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಓಪನ್‌ಎಐ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಎಲೋನ್ ಮಸ್ಕ್, ಸ್ಯಾಮ್ ಆಲ್ಟ್‌ಮನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರೆಗ್ ಬ್ರಾಕ್‌ಮನ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

9. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ವಿವಾದ ಸೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ರಲ್ ತೀರ್ಪು ಸವಾಲಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವಿವಾದಗಳ ಒಂದು-ಬಾರಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕರಡು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷವು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು, ದೆಹಲಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿವಾದಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೆಟ್ರೋ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಶನ್‌ನಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 50% ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇದು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವಿವಾದಗಳು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಂತಹ ಇತರ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಘಟಕಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿದ ಆದಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ವಿವಾದ ಸೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ನೇರ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಈ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲು ಅವನು/ಅವಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆದಾರರಿಂದ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅಥವಾ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವಾದ ಸೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮನವಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕಮಿಷನರ್ (ಅಪೀಲುಗಳು), ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಾದಿತ ತೆರಿಗೆ, ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ದಂಡದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಮೇಲ್ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ತೆರಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

10. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಬಜೆಟ್ 2023-24

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ :

- ODOP ಗಳು (ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ) : ODOP ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. 20 ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ 36 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ODOP ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಆತ್ಮನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಕ್ಲೀನ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ: ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರೋಗ-ಮುಕ್ತ, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ನಾಟಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು 2,200 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಲಯ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ :

- ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (Vibrant Villages Programme) : ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

11. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್‌ಅಪ್ 20 ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್

- ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್‌ಅಪ್ 20 ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್‌ಅಪ್ 20 ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಗ್ರೂಪ್ G20 ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ಚಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್‌ಅಪ್ 20 ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗುರಿ:

- ಇದು ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರು, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಿನರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

B20 (Business20) ಇದು ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ:

- Business 20 (B20)ಯು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕೃತ G20 ಸಂವಾದದ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, B20 G20 ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ, ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. B20 ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೀ G20 ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

12. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂತೋಷದ ವರದಿಯ 11 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು UN ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ (SDSN) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆರನೇ ಭಾರಿ ಕೂಡ ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತೋಷದ ದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 137 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಭಾರತ 126ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಲಾದಾಯ GDP, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿ, ಜೀವನದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಉದಾರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಗಳಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 150 ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳ ಜಾಲ (SDSN):

- ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳು (SDGs) ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು SDSN ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪರಿಣಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- SDSN ಮತ್ತು Bertelsmann Stiftung 2016 ರಿಂದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳು (SDGs) ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ

ಮತ್ತು ಡ್ಯಾಶ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಗುರಿಗಳು

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ 17 ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿ (Goals)ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ 169 ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸೂಚಕ (Targets) ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿ-2030ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಕಾಲಾಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಜೆಂಡಾ-2030 ಎನ್ನುವರು.

17 ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳು

1. ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ
 2. ಶೂನ್ಯ ಹಸಿವು
 3. ಉತ್ತಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ
 4. ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
 5. ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆ
 6. ಶುದ್ಧ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ
 7. ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಶುದ್ಧ ಇಂಧನ
 8. ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ
 9. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ
 10. ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ
 11. ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಗರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು
 12. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
 13. ಹವಾಮಾನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ
 14. ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ
 15. ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ
 16. ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಬಲವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು
 17. ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಳು
- ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ನೀಡಿದವರು - ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬ್ರೆಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



13. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ಮೇ 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MOPNG), LPG ಯಂತಹ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಡುಗೆ ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಯೋಜನೆ' (PMUY) ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು. (ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಂಚಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ)
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವಯಸ್ಕ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ LPG ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ, UJJWALA 2.0 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು

SECC 2011 ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅರ್ಹತೆ.

- SC/ST ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMAY), ಅಂತೋದಯ ಅನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆ (AAY), ಅರಣ್ಯವಾಸಿಗಳು, ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು (MBC), ಚಹಾ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಟೀ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು, ನದಿ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. (ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಪೋಷಕ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು)
- ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮೇಲಿನ 2 ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆ 14-ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಫೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ (ನಿಗದಿತ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ) ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು.

14. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

PM ಮಿತ್ರ

- PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions ಮತ್ತು Apparel ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು, ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ, ಗುಜರಾತ್, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಜವಳಿ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕಲಬುರಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಿತ್ರ ಮೆಗಾ ಜವಳಿ ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.

PM MITRA ಕುರಿತು






- ಇದು ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ನಿಂದ ಫೈಬರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಿಂದ ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಫಾರಿನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯವರ 5F ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ
- PM MITRA ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ವಾಹನದಿಂದ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ-ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ (PPP) ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಧನಸಹಾಯ: ಜವಳಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬೆಂಬಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಎಸ್‌ಪಿವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನಕ್ಕೆ 500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನಕ್ಕೆ 300 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ ಬೆಂಬಲ (CIS) ವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

15. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 1913 ರಿಂದ 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಂಬತ್ತು ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ ರವರು 1913 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು.
- ಭಾರತವು 1913 ರಿಂದ 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಂಬತ್ತು ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.
- ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ : ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ (1913)
- ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ : C. V. ರಾಮನ್ (1930), ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯನ್ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ (1983)
- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಅಥವಾ ಔಷಧ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ : ಹರ್ ಗೋಬಿಂದ್ ಖೋರಾನಾ (1968)
- ಶಾಂತಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ : ಮದರ್ ತೆರೆಸಾ (1979), ಕೈಲಾಶ್ ಸತ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ (2014)
- ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ : ಅಮರ್ತ್ಯ ಸೇನ್ (1998), ಅಭಿಜಿತ್ ಬ್ಯಾನರ್ಜಿ (2019)

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

List Of Nobel Prize Winners 2023

Category	Nobel Prize Winners 2023 Name With Country	Awarded For
Nobel Prize Winners 2023 For Physiology or Medicine	Katalin Karikó (Hungary) and Drew Weissman (USA) 	"for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19"
The Nobel Prize 2023 In Physics	Pierre Agostini (France), Ferenc Krausz (Hungary) and Anne L'Huillier (France) 	"for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter"
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2023	Moungi G. Bawendi (America) Louis E. Brus (America) Alexei I. Ekimov (Russia) 	"for the discovery and synthesis of quantum dots"
Nobel Prize For Literature 2023	Jon Fosse (Norway) 	"for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable".
Nobel Peace Prize 2023 Winner	Narges Mohammadi (Iran) 	"for her fight against the oppression of women in Iran and her fight to promote human rights and freedom for all"
Nobel Prize in Economics 2023	Claudia Goldin (USA)	"for having advanced our understanding of women's labour market outcomes"



16. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯವು ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2, 1814 ರಂದು ಏಷ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಆಫ್ ಬಂಗಾಳದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು 200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯವು ಚೌರಿಂಗ್ಲೀ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರು 93,000 ಚದರ ಅಡಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ (ರಾಜ್ಯವಾರು)

ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು

Name	Location
Anthropological Museum	Port Blair
Samudrika (Naval Marine Museum)	Delanipur

Andhra Pradesh

Name	Location
Bhagwan Mahavir Government Museum	Kadapa
INS Kursura	Visakhapatnam
Victoria Jubilee Museum	Vijayawada
Visakha Museum(Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation Museum)	Visakhapatnam
Salar Jung Museum	Darushifa
Birla Science Museum	Hyderabad
Nizam Museum	Hyderabad
AP State Archaeology Museum or Hyderabad Museum	Hyderabad

Arunachal Pradesh

Name	Location
Jawaharlal Nehru Museum	Itanagar

Assam

Name	Location
Assam State Museum,	Guwahati
Mayong Central Museum and Emporium	Mayong
Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra	Guwahati

Bihar

Name	Location
Patna Museum	Patna
Bihar Museum	Patna
Gandhi Smriti Sangrahalaya	Bhitiharwa
Gaya Museum	Gaya

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh Museum	Darbhanga
Chandra Shekhar Singh Museum	Jamui
Srikrishna Science Centre	Patna
Bihar Police Museum	Patna
Rajendra Smriti Sangrahalaya (Rajendra Memorial Museum)	Patna

Chandigarh

Name	Location
Government Museum and Art Gallery	Chandigarh
International Dolls Museum	Chandigarh
Museum of Evolution of Life	Chandigarh

National Capital Territory of Delhi

Name	Location
Indian Air Force Museum	Palam, Delhi
Eternal Gandhi Multimedia Museum	New Delhi
National Gandhi Museum	New Delhi
National Gallery of Modern Art	New Delhi
National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum	New Delhi
National Museum	New Delhi
National Museum of Natural History	New Delhi
National Rail Museum	New Delhi
National Science Centre	Delhi
Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	New Delhi
Parliament Museum	New Delhi
Teen Murti Bhavan	New Delhi
Sanskriti Kendra Museum	Delhi
Shankar's International Dolls Museum	Delhi

Goa

Name	Location
Goa Chitra Museum	Benaulim
Goa Science Centre	Panaji
Goa State Museum	Panaji
Naval Aviation Museum	Vasco da Gama

Gujarat

Name	Location
Baroda Museum & Picture Gallery	Vadodara
Calico Museum of Textiles	Ahmedabad
Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya	Ahmedabad
Gujarat Science City	Ahmedabad
Lalbai Dalpatbhai Museum	Ahmedabad
Kaba Gandhi No Delo	Rajkot
Kirti Mandir	Porbandar
Kutch Museum	Bhuj
Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum	Vadodara
Sabarmati Ashram	Ahmedabad
Sanskar Kendra	Ahmedabad
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial	Ahmedabad

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Swaminarayan Museum	Ahmedabad
Watson Museum	Rajkot

Haryana

Name	Location
Dharohar Museum	Kurukshetra University

Himachal Pradesh

Name	Location
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives	Dharamsala
Shivalik Fossil Park	Saketi

Jammu and Kashmir

Name	Location
Munshi Aziz Bhat Museum of Central Asian and Kargil Trade Artifacts	Kargil
Dogra Art Museum	Jammu

Jharkhand

Name	Location
Ranchi Science Centre	Ranchi
State Museum	Jharkhand

Karnataka

Name	Location
Government Museum	Bangalore
Kempegowda Museum	Bangalore
Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore
HAL heritage and Aerospace Museum	Bangalore
Law Museum	Bangalore
Regional Museum of Natural History	Mysore
Folklore Museum	Mysore
Jayachamarajendra Museum	Mysore
Mysore Rail Museum	Mysore
Government Museum(Shivappa Nayaka Palace)	Shivamogga

Kerala

Name	Location
Arakkal Museum	Ayikkara
Teak Museum	Nilambur
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Police Museum	Kollam
Krishnapuram Palace	Kayamkulam
Indo-Portuguese Museum	Kochi
Vallathol Museum, Thrissur	Thrissur
Mural Art Museum	Thrissur
Archaeological Museum, Thrissur	Thrissur
Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda Museum	Thrissur
Indian Business Museum	Kozhikode
Kerala Soil Museum	Thiruvananthapuram
Napier Museum	Thiruvananthapuram
Pazhassi Raja Archaeological Museum	Kozhikode

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Wayanad Heritage Museum	Ambalavayal
Hill Palace	Thrippunithura

Madhya Pradesh

Name	Location
Bharat Bhavan	Bhopal
Regional Science Centre	Bhopal
Remember Bhopal Museum	Bhopal
Central Museum	Indore
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	Bhopal
Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum	Dhubela
Rani Durgavati Museum	Jabalpur

Maharashtra

Name	Location
Prince of Wales Museum (Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya)	Mumbai
National Gallery of Modern Art	Mumbai
Nehru Planetarium	Mumbai
Nehru Science Center	Mumbai
Ballard Bunder Gatehouse	Mumbai
Bhau Daji Lad Museum	Mumbai
Cavalry Tank Museum	Ahmednagar
Coin Museum	Nasik
Cowasji Jehangir Hall	Mumbai
Darshan Museum	Pune
Joshi's Museum of Miniature Railway	Pune
Mahatma Phule Museum	Pune
Mani Bhavan	Mumbai
Nagpur Central Museum	Nagpur
Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum	Pune
Raman Science Centre	Nagpur
National Maritime Museum	Mumbai
Shree Chhatrapati Shahu Museum	Kolhapur
Siddhagiri Gramjivan Museum (Kaneri Math), Kolhapur	Kolhapur

Manipur

Name	Location
Manipur State Museum	Imphal
Sekta Archaeological Living Museum	Imphal

Mizoram

Name	Location
Mizoram State Museum	Aizawl

Odisha

Name	Location
Odisha State Museum	Bhubaneswar
Regional Museum of Natural History	Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Punjab

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Name	Location
Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports(National Institute of Sports)	Patiala
Sanghol Museum	Sanghol
Sikh Ajaibghar	Balongi

Rajasthan

Name	Location
City Palace Museum	Jaipur
Albert Hall Museum	Jaipur
Archaeological Museum – Amer	Jaipur
Govt. Museum,	Ajmer
Bharatiya Lok Kala Museum,	Udaipur
Govt. Museum, Bharatpur	Bharatpur
Govt. Museum,	Alwar
Govt. Museum	Jodhpur
Mehrangarh Museum	Jodhpur
Umaid Bhavan Palace Museum	Jodhpur

Sikkim

Name	Location
Namgyal Institute of Tibetology,	Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

Name	Location
Gandhi Memorial Museum	Madurai
Gass Forest Museum	Coimbatore
Government Museum(Madras Museum)	Chennai
Government Museum	Karur
Government Museum	Cuddalore
Government Museum	Pudukkottai
Mahakavi Bharathi Memorial Library	Erode
Regional Railway Museum	Chennai
Railway Heritage Centre	Tiruchirappalli
Government Museum	Tiruchirappalli

Telangana

Name	Location
Alampur Museum, Alampur	Mahbubnagar
AP State Archeology Museum(Hyderabad Museum)	Hyderabad
Birla Science Museum	Hyderabad
Salar Jung Museum	Darushifa

Tripura

Name	Location
Tripura Government Museum	,Agartala

Uttar Pradesh

Name	Location
Allahabad Museum	Allahabad
Kanpur Sangrahalaya(Kanpur Museum)	Kanpur

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Government Museum(Mathura museum)	Mathura
Sarnath Museum	Varanasi
Jhansi Museum	Jhansi
Anand Bhavan	Allahabad

West Bengal

Name	Location
Birla Industrial & Technological Museum	Kolkata
Gurusaday Museum	Kolkata
Indian Museum	Kolkata
Malda Museum	English Bazar
Rabindra Museum	Kalimpong
National Museum	Kolkata
Netaji Museum	Kolkata
Victoria Memorial Hall	

17. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- **“Dream of Winter, Love among Asia”** ಈ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆ, ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಚಳಿಗಾಲದ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- 9 ನೇ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ವಿಂಟರ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್, 2025 ಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚೀನಾದ ಹೈಲಾಂಗ್‌ಜಿಯಾಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. **“Dream of Winter, Love among Asia”** ಎಂಬ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಏಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಚಳಿಗಾಲದ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮ್ಯಾಸ್ಕಾಟ್ "ಬಿನ್‌ಬಿನ್" ಮತ್ತು "ನಿನಿ" ("Binbin" and "Nini,") ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇವು ಸೈಬೀರಿಯನ್ ಹುಲಿ ಮರಿಗಳು, ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಚೈತನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. "ಬ್ರೇಕ್‌ಥ್ರೂ" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಲಾಂಛನವು ಸ್ಪೀಡ್ ಸ್ಕೇಟರ್, ನೀಲಕ ಹೂವು ಮತ್ತು ನೃತ್ಯ ರಿಬ್ಬನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಚೀನೀ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿಳನದ ವೇಗ, ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಏಷ್ಯದ ವಿಂಟರ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಚೈತನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

18. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ನಗರಗಳ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಗರಗಳು: (1) ವಾರಣಾಸಿ ಮತ್ತು (2) ಪ್ರಯಾಗ್‌ರಾಜ್.

- ವಾರಣಾಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯಾಗ್‌ರಾಜ್ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್ 2023 ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ನಗರಗಳು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಗಂಗಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳೆಂದು (best and cleanest Ganga towns) ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ A ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ನಗರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಗರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ 2023ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 2024ರ ಜನವರಿ 11 ರಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಂದೋರ್ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಸೂರತ್ ನಗರ (ವಜ್ರ ನಗರ)ಗಳು ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಗರಗಳೆಂಬ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿವೆ.
- ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಇಂದೋರ್ ನಗರವು - ಸತತ 7ನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಗರ ಎಂಬ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು, ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ 2ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ದೌಪದಿ ಮುರ್ಮು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರಿಗೆ ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು (2023ರ ವರದಿಯ ಧೈಯವಾಕ್ಯ: ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು)

- ದೇಶದ ಅತೀ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಗರಗಳು (1 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಗರಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗ): (1) ಇಂದೋರ್ (ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ) ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರತ್ (ಗುಜರಾತ್) (2) ನವಿ ಮುಂಬೈ (ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ)
- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತೀ ಕಳಪೆ ನಗರಗಳು: ಮಧ್ಯಂಗ್ರಾಂ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ, ಹೌರಾ
- ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ 3 ಸ್ಥಾನ: (1) ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ (2) ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು (3) ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢ
- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟ್: MHOW ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್
- 1 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಗರಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ 3 ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು : (1) ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಾಸ್ವಾದ್ (2) ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢದ ಪಟಾನ್ (3) ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಲೋನಾವಾಲ್
- ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ನಗರಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನಗರಗಳು: (1) ವಾರಣಾಸಿ ಮತ್ತು (2) ಪ್ರಯಾಗ್‌ರಾಜ್.
- ಸಫಾಯಿ ಮಿತ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಡೀಗಢ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ತ್ವರಿತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಣಜಿ (1 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು) ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನೌರೋಜಾಬಾದ್ (1 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ) ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

19. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- **PM ಗತಿಶಕ್ತಿ** ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DPIIT) ಮತ್ತು ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (FICCI) ನಡುವಿನ ಸಹಯೋಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗತಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ, ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (FICCI) ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಡಿಪಿಐಐಟಿ) ನಡುವಿನ ಸಹಯೋಗವು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲು ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಭಾಷಣಕಾರರು (Inauguration and Distinguished Speakers)

- ಈ ಘಟನೆಯ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ (DPIIT) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯ (FICCI) ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಡಿಪಿಐಐಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಶಂ. ರಾಜೇಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಸಿಂಗ್, ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಲಾಜಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಆಕಾಸಿಬಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಸುಮಿತಾ ದಾವ್ರಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇತರರಿದ್ದರು.

20. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

2024 ರ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಮಿಂಟನ್ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಟೀಮ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್

- ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಸೋಲ್ ಖರ್ಬಾ ಅವರ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಉನ್ನತ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಖಾರ್ಬಾನ ಗೆಲುವು ಅವಳ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿತು, ಇದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಲು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಡಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅನ್ಸೋಲ್ ಖರ್ಬಾ : ದಿ ರೈಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್

- ಇವರು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಜಪಾನ್‌ನ ಉನ್ನತ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ವಿಜಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಸೋಲ್ ಖರ್ಬಾ ಅವರ ಈ ಹಂತದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಕೆಯ ನಿರ್ಭೀತ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಒತ್ತಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಮಿಂಟನ್‌ನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಭರವಸೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.

21. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (MSP) ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಖರೀದಿಗಾಗಿ ರೈತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ

ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (NCCF) ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (NAFED) ನಂತಹ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (NAFED) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (NCCF) ದಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ರೈತರ ನೋಂದಣಿ, ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರು 'ದ್ವಿಧಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ' ಕುರಿತು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವ ಅರ್ಜುನ್ ಮುಂಡಾ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಚೌಬೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ವರ್ಮಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಗಣ್ಯರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

22. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಯೋಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ವೈದ್ಯ ರಾಜೇಶ್ ಕೊಟೇಚಾ ಅವರು ಹೈಲೈಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಯೋಗ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ-2024 ಜೂನ್ 21, 2024 ರಂದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಗ ದಿನದ (IDY) 10 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ 100 ದಿನಗಳ ಕೌಂಟ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರ್ಷದ, ಈವೆಂಟ್ "ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯೋಗ" ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ, ಈ ಯೋಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೂನ್ 21 : 9ನೇ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಗ ದಿನ

- ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯ: "ವಸುದೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ"
- ಸ್ಥಳ: ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿ ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್
- ನೇತೃತ್ವ : ಜಗದೀಪ ದನ್ಕರ್ (ಉಪರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ)
- ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಸೂರತ್‌ನ ಯೋಗಾ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಗಿನ್ನಿಸ್ ದಾಖಲೆ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಜನ ಭಾಗಿಯಾದರು..

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧೆಡೆ ಜರುಗಿದ ಯೋಗ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

- 1) ಗೋವಾದ ಪಣಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಚಿವರ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಜಿ-20 ಸಭೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವಿವಿಧೆ ಗಣ್ಯರು ಯೋಗ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಿದರು.
- 2) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮುರ್ಮುರವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 3) ಮುಂಬೈನ ಲೋಕಲ್ ರೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಯೋಗ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಿದರು.

June 2023

Date	ದಿನ	Theme
June 1st, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಕ್ಷೀರ ದಿನ	Theme: "Enjoy Dairy"
June 1st, 2023	ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪೋಷಕರ ದಿನ	Theme: "The power of parenting: raising happy, healthy and hopeful children"
June 5th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನ	Theme: "Beat Plastic Pollution"
June 3rd, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಬೈಸಿಕಲ್ ದಿನ	Theme: "Riding Together for a Sustainable Future"
June 6th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಕೀಟ ದಿನ	Theme: "Sustainable Solutions for Pest Control."
June 7th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ದಿನ	Theme: "Food standards save lives"
June 8th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಾಗರ ದಿನ	Theme: "The Planet Ocean's"

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		Changing Tide”
June 12th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿರೋಧಿ ದಿನ	Theme: ‘Social Justice for All. End Child Labour.
June 14th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ರಕ್ತದಾನಿಗಳ ದಿನ	Theme: “Give blood, give plasma, share life, share often.”
June 15th, 2023	ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಗಾಳಿ ದಿನ	Theme:
June 17th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಮೊಸಳೆ ದಿನ	Theme: --
June 17th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಮರುಭೂಮೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಬರನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ದಿನ	Theme: “Her Land. Her Rights.”
June 18th-24th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಅಲರ್ಜಿ ವಾರ	Theme: "Managing allergic diseases amidst climate change"
June 19th, 2023	ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರದ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನಾ ದಿನ	Theme: 'bridging the gender digital divide to prevent, address and respond to conflict-related sexual violence
June 19th, 2023	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಓದುವ ದಿನ	Theme: “Indigenous Languages.”
June 20th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ದಿನ	Theme: "Hope Away from Home"
June 21st, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಗ್ರಫಿ ದಿನ	Theme: "Hydrography – underpinning the digital twin of the ocean"
June 21st, 2023	ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಗ ದಿನ 2023	Theme: "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"
June 21st, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂಗೀತ ದಿನ	Theme: "Music on the Intersections"
June 23rd, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ದಿನ	Theme: --
June 23rd, 2023	ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ದಿನ	Theme: ‘Let’s Move’
June 26th, 2023	ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಡ್ರಗ್ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಣೆ ವಿರೋಧಿ ದಿನ	Theme: "People first: stop stigma and discrimination, strengthen prevention”
June 25th, 2023	ಸಮುದ್ರಯಾನದ ದಿನ	Theme: “MARPOL at 50 – Our commitment goes on”
June 26th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಶೈತ್ಯೀಕರಣ ದಿನ	Theme: "Next Generation Cooling: The Future is in our hands"
June 27th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ MSME ದಿನ	Theme:
June 29th, 2023	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ದಿನ	Theme: “Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals”
June 30th, 2023	ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ದಿನ	Theme: 'Parliaments for the Planet,’ focusing on climate action
June 30th, 2023	ವಿಶ್ವ ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಗ್ರಹ ದಿನ	Theme: “Discovery”

23. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ನಮಸ್ತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿಪಿಇ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಡಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಸಂ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (ನಮಸ್ತೆ) ಎಂಬ ಜಂಟಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಸಂ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (National Action for Mechanism Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE). ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘನತೆಗಾಗಿ ನಗರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೊಡುಗೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

24. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ)

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WMO) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ "ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಟು ಡೆಕಾಡಲ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಅಪ್‌ಡೇಟ್ 2023-2027" ಮತ್ತು "ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ 2022" ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ವರದಿಗಳ ಮುನ್ನೂಚನೆಗಳು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಶೀತ ಮಾರುತಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಳೆಯ ವೈಪರೀತ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಶಾಖದ ಅಲೆಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ತಾಪಮಾನದಿಂದ ಎಲ್‌ನಿನೊ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ, ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ 2023-27ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 2016 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಾಪಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ 98% ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ತಾಪಮಾನ: 2023 ಮತ್ತು 2027 ರ ನಡುವಿನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ತಾಪಮಾನವು 1850-1900 ಅಥವಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬೇಸ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತಾಪಮಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತ 1.1-1.8 ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಸೆಲ್ಸಿಯಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಬೇಸ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ಗಿಂತ 1.15 ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು 2027 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಈ ಸರಾಸರಿಯು 1.5 ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲಾಗದಂತಹ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕ್ರಯೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್ ಕುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಎತ್ತರದ ಏಷ್ಯಾ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಮನದಿಗಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ನಷ್ಟವು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಆರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಪಮಾನದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಗ್ರೀನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಮಂಜುಗಡ್ಡೆಯು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಕರಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

25. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ)

ಇಂಡೋ - ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಪ್ರೇಮ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಫಾರ್ ಪ್ರೋಸ್ಪರಿಟಿ (IPEF):

- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಬ್ರೂನಿ, ಫಿಜಿ, ಭಾರತ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಜಪಾನ್, ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್, ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು USA ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 14 ಪಾಲುದಾರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಟೋಕಿಯೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ, ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯತೆ, ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

26. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ)

ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (SCO):

- ಇದು ಬೀಜಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯೇಟ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯುರೇಷಿಯನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮೂಲ: ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್‌ನಿಂದ SCO ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ.

- ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್ 1996 ರಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಹಿಂದಿನ USSR ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನಾ ನಡುವಿನ ಗಡಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇನಾನಿವಾರಣೆಯ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳ ಸರಣಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿತು.

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ಟಾನ್, ಬೇನಾ, ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಜಿಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್‌ನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.
- 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಜ್ಬೇಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್ ಅನ್ನು SCO ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- SCO ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು 2002 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು 2003 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ (a) ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

SCO ನ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಹೆಡ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ನ 23 ನೇ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು:

- SCO ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೊಸ ದೆಹಲಿ ಘೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ (ಸಿ) ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅವರು ಆಮೂಲಾಗ್ರೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ರೂಪಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಇದು 2030 ರವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಗೆ SCO ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಇರಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲಾರಸ್:

- ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಇರಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ SCO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ (ಬಿ) ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. SCO ಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯ-ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಲು ಬೆಲಾರಸ್‌ಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು.

27. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ)

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಇ-ಸಿಗರೇಟ್‌ಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಕೋಟಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ದ್ರವವನ್ನು ಬಿಸಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಏರೋಸಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ-ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಿಗರೇಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯಸನಕಾರಿ ಔಷಧ-ಸುವಾಸನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಏರೋಸಾಲ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಇತರ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು. ಬಳಕೆದಾರರು ಈ ಏರೋಸಾಲ್ ಉಸಿರಾಟದ ಮೂಲಕ ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇ-ಸಿಗರೇಟ್‌ಗಳು ನಿಕೋಟಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂಬಾಕುನಲ್ಲ, ಇವುಗಳು ಸಿಗರೇಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಕಾಯಿದೆ (COTPA) 2003 ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ:** ನಿಕೋಟಿನ್, ಸೀಸದಂತಹ ಭಾರ ಲೋಹಗಳು, ಬಾಷ್ಪಶೀಲ ಸಾವಯವ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್-ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ಹಾನಿಕಾರಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಅವು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಇದು ರೋಗನಿರೋಧಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಕೋಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉರಿಯೂತವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

28. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ)

- **ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಡ್ರಗ್ ಫೆಸಿಲಿಟಿ (ಜಿಡಿಎಫ್) 'ಸ್ಟಾಪ್ ಟಿಬಿ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆ'** ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ-ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿದ, ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಟಿಬಿ ರೋಗನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು TB ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ನೆರವು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ-ವರ್ಧನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ TB ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಧಾನವು GDF ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ-ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿದ TB ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗದ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಘೋಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ನಾಯಕರಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು GDF ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು.

29. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ)

- ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ್ (ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಜೀವಮಾನದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು) ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

30. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ)

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಭೀಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMFBY ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರ್‌ರಚಿಸಿದ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (RWBCIS) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ YES-ಟೆಕ್ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ, WINDS

ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ AIDE/Sahayak ನಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಹೊಸ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆ ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ತಿರುವು.

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಭೀಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMFBY) ಬೆಳೆ ವೈಫಲ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಿಮಾ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಖಾರಿಫ್ 2016 ರ ಋತುವಿನಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು
 1. ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು (ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು, ರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು)
 2. ಎಣ್ಣೆಕಾಳುಗಳು
 3. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ / ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ
- PMFBY ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೀಮಿಯಂ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಖಾರಿಫ್ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 2%, ರಬಿ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಎಣ್ಣೆಬೀಜ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ 1.5% ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ/ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ 5% ರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೀಮಿಯಂ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮಾದಾರ/ಬಿಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರೀಮಿಯಂನ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.

31. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ)

- ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-3 ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು 'ಶಿವಶಕ್ತಿ' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-2 ತನ್ನ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಆದ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ 'ತಿರಂಗ ಬಿಂದು' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-1 ಪತನಗೊಂಡ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು 'ಜವಾಹರ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?

- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೋನಾಮಿಕಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (IAU) ಚಂದ್ರನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 92 ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವೂ ಒಂದು.
- IAU 1919 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ನಾಮಕರಣದ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಪೊಲೊ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಚಂದ್ರನ ತಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.
- ಅಪೊಲೊ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಂತರ IAU ಯಿಂದ "ಅಧಿಕೃತ" ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಾಂಗ್‌ಇ-5 ಪ್ರೋಬ್‌ನ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಸೈಟ್‌ನ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಂಟು ಹೊಸ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲು ಚೀನಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು IAU ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

32. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಬಡಗಿ, ದೋಣಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವವ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬಲೆ ತಯಾರಕ, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗ, ಕುಂಬಾರ, ಗೊಂಬೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಟಕೆ ತಯಾರಕ, ಕೈರಿಕ, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ, ಚಮ್ಮಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು 18 ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 18 ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ₹15,000 ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಧನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ₹ 500 ಸ್ಟೈಪೆಂಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂಲಭೂತ ತರಬೇತಿಯ ನಂತರ, ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು 18 ತಿಂಗಳ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಅವಧಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ₹ 1 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಮೇಲಾಧಾರ-ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ.
- ಅವನು/ಅವಳು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ₹2 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗಿನ ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ, ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್, ಇ-ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್-ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯ-ಸರಪಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2023-24 ಮತ್ತು 2027-28 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ₹ 13,000 ಕೋಟಿಗಳ ಬಜೆಟ್ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

33. ಉತ್ತರ : ಬಿ

- ಯಶೋಭೂಮಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು 73,000 ಚದರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಭಾಂಗಣ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 15 ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರೂಂ ಮತ್ತು 11,000 ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟು ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ 13 ಸಭೆ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ 107000 ಚ.ಮೀ. ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಭೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕಗಳು, ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳ (MICE) ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ಲೀನರಿ ಹಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 6,000 ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಹೊಸ ಮೆಟ್ರೋ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಯಶೋಭೂಮಿ ದ್ವಾರಕಾ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್ 25' ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ದೆಹಲಿ ಏರ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮೆಟ್ರೋ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಲೈನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಹ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

34. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಮಾಲಿ, ಬುರ್ಕಿನಾ ಫಾಸೊ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜರ್‌ನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಾಲಿಯ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಬಮಾಕೊದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಪ್ಪಾಕೊ-ಗೌರ್ಮಾ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಎಂಬ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು.

ಲಿಪ್ಪಾಕೊ-ಗೌರ್ಮಾ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಲಿಪ್ಪಾಕೊ-ಗೌರ್ಮಾ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಅಲ್ಯೆಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಸಹೇಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ (AES) ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯು "ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಾಯದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು.
- ಈ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯು ಮೂರು ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಸಹಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ - ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದಾಳಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ದಂಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಅಥವಾ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಮೂರು ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಲಿಪ್ಪಾಕೊ-ಗೌರ್ಮಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

- ಇದು ಮಾಲಿ, ಬುರ್ಕಿನಾ ಫಾಸೊ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜರ್ ಗಡಿಗಳು ಸಂಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಹಾದಿ ದಂಗೆಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಶಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

35. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಲ್ಡ್‌ಲೈಫ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಟಿಐ) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು (Hostile Activity Watch Kernel) ಅಥವಾ HAWK ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳ ಹತ್ಯೆ, ಶಂಕಿತ ಅಪರಾಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮಾನಾಸ್ಪದ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಚಾರದಂತಹ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಅಂತರ್ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಕಂಪನಿ NTT ಡೇಟಾ HAWK ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಇತರ ಘಟನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬಹುದು.

36. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್ (ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಕತ್ವದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್ 11 ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) ಪುರುಷರ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯ 16 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ ಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕದಿನ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ (ODI) ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಆತಿಥೇಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾವು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಆಯ್ದು ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹ-ಆತಿಥ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ನಿಂದ 17 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2023 ರ ನಡುವೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 6 ತಂಡಗಳು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಹಾಲಿ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್ ಫೈನಲ್ ಪಂದ್ಯವು 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಕಪ್, ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯ ಫೈನಲ್ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು 17 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2023 ರಂದು ಕೊಲಂಬೊದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಭಾರತವು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾವನ್ನು 10 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ಎಂಟನೇ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.

37. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- NeVA ಎನ್ನುವುದು NIC ಕ್ಲೌಡ್, ಮೇಘರಾಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಹರಿವಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸದನದ ಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸದನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸದನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಪೇಪರ್ ಲೆಸ್ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- NeVA ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ವಿವರಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಪಟ್ಟಿ, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಬುಲೆಟಿನ್‌ಗಳು, ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿನ / ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಸದನದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿನ ಪೇಪರ್‌ಗಳು, ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗಗಳು/ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 2 ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

38. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಅಕ್ಯಾಡೆಮಿ (CIBA) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಉಪ್ಪುನೀರಿನ ಜಲಚರ ಸಾಕಣೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ICAR) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಚೆನ್ನೈನ ರಾಜಾ ಅಣ್ಣಾಮಲೈ ಪುರನ ಸಂಘೋಮ್ ಹೈ ರೋಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಕಾಕ್‌ದ್ವೀಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚೆನ್ನೈನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 30 ಕಿಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಟ್ಟುಕಾಡು ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಭಾರತದ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

39. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MoEF&CC), ಇಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ 29 ವಿಶ್ವ ಓರೋನ್ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿತು.
- 1987 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿನದಂದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಓರೋನ್ ಸವಕಳಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಂತಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹಾಕುವ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾದ ಮಾಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ನೆನಪಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 16 ರಂದು ವಿಶ್ವ ಓರೋನ್ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಓರೋನ್ ಪದರದ ಸವಕಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ವಿಶ್ವ ಓರೋನ್ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಓರೋನ್ ಕೋಶ, ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 1995 ರಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಓರೋನ್ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಓರೋನ್ ದಿನದ 2023 ರ ಥೀಮ್ "ಮಾಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್: ಓರೋನ್ ಪದರವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು

ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು".

40. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಷೇರ್ ಷಾ ಸೂರಿ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1540-1545) (ಅಫಘನ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನವ)

ಮೂಲ ಹೆಸರು - ಫರೀದ್

- ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾನು ಮೊಗಲರನ್ನು ಹೊರಹಾಕಿ 1540-55ರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂರ್ ಸಂತತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ 2ನೇ ಅಫಘನ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕ ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು.
- ಮಲತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹೋದರರ ಕೋಪತಾಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿ 1518ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫರೀದನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಬಿಹಾರಿನ ಸಸ್ಸಾರಾಂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ರಾಜ ಬಿಹಾರ್‌ಖಾರಿ ಲೋಹಾನಿ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಅವನ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಒಂದು ಹುಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತನ್ನ ಒಡೆಯನಿಂದ ಷೇರ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದು ಪಡೆದ.
- ಬಿಹಾರ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಅವನ ಮಗ ಜಲಾಲ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನಾಗಿ ಷೇರ್‌ಖಾನ್‌ನನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ. ಆದರೆ ಜಲಾಲ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಆಕಾಲಿಕ ಮರಣದಿಂದ ಷೇರ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಹಾರಿನ ಸುಲ್ತಾನನಾದ.
- ಬಿಹಾರಿನ ಅಫಘನ ಕುಲೀನರ ಮುಖಂಡನಾದ ಮಹಮದ್ ಲೂದಿ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ನಸ್ರುತಖಾನ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಯುದ್ಧ ಹೂಡಿದಾಗ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ ಗೆದ್ದು ಹಜರತ್-ಇ-ಆಲ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ.

ಚೌಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನೋಜ್ / ಬಿಲ್‌ಗ್ರಾಂ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಮಾಯೂನ್ ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ದೆಹಲಿ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವೇರಿದ

ಮಾರವಾಡ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ- 1544.

- ಮಲ್ಲೇವನು ಹುಮಾಯೂನ್‌ಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ. ಗೆದ್ದನು "ಕೇವಲ ಹಿಡಿ ರಾಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿತು" (ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸೈನಿಕರು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ)

ಕಾಲಿಂಜರ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಮತ್ತು ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾನ ಮರಣ.

- ಬಂದೇಲಖಂಡದ ಕಾಲಿಂಜರ್ ಕೋಟೆ ಕಿರತ್‌ಸಿಂಗನ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾನ ಶತ್ರು ರೇವಾದ ವೀರ ಬನಸಿಂಗ್ ಬುಂದೇಲನಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು. ಕೋಟೆಯ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಡಿಮದ್ದನ್ನು ಸಿಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೋಟೆ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾನ್ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿಡಿದ ಸಿಡಿಮದ್ದಿನ ಆಸ್ಪೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ 1545 ಮರಣವಾದ.

ಷೇರ್ ಷಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು

- "ಜನರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ"
- ಡಾ|| ಖನುಂಗೂ - ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಿಂತ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದವನು.
- ಡಾ|| ಈಶ್ವರಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ - ಅಕ್ಷರನ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಕ, ಅಕ್ಷರನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ

1. ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ- ಆರಿಜ್- ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ- ಮಂತ್ರಿ- ಆರಿಜ್-ಇ- ಮುದೂಲಿಕ್

- ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ- ರಸಾಲತ್ - ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ- ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ-ಮಹತಾತಿಬ್
- ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ- ಇನ್ಷಾ - ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು, ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ದಬೀರ-ಇ-ಖಾಸ್ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ.
- ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ- ಖಾಸಿ - ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯದೀಶ (ಖಾಜಿ).
- ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ- ಬರೀದ್ - ಬೇಹುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
- ದಿವಾನ್-ಇ- ಸಮಾನ - ಅರಮನೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ.

2. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಡಳಿತ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು. ಮುಕ್ತಂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮುಖಂಡನಾಗಿದ್ದನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಡಳಿತ ಅಮೀನ್-ಇ- ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.

3. ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ ನೀತಿ

ಭೂಮಾಪನ (ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆ) ಮಾಡಿ ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ. 3 ಭಾಗ ಪೋಲಾಜ್ (ಉತ್ತಮ) ಚಚ್ಚಾರ್ (ಮಧ್ಯಮ) ಬಂಜರ್ (ಕನಿಷ್ಠ)

4. ರೈತರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಿಖಿತ ಕಿರಾರು ಪತ್ರ ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ರಸೀದಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ರೈತನ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವಾದ ಕಾಬೂಲಿಯಾತ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ರೈತರ ಸಿಹಿಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಿತ್ತು.

5. ನಾಣ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ:

- ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ ದಾಂ ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ನಾಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಚಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ತಂದನು. ಇದೊಂದು ತಾಮ್ರದ ನಾಣ್ಯ.
- ಆಧುನಿಕ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯ ಪಿತೃ- ಹಾಗೂ ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾನ್ ಕಾಲವು ಭಾರತದ ನಾಣ್ಯಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆ ಬಿಂದುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಂದು ಎಡ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಥಾಮಸ್ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಯಾಡಳಿತ

- ನ್ಯಾಯಾದಾತರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲ್ತಾನನಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಖಾಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಲ್ ರು ನೇವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು.

ಗೂಢಚಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ:

- ಷೇರ್‌ಷಾ ದಕ್ಷವಾದ ಗೂಢಚಾರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದನು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದರೋಗ್-ಇ-ಡಾಕಿಚೌಕಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದನು.

ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ

1. ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಟ್ರಂಕ್ ರೋಡ್ ಹೆದ್ದಾರೆ. (ಸರಕ್-ಇ- ಅಜಂ)
ಸಿಂಧೂ ನದಿಯಿಂದ ಲಾಹೋರ್, ದೆಹಲಿ. ಆಗ್ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದುಹೋಗುವ ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಸೋನಾರ್ಗಾವ್‌ವರೆಗಿನ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ (1500 ಕಿ.ಮೀ)
2. ಆಗ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರ್ಹಾನಪುರಿ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ
3. ಆಗ್ರದಿಂದ ಜೋಧಪುರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ತೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ.
4. ಲಾಹೋರನಿಂದ ಮುಲ್ತಾನ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ.

ಪ್ರತಿ 8 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಒಂದರಂತೆ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1700 ಕ್ಯೂ/ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸರಾಯಿ (ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿಗೃಹ) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದರೋಗ್-ಇ-ಡಾಕ್ ಚೌಕಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವು ಸುದ್ದಿ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದವು.

41. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- **ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಯಾಕ್ ಚುರ್ಪಿ :** ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಯಾಕ್ ಚುರ್ಪಿಯನ್ನು ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಕಮೆಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ತವಾಂಗ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಅಪರೂಪದ ತಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಯಾಕ್ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕರು:** ಈ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಯಾಕ್ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯವಾದ ಬ್ಯೋಕ್ಪಾಸ್ ಸಾಕಿರುವ ಯಾಕ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಖಾವ್ ತೈ (ಖಾವ್ಪಿ ರೈಸ್) :** ಖಾವ್ ತೈ, ಜಿಗುಟಾದ ಭತ್ತದ ತಳಿ, ನಮ್ಮಾಯಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಖಿಂಪಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- **ಟ್ಯಾಂಗ್ಲಾ ಟೆಕ್ಸೈಲ್:** ಚಾಂಗ್ಲಾಂಗ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಟ್ಯಾಂಗ್ಲಾ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಟಾಂಗ್ಲಾ ಟೆಕ್ಸೈಲ್ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

42. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ (CPSE) ಮಹಾರತ್ನ, ನವರತ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು:
- **ಮಹಾರತ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು :-** ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ CPSE ಗಳು ಮಹಾರತ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಹವಾಗಿವೆ.
 - 1) 2009ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರತ್ನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಎಂಬ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.
 - ❖ ನವರತ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.
 - ❖ SEBI ಯ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾವಣೆಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.
 - ❖ ಸತತ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವು 20,000 ಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು, ನಿವ್ವಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವು 10,000 ಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಬೇಕು.
 - ❖ ಸತತ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಲಾಭವು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ 2500 ಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
 - ❖ ಮಹಾರತ್ನ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು 2500 ಕೋಟಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

- ❖ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.
- ❖ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು 13 ಮಹಾರತ್ನ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿವೆ.

ನವರತ್ನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು (Navarathna Industry)

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 1996ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ 9 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ನವರತ್ನ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 14 ನವರತ್ನ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿವೆ.

Image

ನವರತ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನ ನೀಡಲು ಆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ 'ಎ' ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ಸತತ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು.

ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು (Minirathna Industry)

ಈ ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು 2 ವಿಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ

1. ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಭಾಗ - 1 (A) (Category-1)

ಸತತ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಲಾಭಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ 30 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭಗಳಿಸಿರಬೇಕು. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ \$500 ಕೋಟಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಮಿನಿರತ್ನ ಭಾಗ - 2 (B) (Category-2)

ಸತತ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಲಾಭಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ 300 ಕೋಟಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

43. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಯಹೂದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅರಬ್ಬರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವಜರು, ಬೈಬಲ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹೋದರತ್ವದ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳನ್ನು 'ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಸೇರಿವೆ

ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ :

- ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಅರಬ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿತು, ಇದು ಅನೇಕ ಅರಬ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಯುಎಇ):

- ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಅರಬ್ ದೇಶ UAE. ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ ಯುಎಇಯ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಬಹ್ರೇನ್ - ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಶಾಂತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಸುಡಾನ್ : ಸುಡಾನ್ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಜೊತೆಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಮೊರಾಕೊ : ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅರಬ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದ ಮೊರಾಕೊ, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.

44. ಉತ್ತರ : ಎ

- ಈ 2023 ವರ್ಷವು ವಿಶ್ವವಿಖ್ಯಾತ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು 1973 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಶಾಂತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ 50 ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಹಸ್ಯ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳ ನಂತರ, ಜನವರಿ 27, 1973 ರಂದು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಿಶ್ವವಿಖ್ಯಾತ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಡೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ಉತ್ತರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿಖ್ಯಾತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಿಶ್ವವಿಖ್ಯಾತ, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಶಾಂತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಾರಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿತು, ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ "ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಮರುಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ." ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

45. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ


- ಏಷ್ಯಾಡ್ (Asiad) ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟವು ಏಷ್ಯಾದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಬಹು-ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು 1951 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ನವ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ (AGF) ನಿಂದ ಈ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 19 ನೇ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ (2022 ರ, 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ) ಚೀನಾದ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಝೌ ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ (ಬಿಗ್ ಲೋಟಸ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ) ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು. ಅಧೀಟ್‌ಗಳ ಪರೇಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಆಟಗಾರ ಪಿಆರ್ ಶ್ರೀಜೇಶ್ ಭಾರತದ ಧ್ವಜಧಾರಿ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

- 2027 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 20ನೇ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳು:

- ಭಾರತದ ಪದಕಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 107 ಪದಕಗಳ (28 ಚಿನ್ನ, 38 ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು 41 ಕಂಚು) ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ ಸಾಧನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಪೀಪಲ್ಸ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಚೀನಾದ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಝೌ 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಹೊಸ ಮಾನದಂಡವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. 2018 ರ ಜಕಾರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು 16 ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ 70 ಪದಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಳಿತು.



The 19th Asian Games

MEDAL TALLY

[as of Oct. 5, 2023 | 1 PM]

RANK	COUNTRY	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1	China	174	95	52	321
2	Japan	37	51	59	147
3	South Korea	33	45	71	149
4	India	19	31	32	82
5	Uzbekistan	16	16	22	54
6	Taiwan	13	15	21	49
7	Thailand	10	12	25	47
8	Bahrain	10	1	5	16
9	North Korea	9	12	8	29
10	Hong Kong	7	15	28	50
24	Philippines	1	1	9	11

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46. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಕಲಾವಿದೆ ಸರೋಜಾ ವೈದ್ಯನಾಥನ್ ನಿಧನರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇವರು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಚಿದಂಬರಂನ ಕಟ್ಟುಮನ್ನಾಕೋಯಿಲ್‌ನ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಮುತ್ತುಕುಮಾರನ್ ಪಿಳ್ಳೈ ಅವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯೆಯಾದ ಗುರು ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವರಿಂದ ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನ ಟ್ರಿಪ್ಲಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕಲಿತ ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ, ಇವರು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ತನ್ನ ಕನಸಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಗಣೇಶ ನಾಟ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು.

47. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಸೌರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ PSLV C-57 ಮೂಲಕ ಉಡಾವಣೆಗೊಂಡ ಆದಿತ್ಯ L-1 ನೌಕೆ

- ಇದು ರಾಕೆಟ್ ನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಯಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಉಡಾವಣೆಯಾದ 125 ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಿ.ಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲಾಂಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಈ ನೌಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ.

ಉಡಾವಣೆಯ ನಂತರದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಂತಗಳು:

- ಉಡಾವಣೆಯಾದ 125 ದಿನಗಳ ಬಳಿಕ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಕ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶೂನ್ಯ ಗುರುತ್ವ ಬಲದ ಲಾಂಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ - 1 (L-1) ಬಿಂದುವಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಲಾಂಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ Lagrange point- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದ ಪಾರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್

- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ನೇರಕ್ಕೇರುವ 2 ಭಾರೀ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಆಕಾಶ ಕಾಯಗಳ ಗುರುತ್ವ ಬಲದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸೆಳೆತವು ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜಾಗದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಭಿಗಮನ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಲಾಂಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವರು. ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಗುರುತ್ವ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ 5 ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು (L1, L2, L3, L4, L5) ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಆದಿತ್ಯ L-1 ಉದ್ದೇಶ :** ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಸ್ರೋ ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಉಪಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರೆ L-1 ಲಾಂಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್-1 ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈನ ಫೋಟೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್‌ನ ನೇರವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಫೋಟೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 400 ಮೀಟರ್‌ನಿಂದ 2,100 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಸ್ಪಿಯರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೊರಭಾಗದ ಕರೋನವನ್ನು ಈ ಭಾಗ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಿದೆ.

ಆದಿತ್ಯ L-1 ನೌಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 7 ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು:

- **ವಿಸಿಬಲ್ ಎಮಿಷನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಕೊರೊನೋಗ್ರಾಫ್** - ಇದು ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಕರೋನಾಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಹೊಮ್ಮುವ ಸೌರಶಾಖವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- **ಸೋಲಾರ ಅಲ್ಟ್ರಾವಾಯ್ಲೆಟ್ ಇಮೆಂಜಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್** - ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಹೊಮ್ಮುವ ಅತೀ ನೇರಳೆ ವಿಕಿರಣಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಇದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

48. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ



Chief Information Commissioner & two new Information Commissioners assume office

Posted On: 06 NOV 2023 7:19PM by PIB Delhi

Shri Heeralal Samariya has been appointed as the Chief Information Commissioner in Central Information Commission and assumed office today. He administered the oath of office to Information Commissioners Smt. Anandi Ramalingam and Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari at a swearing-in ceremony organized in Central Information Commission.



- ನಿಕರಾಗುವಾದ ಶೆನ್ನಿಸ್ ಪಲಾಸಿಯೋಸ್ 2023 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸುಂದರಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಸುಂದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ ತನ್ನ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಬ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕ್ಲೀನ್ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಎಲ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಡಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 23 ವರ್ಷದ ಶೆನ್ನಿಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮಿಸ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸ್ 2022 R'Bonney Gabriel ಕಿರೀಟ ನೀಡಿದರು.
- ಮಿಸ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಪಲಾಸಿಯೋಸ್ 23 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕರಾಗುವಾ, ಮನಾಗುವಾದಿಂದ ಆಡಿಯೋವಿಶುವಲ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕ.
- ಮಿಸ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ 72 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಎಲ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಡಾರ್‌ನ ಸ್ಯಾನ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಡಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜೋಸ್ ಅಡಾಲ್ಡೊ ಪಿನೆಡಾ ಅರೆನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಶನಿವಾರ ರಾತ್ರಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಈವೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಸ್ ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಆಂಟೋನಿಯಾ ಪೋರ್ಸಿಲ್ಡ್ ಮೊದಲ ರನ್ನರ್ ಅಪ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಸ್ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಮೊರಾಯಾ ವಿಲ್ಸನ್ ಎರಡನೇ ರನ್ನರ್ ಅಪ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

49. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ 2.0 ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ:

- 'SMART 2.0' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಯೋಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು/ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢವಾದ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಪುರಾವೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು 'SMART 2.0' ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಬಾಲ್ ಕಸಾ (Bal Kasa), ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ, ಹಾಲುಣಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಅಸಹಜ ಗರ್ಭಾಶಯದ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ, ಋತುಬಂಧಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಟಿಯೋಪೋರೋಸಿಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧುಮೇಹ ಮೆಲ್ಲಿಟಸ್ (DM) II ರ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ, ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಸೂತ್ರೀಕರಣಗಳ ಅನುಸರಣೆಯ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

50. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಜಾರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜಾರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ (ED - Enforcement Directorate)

- ಜಾರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವನ್ನು 1956 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಜಾರಿ ಘಟಕ'ವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ, 1957 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು 'ಜಾರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ' ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ:

- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ (ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು:

- ED ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿನಿಮಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1999 (FEMA), ಮತ್ತು PMLA ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ED FEMA ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- PMLA ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಹುಡುಕಲು, ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಬಂಧಿಸಲು, ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಇಡಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ

- ಇದು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಇಡಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಾಗೃತ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜಿಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ DOPT ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

51. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಎಕುವೆರಿನ್ ಎಂದರೆ 'ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು (Friends)' ಎಂಬುದು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ದ್ವಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದವು.

Military Exercises of India 2023		
Exercise Name	Participating Countries	Held At
Tropex-23	Indian Navy's biggest-ever biennial exercise. Of Indian Army, the Indian Air Force, and the Coast Guard.	Indian Ocean
Exercise Bold Kurukshetra	Indian Army and the Singapore Army	Jodhpur Military Station
Exercise La Perouse – 2023	Royal Australian Navy, French Navy, Indian Navy, Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force, Royal Navy and the United States Navy.	Indian Ocean Region
Exercise Sea Dragon 23	India, USA, Japan, Canada, and South Korea	Guam, USA
Konkan – 23	India and United Kingdom	Konkan Coast, India
SLINEX-23	India and Srilanka	Colombo
Balikatan	USA and Philippines	Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City
ASEAN-India Maritime Exercise 2023	India and ASEAN countries	South China Sea
CORPAT (35th Edition)	Indo-Thai Naval Exercise	Andaman Sea
Samudra Shakti – 23 (4th edition)	India-Indonesia Bilateral exercise	South China Sea
Joint air exercise COPE	India and USA	Kalaikunda, Panagarh, and Agra – India
Ajeya Warriors – 23	India and United Kingdom	Salisbury Plains
Vostok 2022	India and Russia	Eastern Military District, Russia
Gagan Strike	Indian Army and Indian Air Force	Punjab
JIMEX 2022	India and Japan	Bay of Bengal Region
Joint Maritime Exercise (Nigeria's first joint operation deployment)	India and Nigeria	Gulf of Guinea
Abhyas-01/22	Coast Guard of India & United States	The coast of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Parvat Prahar	Conducted by the One Strike Corps of the Indian Army	Ladakh
Vajra Prahar 2022	India and USA	Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
VINBAX 2022	Vietnam and India	Chandimandir, Haryana
Pitch Black 2022	India and Australia	Australia's Darwin
Yudh Abhyas 2022	India and the USA	Uttarakhand's Auli
Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2022	26 Countries including India	Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, Hawaii (United States military base)
Maritime Partnership Exercise (MPX)	Japan and India	Andaman Sea
IND-INDO CORPAT	India and Indonesia	The Andaman Sea and Malacca Strait

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Khaan Quest 2022 (multinational exercise)	Mongolia and India	Mongolia
Sampriti-X	India and Bangladesh	Jashore Military Station, Bangladesh
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Exercise	Between Allies and Partners of the United States (US) and NATO	Eastern Europe, the Arctic High North, the Baltics, and the Balkans
Bongosagar 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and Bangladesh	Port Mongla, Bangladesh
Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT)	India and Bangladesh	Northern Bay of Bengal, Indian Navy-Bangladesh Navy (IN-BN)
Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) Maritime Exercise/ IMEX-22	Navies of Bangladesh, France, India and Iran	Goa in the Arabian sea
LAMITIYE 2022 (Joint Training Exercise)	India and Seychelles	Seychelles Defense Academy
VARUNA 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and France	Arabian Sea
Exercise Khanjar 2022 (Joint Special Forces)	India and Kyrgyzstan	Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
KRIPAN SHAKTI (Integrated Fire Power Exercise)	Conducted by Trishakti Corps of the Indian Army	Teesta Field Firing Ranges (TFFR), near Siliguri, West Bengal
Dharma Guardian 2022	India and Japan	Foreign Training Node, Belagavi (Belgaum, Karnataka)
Cold Response 2022 (Multilateral Military Exercise)	Conducted by NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	Norway
Prasthan (Offshore Security Exercise)	Conducted by Western Naval Command of India	Offshore Development Area of ONGC, Mumbai
SLINEX 21	Sri Lanka and India	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Suraksha Kavach 2	Conducted by Indian Army's "Agnibaaz Division" with Maharashtra Police	Lulla Nagar, Pune
Exercise Dustlik (ExDustlik) 2022	India and Uzbekistan	Yangiariq, Uzbekistan
Eastern Bridge-VI (Air Force Exercise)	Indian and Oman	Jodhpur Air Force Station, Rajasthan
Sainya Ranakshetram – 2021	Indian Army	Indore
MILAN 2022 (Biennial Multilateral Naval Exercise)	Conducted by the Eastern Naval Command (Indian Navy). Theme: 'Camaraderie – Cohesion – Collaboration'	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (Indian Ocean Region)
Exercise Sea Dragon 22 (Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW))	Conducted by the USA	Andersen Air Force Base, Guam Island

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

XPL 22 (also called Paschim Lehar 2022)	Conducted by the Indian Navy	Arabian Sea
Al Nagah-III	Oman	Jabal AL Akhdar training camp, Oman
Bold Kurukshetra	Singapore	Babina Military Station in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh
Ekuverin	Maldives	Pune, Maharashtra
Garuda Shakti IV	Indonesia	Bandung, Indonesia
Hand in Hand	China	Umroi, Meghalaya
Indra	Russia	Andaman Sea
Khanjar V	Kyrgyzstan	Vairengte in Mizoram
Lamitye	Seychelles	Mahe Island in Seychelles
Maitree	Thailand	Umroi, Meghalaya
Mitra Shakti-VII	Sri Lanka	Pune, Maharashtra
Multi-national FTX/Exercise Eighteen	18 ASEAN Plus countries	Pune, India
Nomadic Elephant	Mongolia	Bakloh Cantonment, Himachal Pradesh
Prabal Dostyk	Kazakhstan	Himachal Pradesh
Sampriti-IX	Bangladesh	Umroi, Meghalaya
Surya Kiran XIV	Nepal	Saljhandi, Nepal
Yudh Abhyas	United States	Rajasthan

52. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

SLIM ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- **SLIM** ಅನ್ನು ಜಪಾನ್ ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋರೇಶನ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (JAXA) ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನಗಾತಿಮಾ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಿಂದ H-IIA ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿತು.
- ಇದು ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ 100 ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸೋನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಟಾಮಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಎರಡು ಮಿನಿ ರೋಬೋಟಿಕ್ ರೋವರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒತ್ತಾಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ H3 ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ನ ವೈಫಲ್ಯದಂತಹ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಜಪಾನ್‌ನ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು

- ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಳವಾದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಕಿರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಖರತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ತರಂಗಾಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ವಿವಿಧ ತರಂಗಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕಾಶ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಹೊಳಪಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲು ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ರೋಸ್ಕೋಪಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು 400 ರಿಂದ 12,000 ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ವೋಲ್ಟ್‌ಗಳವರೆಗಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ X- ಕಿರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. (ಹೋಲಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ, ಗೋಚರ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು 2 ರಿಂದ 3 ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ವೋಲ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು.)
- ಈ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯು ಖಗೋಳ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದ ಕೆಲವು ಉಷ್ಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಚನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗುರುತ್ವಾಕರ್ಷಣೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

53. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಫಿನ್ಯೇಟ್ ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಅನಾಲಿಸಿಸ್ (FEA) ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- FEA ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಅಥವಾ ರಚನೆಯು ನೈಜ-ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಊಹಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು, ವಿಮಾನಗಳು, ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು, ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ರಚನೆಗಳ FEA ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು FEAST ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ನಡವಳಿಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ, ಬಳಕೆದಾರರು ಫೈನೈಟ್ ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಅನಾಲಿಸಿಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ದುಬಾರಿ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದರು. FEAST ದುಬಾರಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಮೇಲಿನ ಈ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

54. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ಪ್ರಧಾನ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಅನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆ:

- ✚ PMGKAY ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ (PMGKP)ಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ✚ ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 2013ರ ಅಡಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ 5 ಕೆ.ಜಿ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು (ಗೋಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಕಿ) ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (PDS) ಮೂಲಕ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ 5 ಕೆ.ಜಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ✚ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, ಮೇ ಮತ್ತು ಜೂನ್ 2020) ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು 80 ಕೋಟಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2022 ರವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಇದರ ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ**
- ✚ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪಡಿತರ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಒನ್ ನೇಷನ್ ಒನ್ ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ (ONORC) ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ವರ್ಗಾಂತರ (ಪೋರ್ಟಬಿಲಿಟಿ) ಮೂಲಕ ಉಚಿತ ಪಡಿತರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

55. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-S:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸ್ಪೂಟ್‌ಆಪ್ ಸೈರೂಟ್ ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್ ಅನ್ನು 2022ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 12 ಮತ್ತು 16ರ ನಡುವೆ 'ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ' ಮಿಷನ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿತು. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಏಕಹಂತದ ಉಪಕಕ್ಷೆಯ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದು ಮೂರು ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಉಪಕಕ್ಷೆಯ ಹಾರಾಟವು ಕಕ್ಷೆಯ ವೇಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುವ ವಾಹನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ - ಅಂದರೆ ಅದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶವನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವಷ್ಟು ವೇಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುವಷ್ಟು ವೇಗವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನಗಳ ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಿಸಲು ಇದು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- Skyroot ಮೂರು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-I 480 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂಗಳಷ್ಟು ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-II ಅನ್ನು 595 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-III 815 ಕೆಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 500 ಕಿಮೀ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಳಿಜಾರಿನ ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಿಷನ್:

- ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮೂರು ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ದೇಶಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ 2.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪೇಲೋಡ್ ಸೇರಿದೆ.

- ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಮೂಲದ ಸ್ಪಾಟ್‌ಅಪ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಇಸ್ರೋ) ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ (ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ)ದ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

56. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ:

- 2005ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ಇದು ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸಂವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 18 ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಾಯಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ 1991 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ ಮಲೇಷಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಹಾತಿರ್ ಬಿನ್ ಮೊಹಮದ್ ಅವರು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದರು.
- EASನ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಆರು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ.

ಸದಸ್ಯತೆ:

- ಇದು ಬ್ರೂನೈ, ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಲಾವೋಸ್, ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್, ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್, ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ, ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ (ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್)ನ ಹತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ 8 ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಜಪಾನ್, ಭಾರತ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು USA ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ASEAN-ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ASEAN ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನ ವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಬ್ರೂನಿ ದಾರುಸ್‌ಸಲಾಮ್ ರವರು 2021ರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

EAS ಸಭೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು:

- EAS ಕ್ಯಾಲೆಂಡರ್ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ನಾಯಕರ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ನಾಯಕರ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- EAS ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆಗಳು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.

ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು EAS:

- ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ**
- 2019ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಭಾರತದ ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರಗಳ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು (ಐಪಿಒಐ) ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಕಡಲ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

57. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ

- ವಿಶ್ವಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ತಂಡವು ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಪ್ಯಾಂಟೋಯಾ ಟಾಗೋರಿ (**Pantoea Tagorei**) ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಜಾತಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ. ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾವು ಸಸ್ಯದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಟ್ಯಾಸಿಯಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕರಗಿಸಲು, ಸಾರಜನಕವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ತುಂಬಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ರಂಜಕವನ್ನು ಕರಗಿಸುವ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

58. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ:

- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ (**IMD**) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು 40 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

- **IMD ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿವ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಇಯರ್‌ಬುಕ್ (WCY), 1989** ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಬಿಂದುವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಜಿಡಿಪಿ, ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ **64 ದೇಶಗಳ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕರಿಸಲು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು, ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಡೇಟಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು** ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

59. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

RAMP ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ:

- ರೈಸಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಸಿಲರೇಟಿಂಗ್ MSME ಪರ್ಫಾರ್ಮೆನ್ಸ್ (RAMP) ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ (MSME) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು **2022** ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

- MSME ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲದ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ-ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು
- ವಿಳಂಬ ಪಾವತಿಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು

MSMEಗಳ ಹಸಿರಿಕರಣ

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ MSME ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅನ್ನು **RAMP** ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.

60. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಶೂನ್ಯ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ (Zero Trust Authentication (ZTA))

- **ZTA** ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಭದ್ರತೆ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದು "ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಂಬಬೇಡಿ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ" (**never trust, always verify**) ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ** ಈ ವಿಧಾನವು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಂಬಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಊಹೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ, ಜೀರೋ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್‌ನ ಪರಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

61. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಹಡಗುಗಳ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು **ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಮತ್ತು ಓಮನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ'** ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ತೈಲ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಓಮನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಗಲ್ಫ್

- ಇದು ಅರಬ್ಬೀ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಗಡಿ ದೇಶಗಳು:** ಇರಾಕ್, ಕುವೈತ್, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಬಹ್ರೇನ್, ಕತಾರ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್, ಓಮನ್ (ಮುಸಂದಮ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ಲೇವ್) ಮತ್ತು ಇರಾನ್.
- ಹೋರ್ಮುಜ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಮನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಹೋರ್ಮುಜ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೈತ್ಯ ದ್ವೀಪ ಮತ್ತು ಇರಾನಿನ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ದ್ವೀಪದ ಮುಸಂದಮ್ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ದ್ವೀಪದ ನಡುವೆ ಇದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ

- ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಇರಾನ್, ಇರಾಕ್, ಕುವೈತ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಯುಎಇ) ಮತ್ತು ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ ಒಪೆಕ್ ನ (ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ) ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಯುಎಇ), ಬಹ್ರೇನ್, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಓಮನ್, ಕತಾರ್, ಕುವೈತ್ ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ (ಜಿಸಿಸಿ) ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

62. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ದುಕ್ ಬಂದರು (Port of Duqm)

- ದುಕ್ ಬಂದರು ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಓಮನ್‌ನ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಏಡನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಇರಾನ್‌ನ ಚಬಹಾರ್ ಬಂದರಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ (ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಭಾರತವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಬೈಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು) ಮತ್ತು CPEC (ಚೀನಾ-ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಚೀನಾದಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಗ್ವಾಡರ್ ಬಂದರು) ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಂದರುಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೊಂದಿವೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು \$1.8 ಬಿಲಿಯನ್ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

63. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ

- ಜಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI) ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಬೆಲೆ, ಆದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಂತಹ ನಿಯತಾಂಕಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಭಾವನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

64. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ಓಪನ್ 2023

- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ಓಪನ್ 2023 ರ ಪುರುಷರ ಸಿಂಗಲ್ಸ್ ಪಂದ್ಯದ ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೊವಾಕ್ ಜೋಕೊವಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟೆಫಾನೋಪೋಸ್ ಸಿಟ್ನಿಪಾಸ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರು.
- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಿಂಗಲ್ಸ್ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರೀನಾ ಸಬಲೆಂಕಾ 2023ರ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ಓಪನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಿಂಗಲ್ಸ್ ಟೆನಿಸ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡರು, ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆನಾ ರೈಬಾಕಿನಾ ಅವರನ್ನು 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರು.

2023 ರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜೇತರನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು

Category	Winner	Runner-Up
Men's Singles	N. Djokovic (Serbia)	Stefanos Tsitsipas (Greece)
Women's Singles	A. Sabalenka (Belarus)	E. Rybakina (Kazakhstan)
Men's Doubles	J. Kubler & R. Hijikata (Australia)	H. Nys (Monaco) & J. Zielinski (P land)

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Women's Doubles	B. Krejčíková & K. Siniaková (Czechia)	S. Aoyama & E. Shibahara (Japan)
Mixed Doubles	L. Stefani & R. Matos (Brazil)	R. Bopanna & S. Mirza (India)

2024 ರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜೇತರನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು

Category	Winner	Runne -Up
Men's Singles	Jannik Sinner	Daniil Medvedev
Women's Singles	Aryna Sabalenka	Zheng Qinwen
Men's Doubles	Rohan Bopanna/Matthew Ebden	Simone Boleli/Andrea Vavassori
Women's Doubles	Hsieh Su-wei/Elise Mertens	Jelena Ostapenko/ Lyudmyla Kichenok
Mixed Doubles	Hsieh Su-wei/ Jan Zielinski	Desirae Krawczyk/Neal Skupski

65. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶೈಲೇಶ್ ಪಾಠಕ್ ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ (ಎಫ್‌ಐಸಿಐಐ) ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀ (FICCI)

- FICCI 1927 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ, ಲಾಭರಹಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಳೆಯ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಅದರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ.
- FICCI ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು**, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜಕರು ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.
- FICCI ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

66. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಹರಿ ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ 2023 ರ ಮಾರ್ಕೋನಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಡಾ.ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಅವರನ್ನು "ವೈರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ವೈರ್ಲೆಸ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸಿನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ" ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಕೋನಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಗೌರವವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಯುಎಸ್ ಮೂಲದ ಮಾರ್ಕೋನಿ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

67. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ನಾಗೋರ್ನೊ-ಕರಾಬಾಖ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

- 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಪತನಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಭುಗಿಲೆದ್ದ ಸಂಘರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗೋರ್ನೊ-ಕರಾಬಾಖ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಅಜರ್‌ಬೈಜಾನ್ ನಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.
- ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರು ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕರು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ 1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕದನ ವಿರಾಮವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ಅಜರ್‌ಬೈಜಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಮೇನಿಯಾಗಳು ನಾಗೋರ್ನೊ-ಕರಾಬಾಖ್ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಅಜೆರಿ-ಅರ್ಮೇನಿಯನ್ ಗಡಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ದಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.

68. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕಟಾಲಿನ್ ಕರಿಕೋ ಮತ್ತು ಡ್ರೂ ವೈಸ್ಮಾನ್ ಅವರು 2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶರೀರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು.
- ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಈ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಲು ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಆರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಅರ್ಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

Field	Nobel Prize Winners	Awarded For
Physiology/Medicine	Katalin Kariko and Drew Weissman	mRNA Vaccines
Physics	Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L'Huillier	Electron dynamics in matter
Chemistry	Moungi Bawendi, Louis Brus and Alexei Ekimov	Discovery and synthesis of quantum dots
Literature	Jon Fosse	For his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable".
Peace	Narges Mohammadi	Fight against women's oppression in Iran
Economic Sciences	Claudia Goldin	Gender Gap in labour market

69. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಸತಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್:

- ಬೀಜ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವಿಕೆ, ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು (ಸತಿ) ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಬೀಜ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಬೀಜ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (NIC) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೀಜ-ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಕಿಸಾನ್' ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯೂಆರ್ ಕೋಡ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಬಹುದು.
- ಇದು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಭರವಸೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಸರಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜದ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಬೀಜ ಸರಪಳಿಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ 7 ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ-ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೀಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ, ಬೀಜ ಪರವಾನಗಿ, ಬೀಜ ಪಟ್ಟಿ, ರೈತರ ಮಾರಾಟದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ, ರೈತರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ಡಿಬಿಟಿ.
- ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಪಡೆದ ವಿತರಕರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಅವರು ಡಿಬಿಟಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವ-ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಚಾಲಿತ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು 1976ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (MeitY) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

70. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 15 ನೇ ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಕಳೆದ ವಾರ ಜೋಹಾನ್‌ಬಾರ್ಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ರಿಂದ 11 ರವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಇರಾನ್, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ

ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ.

- ಈ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜೋಹಾನ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ತತ್ವಗಳು, ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮತವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ : ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ತನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಐದರಿಂದ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ 15ನೇ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು, ಇದು ತನ್ನ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಇರಾನ್, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಯುಎಇ, ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ, ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವು ಜನವರಿ 1, 2024 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

71. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಭಾರತ, ಚೀನಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮೂರು ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ವೀಸಾ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

72. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾನಿ ನಿಧಿ

- ಹವಾಮಾನದ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಕೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರ್‌ವಸತಿ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪದವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು, ಇವರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ತಾಪಮಾನ ಏರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದೆ, ಬಡ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗುರುತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳು, ಪ್ರವಾಹಗಳು, ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬರಗಾಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

- ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಫ್ರೇಮ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆನ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ (ಸಿ. ಓ. ಪಿ. 27) ನ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ 27 ನೇ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾನಿ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡವು.
- ಸಿ. ಓ. ಪಿ. 28 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಈ ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅದರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು, ನೀತಿಗಳು, ಚೌಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು 26 ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ, 12 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು 14 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

73. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ (United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

- ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು 1945 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಎನ್ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು.
- ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಐದು (5) ಖಾಯಂ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಹತ್ತು (10) ಖಾಯಂ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಐದು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು (ಒಟ್ಟು ಹತ್ತರಲ್ಲಿ) ಆಯ್ಕೆ

ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 3ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಹತ್ತು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಂಚಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು 15 ಸದಸ್ಯರಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಆವರ್ತವಾಗುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು : ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್, ರಷ್ಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್

74. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಜಪೋರಿಝಿಯಾ ಪರಮಾಣು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರ

- ಡೋನ್ ದಾಳಿಯು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ಜಪೋರಿಝಿಯಾ ಪರಮಾಣು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಿಸಿತು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಅಟಾಮಿಕ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯು ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿತು ಆದರೆ ಪರಮಾಣು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಹಾಗೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.
- ಯುರೋಪಿನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಪರಮಾಣು ಸ್ಥಾವರವಾದ ಜಪೋರಿಝಿಯಾ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ವಿಪ್ರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಡ್ವೀಪರ್ ನದಿಯ ದಡದಲ್ಲಿದೆ (ಇದು ಕಪ್ಪು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿದೆ).
- ಇದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಷ್ಯಾ ಪಡೆಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಪೋರಿಝಿಯಾ ಪರಮಾಣು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರವು ಇದರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಾವರವು ವಿವಿಧ ಆರ್-1000 ರಿಯಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚೊರ್ನೋಬಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಕುಶಿಮಾ ಅಪಘಾತಗಳ ನಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

75. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಗುಂಪು (Group of Friends (GOF):

- ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲೂ ಹೆಲ್ಮೆಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಭಾರತವು 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ GOF ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
- ಭಾರತ, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ, ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಮೊರಾಕೊ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಪಾಳಗಳ 40 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ GOF ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

76. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಗಾಜಾದಲ್ಲಿನ ಐದೂವರೆ ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ, ಸಾವುನೋವುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಯುಎನ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಕದನ ವಿರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿತು.
- ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಸಿರಿಯಾ, ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್, ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್, ಗಾಜಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್ ಭೂ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.



77. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

START 2024

- ISRO ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ತರಬೇತಿ (START) 2024 ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಯುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ತರಬೇತಿಯು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸೆಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಸ್ರೋ

- **INCOSPAR ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ** : ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಇದನ್ನು 1962 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಣುಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ (DAE) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸಾರಾಭಾಯ್ ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬ ಈಕ್ವಟೋರಿಯಲ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (TERLS) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.
- USA ಯಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಸೌಂಡಿಂಗ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ (Nike-Apache) ಅನ್ನು ನವೆಂಬರ್ 21, 1963 ರಂದು TERLS ನಿಂದ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- **ISRO ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ** : INCOSPAR ದರಿಗೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಆದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ISRO ಅನ್ನು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15, 1969 ರಂದು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- **ISRO ದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ**: ಇಸ್ರೋದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ವಯವು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ISRO** ಈ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಂವಹನ, ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸೇವೆಗಳಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.

ಇಸ್ರೋದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು

ISRO Centres	Specification
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Thiruvananthapuram	Building of Launch Vehicles
U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC), Bengaluru	Designing and Development of Satellites
Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota	Integration and launching of satellites
Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Valiamala and Bengaluru	Development of liquid stages including cryogenic stage
Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad	Sensors for Communication and Remote Sensing satellites
National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad	Remote Sensing satellite data reception processing and dissemination

78. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ (ITLOS)

- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂನಲ್ ಫಾರ್ ದಿ ಲಾ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಸೀ (ITLOS) 1982 ರ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಇದು ಕನ್ಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್‌ನ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ವಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿವಾದದ ಮೇಲೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವಾದಗಳು ಕಡಲ ವಲಯಗಳ ಡಿಲಿಮಿಟೇಷನ್, ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್, ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಸಮುದ್ರ ಪರಿಸರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಹ್ಯಾಂಬರ್ಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶವು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದ್ರತಳ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತಳದ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

79. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ಅರೇ ಅಬ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರಿ (SKAO) - UK ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- SKAO ಇದರ ಮೂರು ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದೂರದರ್ಶಕಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡು SKA ದೂರದರ್ಶಕಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ರೇಡಿಯೋ-ನಿಶಬ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ಅರೇ ಅಬ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರಿ (SKAO)

- ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ, ಮೆಗಾ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾದ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- SKAO, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ (SKA-Low) ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, (SKA-Mid) ಯುಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣಾದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಇತರ ಹತ್ತು ದೇಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ - ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಭಾರತ, ಇಟಲಿ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಸ್ವಿಡನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನೆದರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್.

80. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ISIS-K (ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಖೋರಾಸನ್) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಂದೂಕುಧಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಸ್ಕೋದ ಕ್ರೋಕಸ್ ಸಿಟಿ ಹಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಡಿನ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದರು, ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 143 ಜನರು ಸಾವನ್ನಪ್ಪಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ನೂರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.
- ISIS-K, ಅಥವಾ ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಖೋರಾಸನ್, 2014 ರ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾದ ISIS ಅಂಗಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ತೀವ್ರ ಕ್ರೂರತೆಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಹೆಸರು "ಖೋರಾಸನ್" ಇರಾನ್, ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮಧ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು "ಸೂರ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ" ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

81. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಭಾಷಾನೆಟ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್

- ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)) ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (ಎನ್. ಐ. ಎಕ್ಸ್. ಐ) ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಅಕ್ಸೆಪ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಡೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಅಸೈನ್ಡ್ ನೇಮ್ ಅಂಡ್ ನಂಬರ್ಸ್ (ಐ. ಸಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್. ಎನ್) ಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾಷಾನೆಟ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್‌ಡ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟಿಂಗ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್

ಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಅಕ್ಸೆಸ್ಸ್ (ಯುಎ) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡೊಮೇನ್ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು, ಇಮೇಲ್ ವಿಳಾಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಡೊಮೇನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರರ್ಥ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯುಎ ಡೊಮೇನ್ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಪ್, ಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಉದ್ದವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಬಳಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

82. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಯುನಿಟಿಂಗ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕಾನ್ಸೆನ್ಸ್ (Ufc)

- ಯುನಿಟಿಂಗ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕಾನ್ಸೆನ್ಸ್ (Ufc), ಕಾಫಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ, 1990 ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಇಟಲಿ, ಚೀನಾ, ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- Ufc ಖಾಯಂ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೊಳಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

83. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಇಂದ್ರಾವತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧತೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಹೈಟಿಯಿಂದ (Haiti) ತನ್ನ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಭಾರತದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 21 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಇದು, ಹೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರನ್ನು ನೆರೆಯ ಡೊಮಿನಿಕನ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಹೈಟಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಹೈಟಿಯು ಹಿಸ್ಪಾನಿಯೋಲಾ ದ್ವೀಪವನ್ನು ಡೊಮಿನಿಕನ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆರಿಬಿಯನ್ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮೂರನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆರಿಬಿಯನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೈಟಿಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಂಕುಶಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಈ ತಿಂಗಳ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋರ್ಟ್-ಓ-ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇಶದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಜೈಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಹೈಟಿಯು ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

84. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ

- 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು, ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ನವೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

85. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- 2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು (ಇಸಿಐ) ಮಾದರಿ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯನ್ನು (ಎಂಸಿಸಿ) ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳ ಘೋಷಣೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆ, ಸಭೆಗಳು, ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಗಳು, ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನ, ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗಳು, ವೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷ

ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

- ಎಂಪಿಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವುದು, ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು, ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭೇಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು, ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಬಹುದಾದ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 2ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

86. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಐಸಿಐಎಚ್ ನ್ಯೂಟ್ರಿನೊ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವು (ಐಸಿಐಐಬಿ) ಅಂಟಾರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕಾದ ಅಮುಂಡ್ಸನ್-ಸ್ಕಾಟ್ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಧ್ರುವ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾದ ನ್ಯೂಟ್ರಿನೊ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ CERN ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ (RE10). ಇದರ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸಂವೇದಕಗಳು ಅಂಟಾರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಂಜುಗಡ್ಡೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಘನ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಅಂಟಾರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮ್ಯೂನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯೂಟ್ರಿನೊ ಡಿಟೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಅರೇ (AMANDA) ನಂತೆಯೇ, ಐಸಿಐಐಬಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಆಪ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಲ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಸ್ (DOMs) ಎಂಬ ಗೋಳಾಕಾರದ ಆಪ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಲ್ ಸಂವೇದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಫೋಟೊಮಲ್ಟಿಪ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಟ್ಯೂಬ್ (ಪಿಎಂಟಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಂಗಲ್-ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಡೇಟಾ ಅಕ್ವಿಸಿಷನ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, 2010ರ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 18ರಂದು ಐಸಿಐಐಬಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಬಿಸಿ ನೀರಿನ ಡ್ರಿಲ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಐಸಿಐಐಬಿ ಕರಗಿಸಿದ ರಂಧ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1,450 ಮತ್ತು 2,450 ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ 60 ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಗಳ ತಂತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಡಿ. ಓ. ಎಂ. ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಖಗೋಳ ಭೌತ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲು ಟೆರಾ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನೋಲ್ಟ್ (ಟಿಇಎಲ್) ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯೂಟ್ರಿನೊಗಳ ಬಿಂದು ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಐಸಿಐಐಬಿ ಅನ್ನು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತಾರಿಸಿ-ಮ್ಯಾಡಿಸನ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸರಣಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.

87. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕುರಿತ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ (ಜಿಡಿಎಚ್)

- ಜಿಡಿಎಚ್ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ, ಇದು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಜನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ, ನೈತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನವಾದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ರಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಿಡಿಎಚ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WHO) ತನ್ನ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಿಡಿಎಚ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಟೆಲಿಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳು, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯಂತಹ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

88. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಸುದರ್ಶನ್ ಸೇತು ಸೇತುವೆ

- ಸುದರ್ಶನ್ ಸೇತು : ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ದೇಶದ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದದ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಶ್ರೀಮದ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಫುಟ್ಪಾತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಸೌರ ಫಲಕಗಳು ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸಲು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ಇಂಧನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

- ಇದು ಅರಬ್ಬೀ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 'ಸಿಗ್ನೇಚರ್ ಸೇತುವೆ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು 'ಸುದರ್ಶನ್ ಸೇತು' ಅಥವಾ ಸುದರ್ಶನ್ ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಬೇತ್ ದ್ವಾರಕಾ ದ್ವೀಪವನ್ನು ಗುಜರಾತ್ ನ ದೇವಭೂಮಿ ದ್ವಾರಕಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭೂಭಾಗವಾದ ಓಖಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

89. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ನಿಪುಣ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಮಿಷನ್

- ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವೂ 3ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿಪುಣ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು, ಈ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು 2026-27 ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವಿಕೆ, ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

90. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಟಿ. ವಿ. ಸೋಮನಾಥನ್ ಸಮಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಟಿ. ವಿ. ಸೋಮನಾಥನ್ ಅವರು ದೇಶದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು (ಎನ್. ಪಿ. ಎಸ್.) ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೂಪದ ನೋ ಯುವರ್ ಕಸ್ಟಮರ್ (ಕೆ. ವೈ. ಸಿ.) ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

91. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಪಂಚೇಶ್ವರ್ ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಪಂಚೇಶ್ವರ್ ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಪಾಳದ ಜಂಟಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 1996ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಭಯ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾದ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ಗಡಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ನದಿಯ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ಉಭಯ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಗಡಿ ನದಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಲವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಾಹ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ ನದಿಯ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಪಂಚೇಶ್ವರ ಬಹು ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಶುದ್ಧ ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ, ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

92. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಸ್ಟೆಡ್‌ಫೆಸ್ಟ್ ಡಿಫೆಂಡರ್ (Steadfast Defender)

- ಸ್ಟೆಡ್‌ಫೆಸ್ಟ್ ಡಿಫೆಂಡರ್ ಎಂಬುದು ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವಿವಿಧ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮೈತ್ರಿಕೂಟದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವು ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲುದಾರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಪಡೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ, ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, NATO 32 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- 1949 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ 12 ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದರು: ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಐಸ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಲಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ಗ್, ನೆದರ್ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್, ನಾರ್ವೆ, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ, ಇನ್ನೂ 20 ದೇಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ
- ಮೈತ್ರಿ: ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ತುರ್ಕಿಯೆ (1952); ಜರ್ಮನಿ (1955); ಸ್ಪೇನ್ (1982); ಜೆಕಿಯಾ, ಹಂಗೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್ (1999); ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾ, ಎಸ್‌ಟೋನಿಯಾ, ಲಾಟ್ವಿಯಾ, ಲಿಥುವೇನಿಯಾ, ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಲೋವೇನಿಯಾ (2004); ಅಲ್ಬೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊರ್ಡೋವಿಯಾ (2009); ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ (2017); ಉತ್ತರ ಮ್ಯಾಸಿಡೋನಿಯಾ (2020); ಮತ್ತು ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ (2023).
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮರ II ರ ನಂತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ದಾಳಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ "ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ" ಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು NATO ರಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

93. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 7ರಂದು ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಟೋಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿ, ಮೈತ್ರಿಕೂಟದ 32ನೇ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ನ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ದೇಶವು ಎರಡನೇ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧದ ನಂತರ ದಶಕಗಳವರೆಗೆ ತಟಸ್ಥ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.
- ನಾರ್ಡಿಕ್ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅವರು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ. ನ್ಯಾಟೋದ ಮುಕ್ತ-ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ (open-door) ನೀತಿಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ದೇಶವು ಸೇರಲು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಜಿಡಿಪಿಯ 2 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ನೀತಿಯು ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ 10ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ, ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-II, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ-I ಅನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

94. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಮೆರೈನ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಬೆಲ್ಟ್ 2024

- "ಮೆರೈನ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಬೆಲ್ಟ್ 2024" ಚೀನಾ, ಇರಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಜಂಟಿ ನೌಕಾ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಕಡಲ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕವಾಯತುಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಡಲ್ಗಟ್ಟತನ ವಿರೋಧಿ, ಹುಡುಕಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಲ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ನೌಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

95. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಫೈವ್ ಐಸ್ (FVEY) ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಗುಪ್ತಚರ-ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್ ಫೈವ್ ಐಸ್ (FVEY) ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್ ಗಳು ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧತೆ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ, ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2, 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

96. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಟಿಒ) ಯ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಆಧಾರಸ್ತಂಭವಾಗಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ (MFN) ತತ್ವವು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, MFN ಅನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸೇವಾ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಘಟನೆ (World Trade Organisation)

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಿಶ್ವಯುದ್ಧದ ನಂತರ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1947ರಲ್ಲಿ 23 ದೇಶಗಳು ಅದೇಂದರೆ ಸುಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ (General Agreement on Tarriff and trade - GATT) ಸಹಿಹಾಕಿದವು.

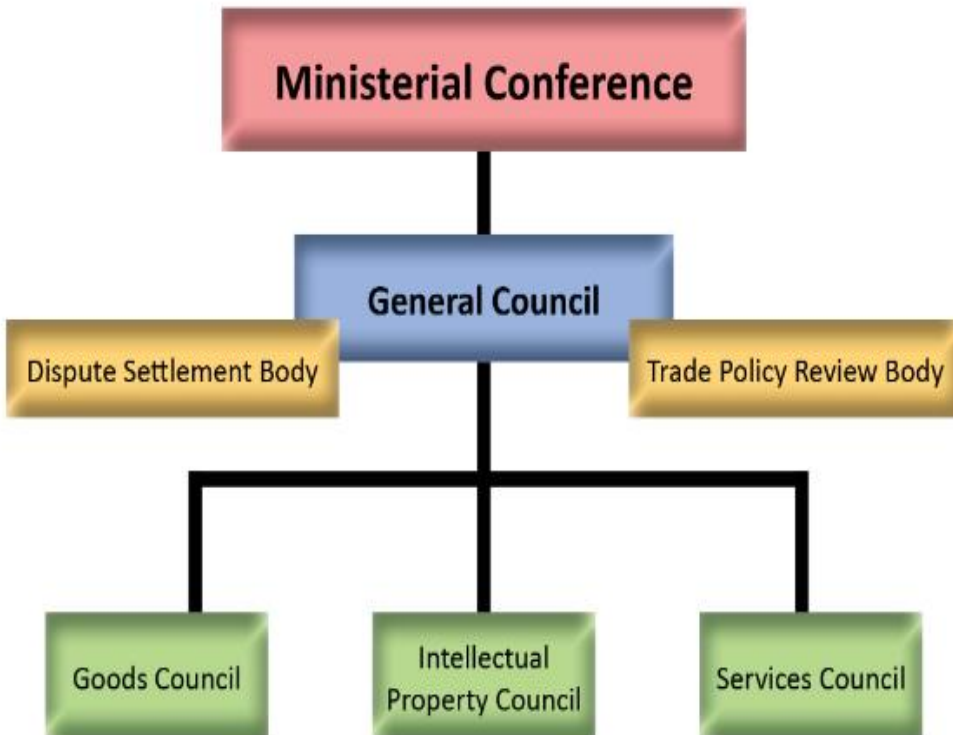
GATT ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಸುಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಂಕಯೇತರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು 1948ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತವು ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

WTO ಉಗಮ

- GATT ನ ಉರುಗ್ಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಮಾತುಕತೆಯು ಮೊರಾಕ್ಕೋದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು GATT ನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ 1995-ಜನವರಿ-1ರಲ್ಲಿ WTO ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿತು.
- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ :- ಜಿನೀವಾ (ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್)
- ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು :- 164 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು (ಆಫ್ಫಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ = ಕೊನೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ)

Governing Structure

Structures of WTO



97. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ವೈಶ್ವಿಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ (ವೈಭವ) ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

- ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ (ವೈಭವ) ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಗಣಿತ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ (ಎಸ್ಪಿಇಎಂಎಂ) ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಲಸಿಗರನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ವೈಭವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು (ಡಿಎಸ್ಪಿ) 2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್ಪಿಇಎಂಎಂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರು (NRIs), ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು (ಪಿಐಒ) ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ (ಒಸಿಐ) ಇದು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಆಯ್ದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ, ಜಂಟಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

98. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಜಲ್ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ (ಜಿಜಿಎಂ)

- ಜಿಜಿಎಂನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಲ್ಲಿ/ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳ (FHTCs) ಮೂಲಕ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು 2024ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾದ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಜಲ್ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ನೀರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯು ಜಲ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನೀರಿನ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಜಿಜಿಎಂ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

99. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೌರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಇಂಧನ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಗ್ರಿಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 300 ಯುನಿಟ್‌ಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ 15,000 ರಿಂದ 18,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿವ್ವಳ ಮೀಟರಿಂಗ್ ನೀತಿಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿತರಣಾ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ (DISCOMs) ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಇದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ದೀಕರಣ ನಿಗಮವು (Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)) ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ, ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಸೌರ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.

100. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಹತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಲ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ನಿಗ್ರಹದಂತಹ ಭದ್ರತಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾದ ಜಕಾರ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. 1967ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶವು ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ 10 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ : ಬ್ರೂನಿ ದಾರುಸ್ಸಲಾಮ್, ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಲಾವೊ ಪಿಡಿಆರ್, ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್, ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್, ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.



ASEAN (10 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು)

- ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಘ ಅಥವಾ ASEAN ಎಂಬುದು ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಶಾಂತಿ, ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು 1967 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಗಾಕ್ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ (ASEAN ಘೋಷಣೆ) ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್, ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ASEAN ಸದಸ್ಯರು. ಬ್ರೂನಿ-1984 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ- 1995 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಲಾವೋ PDR- 1997ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್- 1997ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ- 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದರು.
- ASEAN ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ; ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾದ ಜಕಾರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ASEAN ನ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯ "ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಒಂದು ಗುರುತು, ಒಂದು ಸಮುದಾಯ".
- ಭಾರತ ASEAN ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಲ್ಲ.

ASEAN ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು:

- ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆ (ARF): ಇದನ್ನು 1993 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಳು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ-ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

101. Ans: (b) 2 only

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ: CDSCO ಗಾಗಿ NSWS ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ TCS ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: NSWS ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ, ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಮದು ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ b ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನ ಆಮದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸಲು TCS ನಿಂದ ಭಾರತವು 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಏಕ ಗವಾಕ್ಷಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು' ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ:
- ಭಾರತದ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಡ್ರಗ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (CDSCO) ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಆಮದನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಟಾಟಾ ಕನ್ಸಲ್ಟೆನ್ಸಿ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ (TCS) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ 'ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸಿಂಗಲ್ ವಿಂಡೋ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (NSWS) ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮೂಲಕ TCS

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ NSWS, ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಆಮದುಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಳಿಗೆ NSWS ಒಂದು-ನಿಲುಗಡೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ತನಿಖೆಗಳು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು, ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ತರಬೇತಿಯಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

102. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ: ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಫಂಡ್ (USOF) ಮೂಲಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಕಂಪನಿ BSNL ನಿಂದ ಸಮುದ್ರದೊಳಗಿನ ಕೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವಿಪದಲಿ ₹ 1,156 ಕೋಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿ: ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವಿಪದ ದ್ವಿಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ₹1,156 ಕೋಟಿ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ-ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವಿಪ ದ್ವಿಪಗಳ ಸಬ್‌ಮೆರಿನ್ ಆಪ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಫೈಬರ್ ಕೇಬಲ್, ದ್ವಿಪಗಳಿಗೆ 100 Gbps ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ₹1,072-ಕೋಟಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಪಾನಿನ NEC ನಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು BSNL ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಸಮುದ್ರದೊಳಗಿನ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಲಿಂಕ್, ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವಿಪ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ 100 ಪಟ್ಟು ವೇಗದ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. 1,868 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ಇರುವ ಇದು ಕವರಟ್ಟಿ, ಅಗತ್ತಿ, ಅಮಿನಿ, ಕಡಮತ್, ಚೆಟ್ಟಿಟ್, ಕಲ್ಪೇನಿ, ಮಿನಿಕಾಯ್, ಆಂಡ್ರೋತ್, ಕಿಲ್ತಾನ್, ಬಂಗಾರಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಟ್ರಾವನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದ್ವಿಪಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ 4G, 5G ಮತ್ತು ಹೈ-ಸ್ಪೀಡ್ ಬ್ರಾಡ್‌ಬ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

103. Ans: (b) The youngest Prime Minister in the history of the Fifth Republic

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸನ ಐದನೇ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಗೇಬ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಅಟ್ಟಲ್. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಗೇಬ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಅಟ್ಟಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಗೇಬ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಅಟ್ಟಲ್ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದ ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ 34 ನೇ ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- 1989 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಅಟ್ಟಲ್ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್‌ನ ಉಪನಗರವಾದ ಕ್ಲಾಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಬಲವಾದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿತು. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ 17 ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದರು, ಆಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರು. ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಪೊದಿಂದ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಅಟ್ಟಲ್ ಅವರು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.
- ಜನವರಿ 9, 2024 ರಂದು, ಅವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಅಟ್ಟಲ್ ಅವರ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವು ಹೊಸ ಉತ್ತುಂಗವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿತು. ಈ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯು ಅವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ನಾಯಕತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ರವಾನಿಸಿತು.

104. Ans: (b) 2 and 3 only

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- KABIL, ಗಣಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅರ್ಜಿಂಟೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ CAMYEN ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. KABIL 5 ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಬ್ರೈನ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಕೋಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅರ್ಜಿಂಟೀನಾವು "ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಟ್ರಯಾಂಗಲ್" ನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಚಿಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೊಲಿವಿಯಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು 2 ನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು, 3 ನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವದ 4 ನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸುಮಾರು 15,703 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಂಟೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐದು ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಬ್ರೈನ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ KABIL ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮುಂದಿನ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಖನಿಜಗಳ ದೇಶೀಯ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಂಪುಟ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೆ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಅರ್ಜಿಂಟೀನಾ, ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಟ್ರಯಾಂಗಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವದ 21% ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾಲುದಾರ. ಅರ್ಜಿಂಟೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಉಪ್ಪು-ಸರೋವರದ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಹೊರತೆಗೆಯುವ ವಿಧಾನವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿದೆ, ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

105. Ans: (b) Indian and Royal Thai Navy

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಅಯುತ್ಥಾಯ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಲ್ ಥಾಯ್ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಅಯುತಯಾ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ: ಭಾರತ-ಥಾಯ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ನೌಕಾ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಲ್ ಥಾಯ್ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ (RTN) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಅಯುತ್ಥಾಯ್' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಜೊಚ್ಚಲ ದ್ವಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಅಜೇಯ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುವ ಈ ಕಡಲ ಸಹಯೋಗವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಳವಾದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಅಯುತಾಯ್, ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

106. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಒಂದು ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕತಾರ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸಲರೇಟ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 15-ವರ್ಷದ LNG ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು (SPA) ಔಪಚಾರಿಕಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಕತಾರ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿಯಿಂದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಒಂದು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು (MTPA) ಎಲ್‌ಎನ್‌ಜಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯನ್ನು SPA ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಜನವರಿ 2026 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ತೇಲುವ ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಗ್ಯಾಸ್‌ಪಿಕ್‌ಶನ್ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿತರಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಕತಾರ್ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ 15-ವರ್ಷದ ಅನಿಲ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಸುಭದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಇಂಧನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಾಪುಗಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್‌ಎನ್‌ಜಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕತಾರ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸಲರೇಟ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ 15-ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್‌ಎನ್‌ಜಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು (ಎಸ್‌ಪಿಎ) ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಳಿಸಿವೆ. Excelerate, SPA ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು (MTPA) LNG ಯನ್ನು QatarEnergy ನಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನವರಿ 2026 ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ವಿತರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ತೇಲುವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಗಾತ್ರೀಕರಣ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು 2026 ಮತ್ತು 2027 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸಲರೇಟ್‌ನ 0.85 MTPA ಯ LNG ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು 2028 ರಿಂದ 2040 ರವರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು MTPA ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

107. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31, 2023 ರಂದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹದಿನಾರನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು (SFC) NITI ಆಯೋಗ್‌ನ ಮಾಜಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಪನಗಾರಿಯಾ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹದಿನಾರನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಪನಗಾರಿಯಾ ನೇಮಕ:
- ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹದಿನಾರನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೀತಿ ಆಯೋಗದ ಮಾಜಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಲಂಬಿಯಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಪನಗಾರಿಯಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2026 ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಪನಗಾರಿಯಾ ಅವರು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ 2015 ರಿಂದ 2017 ರವರೆಗೆ ನೀತಿ ಆಯೋಗದ ಮೊದಲ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
- ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಬ್ಬರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾವಧಿಯು ಆಯೋಗದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 31, 2025 ರವರೆಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಆಯೋಗವು ತನ್ನ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2025 ರೊಳಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ, 2026-27 ರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್‌ಕೆ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹದಿನೈದನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಅದರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಂತರ 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

108. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಟಾಮ್‌ಟಾಮ್‌ನ ವರದಿಯು ಹೈಲೈಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ದಟ್ಟಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಹತ್ತು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಪುಣೆ ಸೇರಿವೆ.
- ಪ್ರತಿ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ CO₂ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಡನ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖ CO₂ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಟಾಮ್‌ಟಾಮ್ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ವರದಿ:

- ವರದಿಯ 12 ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು 2022 ರ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ 56 ದೇಶಗಳ 389 ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ.
- ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎರಡನೇ ನಿಧಾನಗತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್ ನಗರವು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವು ಚಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಮಯದ ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ, ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇತರ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ 129 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಜಾಮ್‌ಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನ ಡಬ್ಲಿನ್ 140 ಗಂಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು.

- ಜನದಟ್ಟಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ CO ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಐದನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರತಿ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ CO₂ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಡನ್ CO₂ ನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

109. Ans: (d) 1, 2 and 3

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: UDGAM ಅನ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ-ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ, ಇದು ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿ/ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸದ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಚಾಲ್ತಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಾಕಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಅವಧಿಯ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ RBI ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 'ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳು' ಎಂದು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- RBI UDGAM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ: ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಪಡೆಯಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (RBI) ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. UDGAM (ಅನ್‌ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ಡ್ ಡೆಪಾಸಿಟ್ಸ್ - ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ ಟು ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೂಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್) ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ವೆಬ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಳಿಗಾಲದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿತು. ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ 28% ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಏರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ₹42,270 ಕೋಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ

- ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ: ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 4, 2024 ರಂತೆ, 30 ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ UDGAM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 90% ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆನ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ: ಉಳಿದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು UDGAM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿ/ಖಾತೆಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

110. Ans: (b) 2 only

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: NITI ಆಯೋಗವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 'ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಭೂಮಿಯ ಹಸಿರಿಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ' (GROW) ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 26 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನಃಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಸಿಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು b ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಭೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯತ್ತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನೀತಿ ಚಿಂತಕರ ಚಾವಡಿಯಾದ NITI ಆಯೋಗವು ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ (GROW) ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ವೇಸ್ಟ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಹಸಿರಿಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಭಾರತದ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗದ ಪಾಳುಭೂಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವಲಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ರಿಮೋಟ್ ಸೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ಜಿಐಎಸ್)

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

- GROW ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಒಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದರೆ, 'ಭುವನ್' ನಲ್ಲಿ "ಗ್ರೀನಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಸ್ಟೋರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ವಿತ್ ಆಗ್ರೋಫಾರಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (GROW)-ಸೂಟಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಮ್ಯಾಪಿಂಗ್" ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಡೇಟಾಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ. ಈ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಜರು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

111. Ans: (a) Abuja

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾ ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ದ್ವಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಸೆಟಲೆಂಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ವಸಾಹತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ನೈಜೀರಿಯನ್ ನೈರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾದ ಅಬುಜಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಭಾರತ-ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ 2 ನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಭಾರತ-ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ 2 ನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ:

- ಭಾರತ-ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಎರಡನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ನೈಜೀರಿಯಾದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಅಬುಜಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಿಯೋಗವನ್ನು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಅಮರದೀಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಭಾಟಿಯಾ ನೇತೃತ್ವ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI), EXIM ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪೇಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (NPCI) ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಿಯೋಗದ ಜೊತೆಗಿದ್ದರು.
- ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು 29 ರಿಂದ 30 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ಅಬುಜಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ನಡುವೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಗಮನಹರಿಸುವಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದವು.

112. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಚನಾ ಗಾಡ್ವಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಾಡ್ ನಾರ್ಮನ್‌ರವರು ವಿಟ್ಟಿ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ ದೇವಿ ಬರ್ಮನ್ ಅವರು ಹರ್ಗಿಲಾ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಅವರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 'ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಆಸ್ಕರ್' ವಿಟ್ಟಿ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

113. Ans: (b) NABARD

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- 'ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಯೋಜನೆ'ಯನ್ನು ನಬಾರ್ಡ್ (ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಫಾರ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್) ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು b ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿಯವರು ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದರು: ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಿಪಾಯ ಹಾಕಿದರು. 'ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಯೋಜನೆ', PACS ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ರೂಪಾಂತರದ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು

ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ಭಾರತ ಮಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

- **ಉದ್ದೇಶ:** ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಸರಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ PACS ಗೋಡೌನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲು, ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- **ಬೆಂಬಲ:** NABARD ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ (NCDC) ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಕೃಷಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ (AIF) ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ (AMI) ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮುಖಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

114. Ans: (c) Eunectes akiyama

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಅಮೆಜಾನ್ ಅನಕೊಂಡ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಅಕಿಯಾಮಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಾತಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅದರ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಮುರಿನಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಅಕಿಯಾಮಾ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಈಕ್ವೆಡಾರ್‌ನ ಮಳೆಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು 10 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಅಕಿಯಾಮಾ ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಜಾತಿಯ ಅನಕೊಂಡವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಆನುವಂಶಿಕ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ, ಈ ಅನಕೊಂಡಗಳು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೋಚರವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಜಾತಿಗಳಾದ ಯುನೆಕ್ಟೆಸ್ ಮುರಿನಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಲುತ್ತವೆ.

ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

- ಅಮೆಜಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಅಡಿ ಉದ್ದದ ಬೃಹತ್ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಡಚ್ ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಫ್ರೀಕ್ ವೊಂಕ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ತಂಡವು ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- "ಉತ್ತರ ಹಸಿರು ಅನಕೊಂಡ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಹೊಸ ಜಾತಿಗಳು 200 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂಗಳಷ್ಟು (441 ಪೌಂಡ್‌ಗಳು) ತೂಗುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿರೂಪದಿಂದ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದ ಆನುವಂಶಿಕ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

115. Ans: (c) Electric two-wheelers (e-2W)

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- EMPS 2024 ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಇ-ರಿಕ್ಷಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇ-ಕಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನಗಳು (e-2W) ಮತ್ತು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ತ್ರಿಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು (e-3W) ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿರು ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಮೊಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ 2024 (EMPS 2024) ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಾಹನಗಳ (ಇವಿ) ವೇಗವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇವಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅರ್ಹ EV ವರ್ಗಗಳು:

- ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನಗಳು (e-2W): ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್‌ಸೈಕಲ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಕೂಟರ್‌ಗಳು
- ಮೂರು-ಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನಗಳು (e-3W): ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಇ-ರಿಕ್ಷಾಗಳು, ಇ-ಕಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು L5 ವರ್ಗದ e-3W ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

EMPS 2024 ರ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

- ಸಬ್‌ಡಿಗಳು/ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟೆಂಟಿವ್: ಅರ್ಹ e-2W ಮತ್ತು e-3W ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ INR 493.55 ಕೋಟಿಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಿಧಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ: ಇದು ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನ (IEC) ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯು INR 6.45 ಕೋಟಿ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

116. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೇಬರ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (ILO), ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಹ್ಯೂಮನ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ (IHD) ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವ 'ಭಾರತ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವರದಿ 2024' ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ ವಿ. ಅನಂತ ನಾಗೇಶ್ವರನ್ ಅವರು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ILO ವರದಿಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಠೋರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ:
- ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (IHD) ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೇಬರ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (ILO) 'ಭಾರತ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವರದಿ 2024' ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷವು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ ವಿ. ಅನಂತ ನಾಗೇಶ್ವರನ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು, ಇದು 2022 ರವರೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವರದಿ 2024:

1. ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಯುವಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ
 - ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಯುವಕರ ಪಾಲು 2000 ರಲ್ಲಿ 35.2% ರಿಂದ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ 65.7% ಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ದ್ವಿಗುಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
 - ಯುವಜನರು ಈಗ ದೇಶದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 83% ರಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
2. ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ
3. ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ
4. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು

117. Ans: (a) 1 only

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ನಾರ್ವೇಜಿಯನ್ ಪೋಲಾರ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಲಿಡರ್ಸನ್, ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಬಾರ್ಡ್ ದ್ವೀಪಸಮೂಹದ ಹೋಪೆನ್ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಜ್ವರದಿಂದ ವಾಲ್ರಸ್ ಸಾಯುವ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಬಾರ್ಡ್ ಆರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರ್ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಧ್ರುವದ ನಡುವೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ದೂರದ ದ್ವೀಪಸಮೂಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಆರ್ಕ್ಟಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಡ್ ಜ್ವರದಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ವಾಲ್ರಸ್ ಸಾವು:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ನಾರ್ವೇಜಿಯನ್ ಪೋಲಾರ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಲಿಡರ್ಸನ್, ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಬಾರ್ಡ್ ದ್ವೀಪಸಮೂಹದ ಹೋಪೆನ್ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಜ್ವರದಿಂದ ವಾಲ್ರಸ್ ಸಾಯುವ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

- ಉತ್ತರ ಧ್ರುವದಿಂದ 1,000 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾರ್ಡ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಆರು ಸತ್ತ ವಾಲ್ಸಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ವಾಲ್ಸಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಜ್ವರ ವೈರಸ್ ಇರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿತು, ಆದರೂ ಇದು H5N1 ಅಥವಾ H5N8 ತಳಿಯೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾರ್ಡ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾರ್ಡ್ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರ್ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಧ್ರುವದ ನಡುವೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ದೂರದ ದ್ವೀಪಸಮೂಹವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಎತ್ತರದ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು, ಹಿಮನದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಮಕರಡಿಗಳು, ಹಿಮಸಾರಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಲ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾರ್ಡ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ವಸಾಹತು ಲಾಂಗ್‌ಇಯರ್‌ಬೈನ್‌ಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೋಪೆನ್ ದ್ವೀಪವು ನಾರ್ವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ, ಜನವಸತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ದ್ವೀಪವಾಗಿದೆ.

118. Ans: (c) Romania and Bulgaria

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ರೋಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾಗಳು ಷೆಂಗನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ, ಇದು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಏಕೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳ ನಂತರ, ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ವಾಯು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಈಗ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾದ ಕಳವಳದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭೂ ಗಡಿ ತಪಾಸಣೆಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿವೆ. 1985 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ಷೆಂಗನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು 23 EU ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್, ನಾರ್ವೆ, ಐಸ್ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಚ್ಟೆನ್‌ಸ್ಟೈನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲು, ಸುಮಾರು 3.5 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಜನರು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ರೋಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾಗಳು ಷೆಂಗನ್ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಸೇರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಏಕೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ವಿಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಈಗ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಆನಂದಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾದ ವಿರೋಧದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭೂ ಗಡಿಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸೆಯ ಕಳವಳಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾದ ವಿರೋಧವು ಭೂ ಗಡಿ ತಪಾಸಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಈಗ ಷೆಂಗನ್ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- EU ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಉರ್ಸುಲಾ ವಾನ್ ಡೆರ್ ಲೇಯೆನ್ ಅವರು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು "ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯಶಸ್ಸು" ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಣ" ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 1985 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ, ಷೆಂಗನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಹಿಂದೆ 23 EU ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ EU ಅಲ್ಲದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.

119. Ans: (c) Both 1 and 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ (CSR) ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಾಗಿ SJVN ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ 15 ನೇ CIDC ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಕಂಪನಿಯು 'ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಟ್ರೋಫಿಯಲ್ಲಿ CIDC ಪಾಲುದಾರರು' ಸಹ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಗೀತಾ ಕಪೂರ್, SJVN ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾದ CSR ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ SJVN ನ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. SJVN ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ವಿಪತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ CSR ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ 450 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. CGM (HR) ಬಲ್ವಿತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ c ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- SJVN ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮ, 15 ನೇ CIRC ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. SJVN ನ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ (CSR ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ) ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ (CIRC) ನೀಡಿದೆ.
- SJVN ಗೆ 'ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'CIRC ಪಾರ್ಟ್ನರ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಟ್ರೋಫಿ' ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು ನವೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ CSR ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಅಚಲ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಇದು ಸತತ ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- SJVN ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ CSR ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್, SJVN ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಂಪನಿಯು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಸಿಎಸ್ಆರ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ₹450 ಕೋಟಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ: ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಸ್ತಿ ರಚನೆ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನೆರವು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ

120. Ans: (a) 1 only

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿತ್ತು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯದ ಕುರಿತು:

- ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇ-ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ಯುರೇಟೆಡ್ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ:
 1. ಇಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು - ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು.
 2. ವೀಡಿಯೋಗಳು - ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ವೀಡಿಯೋಗಳು.
 3. ಸಿಮ್ಯುಲೇಶನ್‌ಗಳು - ಸಂವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು.

121. Ans: (c) Karaiyetti Bird Sanctuary

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಕರೈವೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಧಾಮವು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಒಳನಾಡಿನ ಸಿಹಿನೀರಿನ ಸರೋವರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ಫೈವೇ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿಲುಗಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್ ತಾಣಗಳೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೂರು ಜೌಗು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಗದಗ್ ಬಳಿಯ ಮಾಗಡಿ ಕೆರೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮೀಸಲು, ಹಂಪಿ ಬಳಿಯ ಅಂಕಸಮುದ್ರ ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮೀಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಕರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಪವಿರುವ ಅಘನಾಶಿನಿ ನದೀಮುಖ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್: ಇದು ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಪಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದಡದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇರಾನಿನ ನಗರವಾದ ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 2 ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1971 ರಂದು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು 1 ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1982 ರಂದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು, ಅದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ

ಜೌಗು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್ ಸೈಟ್ಲಳು ಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- 2024 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೌಗುಭೂಮಿ ದಿನದ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯ, 'ಜಲಭೂಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ' ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೌಗು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ವಹಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು 16 ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್ ಸೈಟ್ಲಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್ ಸೈಟ್ಲಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಜನವರಿ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಮ್ನಾರ್ ಸೈಟ್ಲಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಂದು ಹೊಸ ಸೈಟ್ಲಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಅಂಕಸಮುದ್ರ ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮೀಸಲು - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
 - ಅಘನಾಶಿನಿ ನದೀಮುಖ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
 - ಮಾಗಡಿ ಕೆರೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮೀಸಲು - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
 - ಕರೈವೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಧಾಮ - ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
 - ಲಾಂಗ್‌ವುಡ್ ಶೋಲಾ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ - ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು

122. Ans: (b) "I too am Rani Chennamma"

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- 1824 ರ ಮೊದಲ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ವಿಜಯದ 200 ನೇ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು "ನಾನೂ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ" ಂಬ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- 1824ರ ಮೊದಲ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿ ಪಡೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಜಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ 200ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿ "ನಾನೂ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ" (ನಾನೂ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ) ಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ.
- ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

123. Ans: (a) Sheetal Devi

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಪ್ಯಾರಾ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜುನ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಶೀತಲ್ ದೇವಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಐಕಾನ್ ಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜ್ಞಾನೇಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಖಬೀರ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸಂಧು ಅವರು ವಿಜೇತ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯ:

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (ಇಸಿಐ) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ಬಿಸಿಸಿಐ) ಮತದಾರರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 16, 2024 ರಂದು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ಕರ್ನೇಲ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಡೆಫ್ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ (IDCA) ತಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ದೆಹಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (DDCA) ತಂಡದ ನಡುವೆ ಪಂದ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.

124. Ans : (d) To combat frauds through spam calls and messages

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DoT) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಾಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಚಕ್ಚು' ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ, ಸೈಬರ್-ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಂಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ದುರುಪಯೋಗದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಸೈಬರ್-ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವದ ದಾಪುಗಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DoT) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಾಧಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಚಕ್ರು' ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಟೆಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ (ಡಿಐಪಿ) ಅನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಸೈಬರ್-ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಂಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

'ಚಕ್ರು' ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ:

- **ಉದ್ದೇಶ:** 'ಚಕ್ರು' ಎಂಬುದು ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DoT) ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಾಧಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾದ ನಾಗರಿಕ-ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರೆಗಳು, SMS, ಅಥವಾ WhatsApp ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಶಂಕಿತ ವಂಚನೆ ಸಂವಹನಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- **ವಂಚನೆಯ ವಿಧಗಳು:** KYC-ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ವಂಚನೆಗಳು, ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಂತೆ ಸೋಗು ಹಾಕುವುದು, ವಂಚನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಂಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಇತರ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂವಹನಗಳಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಮೋಸದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರು 'ಚಕ್ರು' ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
- **ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸುಲಭ:** ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವು ಶಂಕಿತ ವಂಚನೆ ಸಂವಹನಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಮೋಸದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಾಧಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆದಾರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫೇಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, 'ಚಕ್ರು' ತ್ವರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷ ವರದಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಪ್ರವೇಶಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ:** ಸಂಚಾರ ಸಾಧಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ (<https://sancharsaathi.gov.in>) ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ 'ಚಕ್ರು' ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮೋಸದ ಸಂವಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸೈಬರ್-ಅಪರಾಧ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

125. Ans: (b) Devin AI

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಡೆವಿನ್ AI ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ AI ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಟೆಕ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಕಾಗ್ನಿಷನ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ AI ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್, ಕೋಡಿಂಗ್, ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಾಂಪ್ಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ರಚಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಡೆವಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನವ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡೆವಿನ್, ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ AI ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್, ಕೋಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬಹುದು, ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಾಂಪ್ಟ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- AI ಉಪಕರಣವು ಮಾನವ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡೆವಿನ್ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ AI ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಸಂದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ

126. ಉತ್ತರ: (b) Belgium

ವಿವರಣೆ: ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ಬ್ರಸೆಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಬ್ರಸೆಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ.
- ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (IAEA) ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು (ಭಾರತ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದವು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಬ್ರಸೆಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಭೆ, ಕಳೆದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ನ UN ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ

(COP28) ಪರಮಾಣು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಹತ್ತಾರು ದೇಶಗಳ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಇಂಧನ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಹಣಕಾಸು, ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಹೊಸ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ ಬ್ರುಸೆಲ್ಸ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ನಿಲುವು
- ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದೆ. 2047 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು 100 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಅವಧಿಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ, ನಾವು 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 7.5 GW ನಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಪಟ್ಟು ಪರಮಾಣು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

127. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ. ವಿಶಾಖಪಟ್ಟಣಂ, ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.

- ಬೊಜ್ಜನ್ನಕೊಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗಲಕೊಂಡಗಳು ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಶಿಲಾಚ್ಛೇದಿತ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಗುಹೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಿಶಾಖಪಟ್ಟಣಂನ ಅನಕಪಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಕರಂ ಎಂಬ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ತಾಣಗಳು ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ 4ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 9ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ನಡುವೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ನಂಬಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮವು (ಹೀನಯಾನ, ಮಹಾಯಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಜ್ರಯಾನ) ಸಂಕರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು (ಆಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಘರಂ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು).
- ಶಿಲಾಚ್ಛೇದಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ ಚೈತ್ಯಗಳು ಈ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರೆದಿವೆ. ಎರಡು ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಿಕಣಿ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕದ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲು ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ [ಲಿಂಗವು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ತೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಹೆಸರು]. ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹರಿತಿ ದೇವಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರವು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಬುಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ನಂತರ, ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಂಕರಂನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾದ ಬೊಜ್ಜನ್ನಕೊಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ತೂರಾಟದ ಆಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹುತೇಕ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಪುರಾತನ ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಆಕಾರದ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ರಾಕ್ಷಸನ ಭಾಗವೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ತೂರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಹೆರಿಟೇಜ್ (INTACH) ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಂತರ, ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನುಮ ದಿನದ ಆಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹುತೇಕ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಹೆರಿಟೇಜ್ 1860 ರ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾದ ಲಾಭೋದ್ದೇಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ದತ್ತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಲಹಾ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು.
- ಸಂಕರಂ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು 'ಸಂಘರಾಮ' ಎಂಬ ಪದದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮತ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳು, ಬಂಡೆ-ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಗುಹೆಗಳು, ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ-ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾತವಾಹನ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ತೂಪವನ್ನು ಶಿಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಚ್ಚಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿರುವ ಬುದ್ಧನ ಹಲವಾರು ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು.
- ಸಮೀಪದ ಲಿಂಗಲಮೆಟ್ಟಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಏಕಶಿಲಾ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು.
- ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಮೂರು ಚೈತ್ಯ ಸಭಾಂಗಣಗಳು, ವಚನ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು, ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಜ್ರಯಾನ ಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ವಿಶಾಖಪಟ್ಟಣವು ತೋಟ್ಟಕೊಂಡ, ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ, ಮತ್ತು ಬಾವಿಕೊಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧ ತಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

128. ಉತ್ತರ: C. PMKMY ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 18 ರಿಂದ 55 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ವಯಸ್ಸು.

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಕಿಸಾನ್ ಮಾನ್-ಧನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (PM-KMY) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 18 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೈತರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಸಿಂಗ್ ತೋಮರ್ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸುಮಾರು 3 ಕೋಟಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- PMKMY ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರಿಗೆ (SMF) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ನಿವ್ವಳವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಉಳಿತಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ನಷ್ಟದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರ್ಹ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರಿಗೆ 60 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊರಗಿಡುವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 3,000 ರೂ.ಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರವೇಶ ವಯಸ್ಸು 18 ರಿಂದ 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜೀವ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮ (LIC) ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನಿಧಿಗೆ ರೂ.55/- ರಿಂದ ರೂ.200/- ರ ನಡುವೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಮಾನ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಗಮಿಸುವುದು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ವೈಫಲ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಮರಣದ ನಂತರ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು.

129.ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 ಮತ್ತು 7

BIMSTEC

- ಬಹುವಲಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ (BIMSTEC) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಂಗಾಳಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಮುದ್ರತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 7 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪೈಕಿ, ಐದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು
 - ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ
 - ಭೂತಾನ್
 - ಭಾರತ
 - ನೇಪಾಳ
 - ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ
- ಎರಡು ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು
 - ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್
 - ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್
- BIMSTEC ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಗಾಳ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತ್ವರಿತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ; ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

BIMSTEC ನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ

- ಈ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಕ್ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು.
- ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು 'BIST-EC' (ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ, ಭಾರತ, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ) ಎಂಬ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ರೂಪದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು 'BIMST-EC' ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

- 2004 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಪಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂತಾನ್‌ನ ಪ್ರವೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಗುಂಪಿನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು 'ಬಹು-ವಲಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ' (BIMSTEC) ಎಂದು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

130. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ. ಕೇವಲ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

- ವಿಜಯಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೇನಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು ವಿಲೀನದ ನಂತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಬರೋಡಾ ಆಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ಮೊದಲ ಮೂರು-ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 19 ಜುಲೈ 1969 ರಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಬರೋಡಾವನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಬರೋಡಾದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ವಡೋದರಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ವಿಲೀನ

- ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ (PSBs) ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ:
 - ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆಂಕರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ - ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್).
 - ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಓರಿಯಂಟಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು (ಆಂಕರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ - PNB).
 - ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಆಂಧ್ರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆಂಕರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ - ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
 - ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆಂಕರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ - ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್).
- ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿಲೀನತೆಯ ನಂತರ, 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ 27 ರಿಂದ 12 ಕ್ಕೆ PSB ಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹಿಂದೆ, ವಿಜಯಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೇನಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಬರೋಡಾ (BoB) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಂಡವು - ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1, 2019 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

- 1955 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಇಂಪೀರಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾವನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅರೆ-ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿತು.
- ಇದು RBI ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿತು.
- ಜುಲೈ 19, 1969 ರಂದು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ 14 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು 1980 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಹಂತವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 80% ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿತು.

131. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ವಾರಿಯರ್ ಮಾಮ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಶುದ್ಧಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಉಸಿರಾಡುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಉದ್ದೇಶ:** ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕಾದ ಶುದ್ಧ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

132. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- **ಖಂಜಾರ್:** ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಜಂಟಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 6ನೇ-ಖಂಜಾರ್ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ನಡುವೆ 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಷ್ಕೆಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 5ನೇ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ವರೈಂಗೈ (ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ) ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಖಂಜಾರ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಮರಾಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ-ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಜಂಟಿ ಪಡೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಎರಡು ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಡೆದ 9ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಎರಡು ದೇಶಗಳ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಂಟಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈರ್ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

133. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸ್ಪೂಟ್‌ಪ್ ಸ್ಕೈರೂಟ್ ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್ ನ್ನು 2022 ರಂದು “ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಿಷನ್” ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದೆ.
- ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್-ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಏಕ ಹಂತದ ಉಪ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 3 ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸರಣಿಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-ಎಸ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಮೂಲದ ಸ್ಪೂಟ್‌ಅಪ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೇಸ್‌ನ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-I 480 ಕಿಲೋ ಗ್ರಾಂಗಳಷ್ಟು ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-IIನ್ನು 595 ಕಿಲೋಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್-III 815 ಕೆಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 500ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

134. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಸ್ಯೂಡೋಹೆಲಿಸ್ ಅಣ್ಣಾಮಲೈ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿಯ ಏಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಕಡಲೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವೆಲ್ಲಾರ್ ನದಿಯ ಮುಖಜ ಭೂಮಿ ಬಳಿಯ ಪರಂಗಿಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಸ್ಯೂಡೋಹೆಲಿಸ್‌ನ ಎರಡು ಜಾತಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ. :

- ✓ ಸೂಡೋಹೆಲಿಸ್ ಸಬ್‌ಕ್ಲಾಡ್ರಾಟಾ
- ✓ ಸೂಡೋಹೆಲಿಸ್ ಲ್ಯಾಟಿಲಿ
- ಈ ಜಾತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಣ್ಣಾಮಲೈ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ 100 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಜಾತಿಯ ಏಡಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಪಖಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

135. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಲಘು ಯುದ್ಧ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ (LCH)

- ಪ್ರಚಂಡ್ - ಇದು 5000 ಮೀಟರ್ (16,400 ಅಡಿ) ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಟೇಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಡಲು LCH ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಏಕೈಕ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಿಯಾಚಿನ್‌ನಂತೆ ಎತ್ತರದ ಹಿಮನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ 'ಪ್ರಚಂಡ್' ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು LCH ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (HAL) ನಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಲ್ಟಿ-ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಇದು ಮರುಭೂಮಿ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತರದ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಡಬಲ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆ್ಯಂಟಿ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

136. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವರ್ಷ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು) ಪೋಷಕ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.

- ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ವರ್ಷ-2023 ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯ ವರ್ಷ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು :

- ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು.
- ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ-ರಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮಶೀತೋಷ್ಣ ಉಪ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಷ್ಣ ವಲಯದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಾಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಸಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಗ್ನೀಸಿಯಂ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಫಿಂಗರ್ ಮಿಲ್ಲೆಟ್ (ರಾಗಿ)
- ಸೋರ್ಗಮ್ (ಜೋಳ)
- ಸಾಮೆ (ಸಣ್ಣ ರಾಗಿ)
- ಬಜ್ರಾ (ಪರ್ಲ್ ರಾಗಿ)
- ಪ್ರೊಸೊ

137. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 2022 G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಬಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- 2022 G20 ನಾಯಕರ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಈಗ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1, 2022 ರಂದು G20 ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಬಾಲಿ ನಾಯಕರ ಘೋಷಣೆ :

- **ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧ:** ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಯುದ್ಧವು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.
- ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳಿದರು.
- ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವುದು.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ
- ಇಂಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.
- ರಷ್ಯಾ-ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆ
- ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರಿಂಗ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಚರ್ಚೆ

G20:

- G20 ಯು 19 ದೇಶಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ, ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಇಟಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ G20 Troika ದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ತ್ರಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- G20 ಜಾಗತಿಕ GDP ಯ ಸುಮಾರು 85% ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪರ 75% ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸುಮಾರು 2/3 ರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

138. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಮೂಲದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಭಾರತ್ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ಮಾರ್ಕ್-1 ಪೂರೈಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿಹಾಕಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯ ಫೈಟರ್ ಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲು 2971 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು.

ASTRA missel ಕ್ಷೀಪಣಿ (ಮಿಸೈಲ್):

- ಅಸ್ತ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2000 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ MK-1 ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹರಿತವು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಸುಖೋಯ್-30 MK -1 ಗಳಿಂದ 2017 ರಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಅಸ್ತ್ರ MK -1 ಕ್ಷೀಪಣಿ:

- ASTRA MK -1 ಬಿಯಾಂಡ್ ವಿಷುಯಲ್ ರೇಂಜ್ (BVR) ಇದೊಂದು ಏರ್-ಟು-ಏರ್ ಕ್ಷೀಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- BVM ಕ್ಷೀಪಣಿಗಳು 37 KM ಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.
- Astra mk-1 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 110 km ಚಲಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- Astra mk-2 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು 150 km ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು (DRDP) ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

139. ಉತ್ತರ ಎ

❖ ಭಾರತದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ತುತ್ತತುದಿ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ದಿ ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯಾದ ದ್ವೀಪ ಸಮೂಹದಿಂದ 150KM ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗಗಳು

- ಶೋಂಪೇನ್
- ಓಂಗೇ
- ಜಾರ್ವಾ
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತೀ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ಅತೀ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ-ಝಾನ್ಸಿ ರಾಣಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಶೋಂಪೇನ್ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗ 2014ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿ ಮರೀನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೆಲ್ಯುಲಾರ್ ಸೆರೆಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ ವಿ.ಡಿ.ಸಾವರ್ಕರ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್‌ನ ಸಮೀಪವಿರುವ ದೇಶ-ಮಯನ್ಮಾರ್ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾರನ್ ಐಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಸುಪ್ತ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳನ್ನು 10 (ಡಿಗ್ರಿ) ಚಾನೆಲ್ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ನಡುವೆ ಡಂಕನ್ ಪ್ಯಾಸೇಜ್ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಜನಸಾಂದ್ರತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

140. ಉತ್ತರ ಎ

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಕಿಸಾನ್ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ ನಿಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 6000 ರೂಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ರೈತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇದನ್ನು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ 100% ಧನಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

PM – KISAN –ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್:

- ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದ PM-KISAN ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು, ತಮ್ಮ ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

141. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

- ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು (UNDP) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು 2005 ರಲ್ಲಿ UNDP ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 5 ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಜೀವಮಾನದ ಸಾಧನೆ
- ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಲಿಡರ್‌ಶಿಪ್
- ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ
- ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ.
- ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ.

- ❖ 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ❖ 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಡಾ.ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾ ದೇವಿ ಬರ್ಮನ್ ರವರು 2022 ರ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ❖ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು UN ನ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

142. ಉತ್ತರ: C. 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು NITI ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನೀತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋರಿವೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಜನವರಿ 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು, ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (ADP) ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ 112 ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಬಾಹ್ಯರೇಖೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಒಮ್ಮುಖಿ (ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು), ಸಹಯೋಗ (ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು), ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸಿಕ ಡೆಲ್ಟಾ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ; ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ-5 ವಿಶಾಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 49 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆ ಸೂಚಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (KPIs) ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕವು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ. ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಡೆಲ್ಟಾ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆಯು ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ ಡ್ಯಾಶ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ.

143. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- 1922 ರಲ್ಲಿ R.D.ಬ್ಯಾನರ್ಜಿರವರು ಉತ್ಖನನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಲರ್ಹಾನ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಿಂಧೂ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಸಿಂಧೂ ನದಿ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಕಿಫರ್ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹರಿಯಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಬಲವಾಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಧೂ ನದಿ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯ 2ನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋ ನೆರೆ ಹಾವಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಾಶಗೊಂಡು 7 ಬಾರಿ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋ ಎಂದರೆ 'ಮಡಿದವರ ದಿಬ್ಬ' ಎಂದರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಡಿದವರ ದಿಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಖನನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಶಾನವಿದೆ ಬೃಹತ್ ಸ್ನಾನದ ಕೊಳ ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋ 1980ರಲ್ಲಿ UNESCO ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ.

ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

- ಇದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಚಿಪ್ಪಿನ ಅಳತೆ ಸಾಧನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- ಬಹು ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳ ಸಭಾ ಭವನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಣ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.
- ಹುಡುಗಿ ನೃತ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಂಚಿನ ವಿಗ್ರಹ, ಮೃದು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ನಾಯಿ, ಮಂಗಗಳು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಎಮ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಗಡ್ಡದಾರಿ ಪುರೋಹಿತನ ಚಿತ್ರಣ, ಪಶುಪತಿ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳು, ಮಾತೃದೇವತೆಗಳ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ.
- ಲೋಥಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿಶವ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಹರಪ್ಪ:

- ಇದು ಸಿಂಧೂ ನದಿಯ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಖನನಗೊಂಡ ಮೊದಲ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿಂಧೂ ನದಿಯ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹರಪ್ಪ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1921 ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಯಾರಾಂ ಸಹಾನಿ ಹರಪ್ಪವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಖನನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದು ರಾವಿನದಿಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.
- ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾವಿ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ಪರೋಶಿನಿ ನದಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.
- ಋಗ್ವೇದಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾವಿ ನದಿಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದಶರಾಜರುಗಳ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಹರಪ್ಪ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಮಾಂಟೆಗೋಮೆರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಹರಪ್ಪರು ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಮೆಹರ್ಗರ್ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆ ಮೆಹರ್ಗರ್ ನಾಗರೀಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

144. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ರೋಜಿ ಲಾ (ರೋಜಿಲಾ ಪಾಸ್) ಹಿಮಾಲಯದ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪರ್ವತ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ ಲಡಾಖ್, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಕಾರ್ಗಿಲ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಇದು ಲಡಾಖ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಕಣಿವೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 3,528 ಮೀಟರ್ (11,575 ಅಡಿ) ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ರೋಜಿ ಲಾ ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಶ್ರೀನಗರದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 100 ಕಿಮೀ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋನ್ಮಾಗ್ನಿಂದ 15 ಕಿಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ 1 ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೇಹ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಇದು NH1 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಫೋಟು ಲಾ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಹಾಗೂ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದದ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಸುರಂಗ ರೋಜಿ ಲಾ ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (Kashmir)

valley) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೂರನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

- ಜೋಜಿಲಾ ಪಾಸ್ (Zojila Pass) ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸುರಂಗ ಮಾರ್ಗ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷದ 365 ದಿನವೂ ಲಡಾಖ್ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಲೇಹ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಶ್ರೀನಗರ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವು ದೇಶದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಲಿದೆ.
- ಹಿಮಪಾತದಂತಹ ಘಟನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಲಡಾಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ನಡುವೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಚಾರ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇದು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಹಿಮಪಾತದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಹ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀನಗರ ನಡುವೆ ಐದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಕಾಲ ಅಂದರೆ ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಹ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದೊಂದಿಗಿನ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕಡಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.



145. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಚಿನ್ನದ ನಗದೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಬದಲಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (RBI) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಭೌತಿಕ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಆಮದುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ತರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು ಭೌತಿಕ ಚಿನ್ನದಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಚಿನ್ನದ ದರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರು ಈ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಗದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 1 ಗ್ರಾಂ. ನಿಂದ 500 ಗ್ರಾಂ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೇಪರ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ 2.5 ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು 6 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ (Sovereign Gold Bond) ನ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಅವಧಿ 8 ವರ್ಷಗಳು. ಆದರೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಪಾವತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ನೀವು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಗಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 1 ಗ್ರಾಂ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರು ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬಾಂಡ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒತ್ತೆ ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದು ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 4 ಕೆಜಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಖರೀದಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 20 ಕೆಜಿ

ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಎಸ್‌ಜಿಬಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಬಹುದು. ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 1 ಬಾಂಡ್ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದು 8 ವರ್ಷದ ಅನಂತರ ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೇ ಮುಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

- ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಅಂಚೆ ಕಚೇರಿ, ಬಿಎಸ್‌ಇ, ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಇ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್‌ಜಿಬಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತವಾಗಿ, ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಹಿಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

146. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

ಜಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸವ.

✓ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಡಗರದಿಂದ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಪೊಂಗಲ್ ಉತ್ಸವದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾದ "ಜಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟು" ಅಥವಾ "ಮಂಜು ವೀರಟ್ಟು" ಸಾಹಸ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ರೋಮಾಂಚನಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಆಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ.

- ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಯುಧ ಬಳಸದೆ, ಹುಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಓಡುವ ಹೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದೇ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೋರಿಗಳ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ವಸ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ಸರಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬಯಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಓಡುವ ಗೂಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಅದರ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಕಸಿದು ತರುವವರನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ವಿಜೇತರಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಯಾವುದು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಲು ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅದರ ವಂಶವಾಹಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲು ಅರ್ಹವಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.
- ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸಿ, ದಾರಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಲ್ಲುವ ಯುವಕರು ಅದರ ಕೊಂಬು, ಡುಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೋರಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ.
- ಜಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟುವಿಗೆ 3500 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಧುರೈ, ನೀಲಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸುವ ಚಿತ್ರದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.
- ವಾಡಿವಾಸಲ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯು ಜಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸವ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 3ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

147. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ಎ ಫಾರ್ಮ್:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ಮಂಡಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಈ ರಾಜಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಋತುವಿನಿಂದ ರೈತರ WhatsApp ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ 'ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಎ' ಅನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಜೆ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಂಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಧಾನ್ಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ) ರೈತನ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟದ ರಸೀದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಂಜಾಬ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಹ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಮೂನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಹಸ್ತಚಾಲಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಹಲವಾರು ಅರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಳು ಈ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು, ಅದು ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಡಿಜಿಟೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಎ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ರೈತರು ಈಗ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬೆಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಆದಾಯದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಅವರ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಓಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಅರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿದಾರರು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಈ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ರೈತರ WhatsApp ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು:

- ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಕ್ರಮವು ನೈಜ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಎ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕ್ರಮವು ಈ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಋತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ MSPನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು (ಗೋಧಿ) ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸುಮಾರು 9 ಲಕ್ಷ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ವಿಮೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು 'ಜೆ ಫಾರ್ಮ್' ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು.

- ಇದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

148. ಉತ್ತರ: B



- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: 1965 ರ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1965 ರಂದು ಗಡಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಪಡೆ (BSF) ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಗಡಿಗಳ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಇದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ: ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MHA).

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- BSF ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗಡಿ ಕಾವಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಸಾಲು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1, 1965 ರಂದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು.
- ಭಾರತ-ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಡಿ, ಇಂಡೋ-ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಡಿ, ಗಡಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ರೇಖೆ (LoC) ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಕ್ಸಲ್-ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ BSF ಅನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

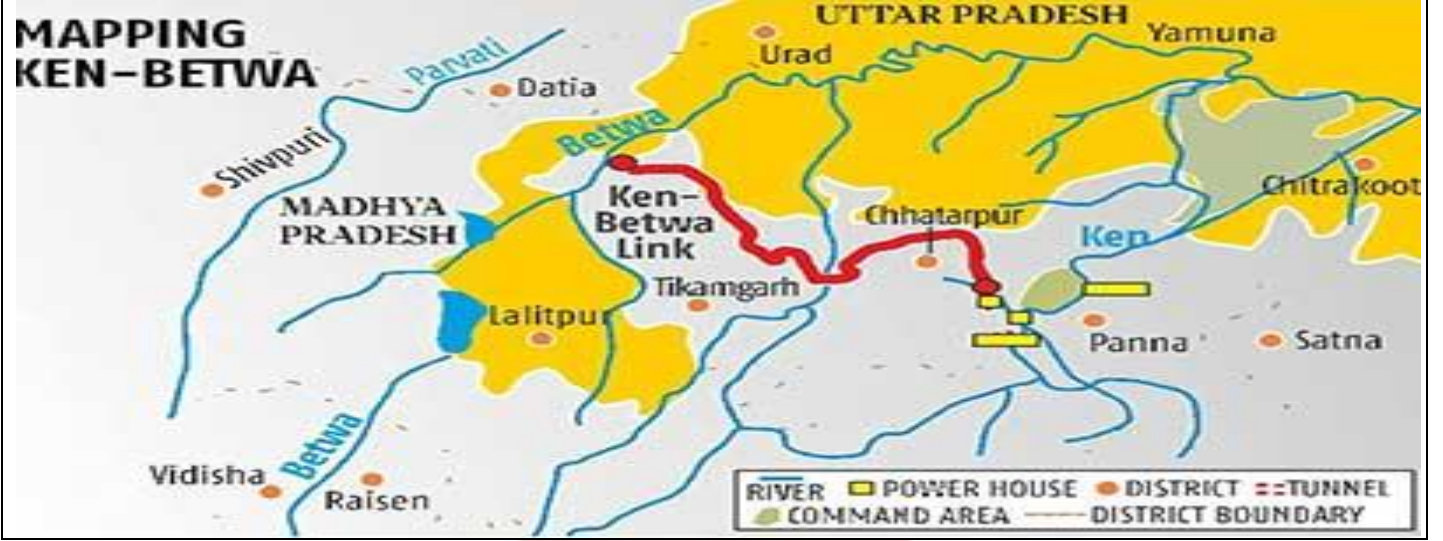
149. ಉತ್ತರ: B

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ದ್ವಿನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಅರೆಸೇನಾ ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಡೆಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವು MHA ಬಳಿಯಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (MoD) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ರೈಫಲ್ಸ್ 1835 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅರೆಸೈನಿಕ ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

150. ಉತ್ತರ: A

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಡುವೆ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಾಲಿತ ನದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಈ ಎರಡೂ ನದಿಗಳು ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿಯ ಉಪನದಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪನ್ನಾ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಣಹದ್ದುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನರಿಗಳ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕೆನ್-ಬೆಟ್ವಾ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಲಿಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಒಂದು ಬಹುಪಯೋಗಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ, ಕೆನ್ ನದಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬೆಟ್ವಾ ನದಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎರಡೂ ನದಿಗಳು ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿಯ ಉಪನದಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನದಿ ಜೋಡಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ (NRLP) ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಘಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- NRLP ಸುಮಾರು 30 ನದಿ ಜೋಡಣೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಜಾಲದ ಮೂಲಕ 37 ನದಿಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ 178 km³ ನೀರನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ನೀರು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ವಿವಾದಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಿಂದ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ.



151. ಉತ್ತರ:A

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ (JWST) ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 6.5-ಮೀಟರ್ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ದರ್ಪಣವನ್ನೊಂದಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅತಿಗಂಪು ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವನ್ನು 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ಗಯಾನಾದಿಂದ ಏರಿಯನ್ 5 ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕ (NGST) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಆದರೆ 2002 ರಲ್ಲಿ NASA ದ ಮಾಜಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಾದ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ರವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದರ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, NASA ಮಂಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಶುಕ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾದ ಶೋಧಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ 75 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಬಿಗ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ನಂತರದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನ ಹೊಳಪಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಭೂಮಿಯಂತಹ ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹಗಳ ರಚನೆಯವರೆಗೆ, ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹದ ವಿಕಾಸದವರೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಂತವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ (JWST) NASA, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (ESA) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನಡಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (CSA) ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನಾಸಾದ ಗೊಡ್ಡಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಹಾರಾಟ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

152. ಉತ್ತರ:D

- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ: ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 2005 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಅಬ್ದುಸ್ ಸಲಾಮ್ ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಥಿಯರೆಟಿಕಲ್ ಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್ (ICTP) ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DST), ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಥಮೆಟಿಕಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (IMU) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇದನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ 45 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31 ರಂದು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- DST-ICTP-IMU ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

153. ಉತ್ತರ: D

1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ:

- 'ಅಗ್ನಿ ಪಿ' ಎರಡು-ಹಂತದ ಕ್ಯಾನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಟ್ಸ್ ಘನ ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಡ್ಯುಯಲ್ ರಿಡಂಡೆಂಟ್ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 1,000 ಮತ್ತು 2,000 ಕಿಮೀ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಹಾರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ-ಪಿ ಅಗ್ನಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಹೊಸ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ರೂಪಾಂತರವಾಗಿದೆ. (IGMDP - ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ).
- 'ಅಗ್ನಿ ಪ್ರೈಮ್' ಅನ್ನು 'ಅಗ್ನಿ ಪಿ' ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅಗ್ನಿ-I ಮತ್ತು ಅಗ್ನಿ-II ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನವೀನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಅಗ್ನಿ (ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ) ಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಆರನೇ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು

- ಅಗ್ನಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಪರಮಾಣು ಉಡಾವಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು, ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ-ಉಡಾವಣಾ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧ ವಿಮಾನಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು ದೂರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ, ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಉಡಾಯಿಸಲು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಸರಣಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ, ಅಗ್ನಿ-I ಅನ್ನು ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ (IGMDP) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು 1989 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಅದರ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ನಂತರ, ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು IGMDP ಯಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2019 ರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸರಣಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳು

- ಅಗ್ನಿ I: ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 700-800 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ II: ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 2000 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ III: ಇದು ಅಂತರ-ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 2,500 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ IV: ಇದು ಅಂತರ-ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 3,500 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಲಾಂಚರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ-V: ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸರಣಿಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉದ್ದವಾದ, 5,000 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಇಂಟರ್-ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ (ICBM) ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ-VI: ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದವಾಗಿದೆ, ICBM 11,000-12,000 ಕಿಮೀ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಇಂಟರ್-

ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ (ICBM) (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ).

154. ಉತ್ತರ:C

ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ

- ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳು (OMO) RBI ನಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಖಜಾನೆ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು C ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐನಿಂದ ಜಿ-ಸೆಕ್‌ಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟವು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐನಿಂದ ಜಿ-ಸೆಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುವುದು ದ್ರವ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು OMO ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.
- RBI ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಲ್ಡ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಜಿ-ಸೆಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು

- ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯತೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲು.
- ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ ಬಡ್ಡಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಶಲತೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು.

ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು

1. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಖರೀದಿ (Outright Purchase)(PEMO): ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನೊಂದಿದೆ.
2. ಮರುಖರೀದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ (ರೆಪೊ): ಇದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಟ್ರೆಮ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಖರೀದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಜಿ-ಸೆಕ್‌ಗಳ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಟ್ವಿಸ್ಟ್

- ಸುಮಾರು Rs 10,000 ಕೋಟಿಗಳ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳ ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಟ್ವಿಸ್ಟ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ, RBI ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ G-ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ G-ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ G-ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಇಳುವರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

155. ಉತ್ತರ :B

ಇ-ಸಂಜೀವನಿ

- ಇ-ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (MoHFW) ಟೆಲಿಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಸೇವೆಯ ಟೆಲಿಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಸೇವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಸೇವೆಯು ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ.
- ಇಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಭಾರತ್-ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (AB-HWC).

156. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿಗಳು :

- ರಷ್ಯಾ ನಂತರ ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಕೀವ್, ದೇಶದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ತನ್ನ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಷ್ಯಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲಾರಸ್, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ

ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್, ಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗೇರಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ರೋಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಲ್ಡೋವಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಜೋವ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಕರಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ "ಎ" ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಇತಿಹಾಸ:

- ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪತನದ ನಂತರ 20ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿತು.
- ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್-ಲಿಥುವೇನಿಯಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಆರ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿತು. ಇದು 1918 ರಿಂದ 1920 ರವರೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಎರಡು ವಿಶ್ವ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್, ರೋಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಚೆಕೊಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿತು. ಬಳಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯ (S.S.R.) ಆಗಿ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಭಾಗವಾಯಿತು. 1991 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪತನದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯವು 1990 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಇದು 24 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1991 ರಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ, ದೇಶವು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಎಂದು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿತು. ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯಾ ಪರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಇದೆ.

ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರ

- **ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ:** ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ 46 ನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಆರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಚದರ ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಆಗಿದೆ.
- **ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:** ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4 ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 78% ಜನರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ 22% ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 100 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ 86.3 ಪುರುಷರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.
- **ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರ:** ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರವು 5000 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಅನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ವಿಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ಗಂಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಭಾಷೆ, ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ, ಧರ್ಮ

- **ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಭಾಷೆ:** ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ದೇಶದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- **ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ:** ದೇಶದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ ಹ್ರಿವ್ನಿಯಾ (₴) (UAH)
- **ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಧರ್ಮ:** ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 67.3% ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:

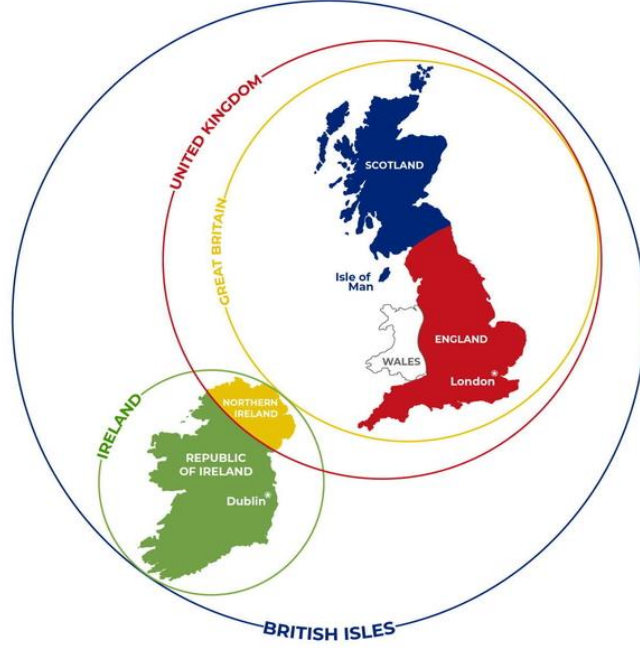
- ವಿಶ್ವದ ಆಳವಾದ ಮೆಟ್ಟೋ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ಆರ್ಸೆನಲ್, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ಸುಮಾರು 99.8% ಆಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸರಾಸರಿ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 71.48 ವರ್ಷಗಳು.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WHO) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಆರನೇ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಂಗ್.
- ತನ್ನ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿದ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

157. ANS : C

- ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನ ವಾಯುವ್ಯ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿವೆ. (ಚಿಕ್ಕವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐಲ್ ಆಫ್ ವೈಟ್ ಸೇರಿದೆ.) ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಈಗ ಬ್ರಿಟಾನಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಸಣ್ಣ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದ್ವೀಪವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಆ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ 1707 ರವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆ ದ್ವೀಪದ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಕಾಟ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿದವು. ಮತ್ತು ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ವಸಾಹತುವಾಯಿತು, ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ ನಂತರ, ಇದು ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯಿತು.

1801 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸೂಚನೆ: ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನ ರಾಣಿ ಎಲಿಜಬೆತ್ II ನಿಧನರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ನಂತರ ಮೂರನೆ ಚಾರ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್‌ನ ರಾಜರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



158. ಉತ್ತರ : ಡಿ

- ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ ಛಟೋಗ್ರಾಮ್ ಬಂದರು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಂದರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಮುದ್ರ ಬಂದರಿನ ಸಾಮೀಪ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಡಗು ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಕಟ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದನೇ ಜೋಡಿಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2010ರ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶವು ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಂಗ್ಲಾ ಬಂದರುಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಸರಕು ಸಾಗಣೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸುವ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ (MOU) ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದವು.
- ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದ ಆಯಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಂಬನ್ನೋಟ ಬಂದರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಚೀನಾಗೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎರಡನೇ ಜೋಡಿಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 99 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ಭೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಬಂದರು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಚೀನಾದ ಎರಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ 'ಹಂಬನ್ನೋಟ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್' (ಎಚ್‌ಐಪಿಜಿ) ಮತ್ತು 'ಹಂಬನ್ನೋಟ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್' ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಿವೆ.
- ಚೀನಾಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಒಟ್ಟು 8 ಶತಕೋಟಿ ಡಾಲರ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದ್ದು, ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಚೀನಾದ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಲಂಕಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಸುಡಾನ್‌ನ 5 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಂದರುಗಳು :

- ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸುಡಾನ್ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಕೃಷಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಡಾನ್‌ನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಂದರು - ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಸುಡಾನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 3 ನೇ ಜೋಡಿಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಸುಡಾನ್ ಸೀ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದು ಬಂದರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದರು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 1974 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಸುಡಾನ್ ಕೆಂಪು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ 380 ಮೈಲುಗಳಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಕರಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸುಡಾನ್ ಬಂದರುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ- ಓಸ್ಮಾನ್ ಡಿಗ್ನಾ ಬಂದರು, ಹಳೆಯ ಹವಳದ ಬಾಧಿತ ಸುವಾಕಿನ್ ಬಂದರು, ಓಸಿಫ್ ಬಂದರು, ಎಲ್ ರುಫೈರ್. ಎಂ.ಸಲಾಹ್ ಬಂದರು ವಾಡಿ ಹಲ್ಬಾ ಬಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಸುಡಾನ್ ಬಂದರು.

159. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಓನ್ ಬೆಲ್ಟ್ ಓನ್ ರೋಡ್:

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಆಗಬಹುದಾದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ-ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು 6 ಭೂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು 3 ಕಡಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಧ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ್ಕೋ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಬೀಜಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ರೊಟರ್‌ಡ್ಯಾಂ, ಮಧ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಬೀಜಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹೆಲ್ಸಿಂಕಿ, ತೆಹ್ರಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಸ್ತಾಂಬುಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಶಾಂಘಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್, ಶಾಂಘಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಲಿಸ್ಬನ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಇದರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಹಾದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ ನೌಕಾಮಾರ್ಗವು ಶಾಂಘಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಇಟಲಿಯ ವೆನಿಸ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಮಾರ್ಸೆಲ್, ಕೌಲಾ ಲಾಂಪುರ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಬೀಜಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ನೈರೋಬಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಚೀನಾ. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 60 ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿವೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ 70% ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಡಿಪಿಯ 35%. ಈಗ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 130 ಆಗಿದೆ.

160. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ

- ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯಾದ 216 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರ 'ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ'ಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. 11ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಸಂತ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಶಂಷಾಬಾದ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್‌ನ ಶಂಶಾಬಾದ್‌ನ ಮುಚಿಂಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿನ್ನ ಜೇಯರ್‌ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅವರು ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರ 1,000ನೇ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದ 12 ದಿನಗಳ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಾಚರಣೆ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 - **ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ:** ಭಕ್ತಿ ಸಂತ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಅವರ 216 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು 'ಪಂಚಲೋಹ'ದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಚಿನ್ನ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ, ಕಂಚು, ಹಿತ್ತಾಳೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತುವಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು 'ಭದ್ರ ವೇದಿ' ಎಂಬ 54 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಬೃಹತ್ ಬುನಾದಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಆವರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಚಿತ್ರಮಂದಿರ, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಗ್ಯಾಲರಿಗಳು ಇವೆ.
 - ಭಾರತ ಕಂಡ ಸಂತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಸಂತ ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಪಂಥವನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸನಾತನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಅಪಾರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎರಡನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೂರನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಜೀವನ

- ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಪೆರಂಬುದೂರು ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 1017ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಅವರ ಗುರುಗಳು ಯಾದವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ. ಇವರು ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು. ಇವರು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಅದ್ವೈತ ವೇದಾಂತ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ವೇದಗಳ ಸಾರವನ್ನು 9 ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಾನುಜಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಂತರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಏಕತಾ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ: Statue Of Unity

- ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಕೂಡ ಹೌದು. ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು 'ಏಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ' ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಎತ್ತರದ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯು ನರ್ಮದಾ ನದಿಯ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್‌ರವರ 143 ನೇ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು **182 ಮೀಟರ್ ಎತ್ತರವಿದ್ದು**, ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯೆಂದು ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಿಂದ ನೋಡಬಹುದಾದ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ರಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಲ್ಸಭಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯು ಒಂದು. ಚೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಂಪಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಹಿಂದಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ.

ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ಏಕತಾ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳು:

- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಿಂದ ನೋಡಬಹುದಾದ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ರಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಲ್ಸಭಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯು ಒಂದು. ಚೀನಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಂಪಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಹಿಂದಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ.
- ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸುಮಾರು 250 ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 3,400 ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸುಮಾರು 3,000 ಕೋಟಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

161. ಉತ್ತರ; ಡಿ

ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ :

- ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು (ಬೆಲಾರಸ್‌ನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ) 2015ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗೆತನವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾ ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿ ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಡೊನೆಟ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲುಹಾನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರಷ್ಯಾ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯಾ ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ವ್ಲಾಡಿಮಿರ್ ಪುಟಿನ್ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೇ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಒಡೆದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಡೊನೆಟ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲುಹಾನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಫೀಪಲ್ಸ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ದಶಕಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಳೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿ ಚಳವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸಭೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪುಟಿನ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯುಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಈ ಎರಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವದ ಮೇಲಿನ ದಾಳಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿವೆ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವು ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ 2 ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ 1 ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ, 2ನೇ ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್, ಯುರೋಪ್‌ನ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (OSCE) ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಲರೂಸಿಯನ್ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಮಿನ್ಸ್ಕ್‌ನ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ವೇಳೆ 13 ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಡನ ವಿರಾಮ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ಉಲ್ಬಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತಾವಾದಿಗಳು, ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ ಪಡೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಯುಎಸ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

162. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ:

- 1967ರ ಸಿರಿಯಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಯುದ್ಧದ ವೇಳೆ ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಿರಿಯಾದಿಂದ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್ ನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಲಿಲೀ ಸಮುದ್ರ, ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಂಟ್ ಹೆರ್ಮನ್, ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್-ರುಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯರ್ಮುಕ್ ನದಿಯಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಎರಡನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾ ನಡುವೆ ಉದ್ವಿಗ್ನತೆ ತಾರಕಕ್ಕೇರಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೇ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಸಿರಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಬೇರೆಡೆ ಗಮನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಇಂತಹ ದುಸ್ಸಾಹಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುವ ತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

- ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಿತ ಸಿರಿಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಇದು ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.**
- ಎರಡೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ದಶಕದಿಂದ ಸಿರಿಯಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ನೂರಾರು ದಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದೆ.
- 1967ರ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡುವ ಜತೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ತಾಣವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದೇಶ ಅಮೆರಿಕ, ಇತರ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಂದೇ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿರುವ ಗೋಲನ್ ಹೈಟ್ಸ್‌ನ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಿಂದ ಇರಾನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವ ಇರಾನ್‌ನ ಮಿತ್ರಪಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವಯಂ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಿರಿಯಾದ ನಾಗರಿಕರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹಲವರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



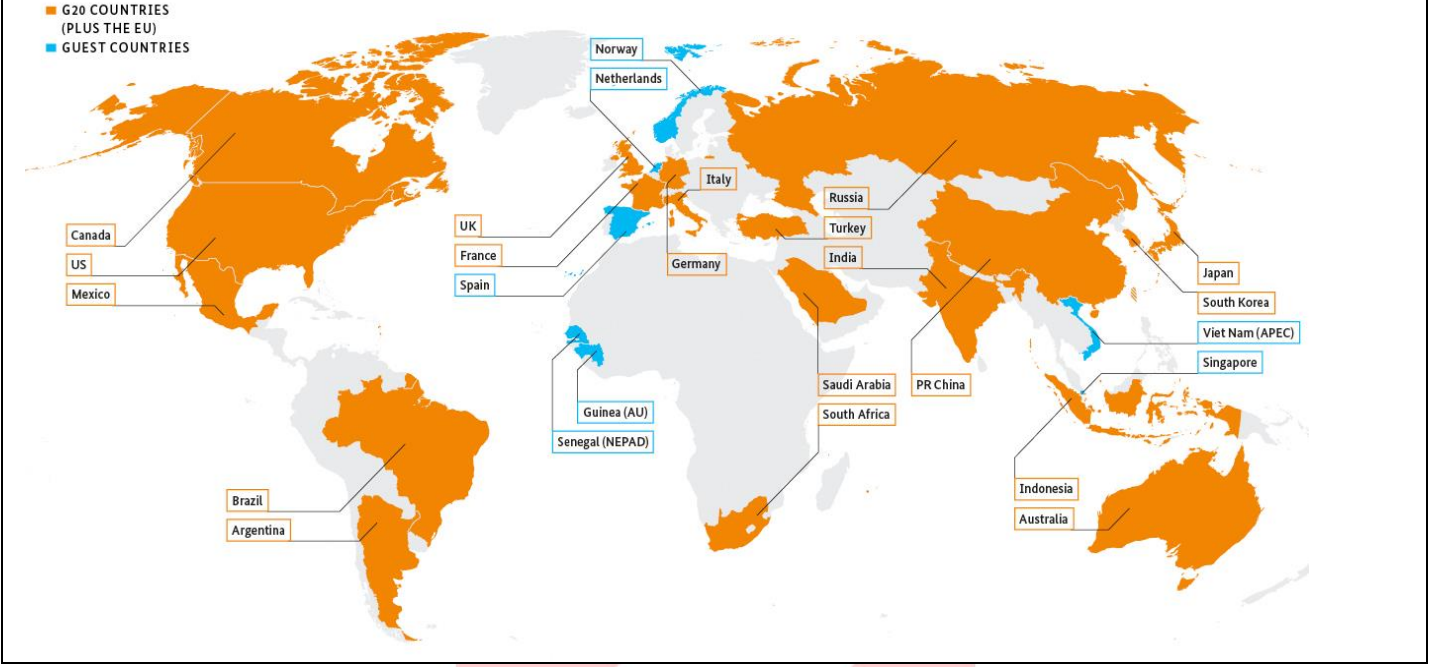
163. ಉತ್ತರ : ಸಿ

G- 20 (Group of 20)

- ಜಿ-20 ಸಂಘಟನೆಯು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ 20 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 26, 1999ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು.
- 2008ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಕುಸಿತದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರುಗಳ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು 2008ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಡಿಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಸ್ವಿಡ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಜಿನಿವಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೈನಾ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಚೈನಾ, ಭಾರತ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯಾ, ಇಟಲಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ.
- ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮೊದಲ ಜಿ-20 ಸಭೆ 1999ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಲಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿ-20 ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎರಡನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮಾತುಕತೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 2009ರ ಲಂಡನ್

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅತಿ ಹೀನಾಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗೆ 5 ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ ಡಾಲರ್ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿಶ್ವ ನಾಯಕರು ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದ್ದರು.



164. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

Yotta D1

- 5,000 ಕೋಟಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾದ Yotta D1, ದೇಶದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಪಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಗ್ರೇಟರ್ ನೋಯ್ಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಡೇಟಾ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು 3 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚದರ ಅಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಹತ್ವ:

- ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ದೇಶದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಿದೆ, ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ 20% ರಷ್ಟು ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಾಸ್ತವದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದು 2% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇತ್ತು.
- ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೃಹತ್ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯ ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು (GSDP) ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ.
- Yotta D1 ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಪೀರಿಂಗ್‌ಎಜೇಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಕ್ಲೌಡ್ ಆಪರೇಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರ ಫೈಬರ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- Yotta D1 ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ 5ಜಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ತಂಭವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಡೇಟಾ ಅನಾಲಿಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಉದ್ಯಮವು 2025 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ \$16 ಶತಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಲುಪುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಡೇಟಾ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡೇಟಾ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು Google ಮತ್ತು Twitter ನಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಡೇಟಾವನ್ನು ಆತಿಥ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಲು, ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಡೇಟಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ 5G ಮತ್ತು ಎಡ್ಜ್ ಡೇಟಾ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ತ್ವರಿತಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೀಡಿಯೋಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

165. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ (Green Bonds):

- ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

- ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ 2007ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಥವಾ ನ್ಯೂ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- 2015ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಬಾರಿಗೆ 42.2 ಬಿಲಿಯನ್ ಡಾಲರ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿತು. 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ 81 ಬಿಲಿಯನ್ ಡಾಲರ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಚೀನಾದ ಯುವಾನ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಪೂರಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- **ಮಸಾಲಾ ಬಾಂಡ್ (Masala Bonds):** ಮಸಾಲಾ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಎಚ್‌ಡಿಎಫ್‌ಸಿ 2015 ರಿಂದ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. (Housing, Development Financial Corporation) ಮಸಾಲಾ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಈ ಮಸಾಲಾ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್‌ಬಿಎ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಮಸಾಲಾ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು ಲಂಡನ್‌ನ ಷೇರು ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಸಾಲಾ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋಲಿಯೋ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಲ ಮಿತಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಬಾಂಡ್:** ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನಾಮಧೇಯ ಜನರಿಂದ ಕಪ್ಪು ಹಣವನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇಣಿಗೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. 1000, 10,000, 1 ಲಕ್ಷ, 10ಲಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು 1 ಕೋಟಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಜನವರಿ, ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, ಜುಲೈ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಮೊದಲ 10 ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಐ ನ ಚೆನ್ನೈ, ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತ, ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೆಹಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು 15 ದಿನಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಪಡೆದು ತಮ್ಮ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅನೂರ್ಜಿತವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಮರಳಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- **ಬ್ಲೂ ಬಾಂಡ್ (Blue bonds):** ಸಾಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಂದ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಲ ಪತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ನೀಶೆಲ್ಸ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ಬ್ಲೂ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾಗಿ ಬ್ಲೂ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

166. ಉತ್ತರ ಎ

- **1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ:** ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ **PM-SYM** ಎಂಬ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ. PM-SYM ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜೀವ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮ ಮತ್ತು CSC ಇ ಗವರ್ನನ್ಸ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (CSC SPV) ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 50:50 ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನಿಗದಿತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ-ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
- ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗೃಹಾಧಾರಿತ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಬೀದಿಬದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಊಟದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಹೆಡ್ ಲೋಡರ್‌ಗಳು, ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗೂಡು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಚಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಕಸ ಆಯುವವರು, ಮನೆಗೆಲಸದವರು, ತೊಳೆಯುವವರು, ರಿಕ್ಷಾ ಚಾಲಕರು, ಭೂರಹಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಸ್ವಂತ ಖಾತೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಬೀಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಚರ್ಮದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಶ್ರವಣ-ದೃಶ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಹುದೇ ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ 15,000/- ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು 18-40 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ವಯೋಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 4 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಅವರು ಹೊಸ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (NPS), ನೌಕರರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮ (ESIC) ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (EPFO) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅವನು/ಅವಳು ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿದಾರರಾಗಿರಬಾರದು.

167. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಆರ್‌ಟಿ‌ಎಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಗುರಿಯು 2024ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಳಿಸುವುದು, ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲ ಬಣ್ಣದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಆಡಳಿತ (ನಾಸಾ)ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು,
- ಕೆನಡಾದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ರೋಬೊಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಹ್ಯಾಬಿಟಾಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ESPRIT ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

168. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ:** ಲಿಥಿಯಂ-ಐಯಾನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳು ಪುನರ್‌ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ, ಇದು ಪುನರ್‌ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಲೋಹೀಯ ಲಿಥಿಯಂಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರೋಡ್ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಅಯಾನುಗಳು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ವಾರದಿಂದ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಐಯಾನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳು:

- ಲಿಥಿಯಂ-ಐಯಾನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಲಿ-ಐಯಾನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಯು ಪುನರ್‌ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಯ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಲಿಥಿಯಂ-ಐಯಾನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಯು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್‌ಗಳು, ಲ್ಯಾಪ್‌ಟಾಪ್‌ಗಳು, ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್‌ನ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಇತರ ಪೋರ್ಟಬಲ್ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಗ್ಯಾಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದೇಶೀಯ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಚೀನಾ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ತೈವಾನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 100% EV ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ Li ion ಸೆಲ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

169. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿ (CCEA) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಂಪುಟದ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಇದು 11 ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು 3 ವಿಶೇಷ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆತಗಳು, MSP, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- ಸಿಸಿಇಎ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

170. Ans B

- ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MEA) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ICCR) ಮತ್ತು ಗೋವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 3-6 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2022 ರಿಂದ ಗೋವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಉತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ B ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಉತ್ಸವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಹಬ್ಬವು ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಓರಿಯಂಟ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಮೋಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನಂತಹ ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಗೋವಾ ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಮುದಾಯ (CPLP) ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಂದ ಜನರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಉತ್ಸವದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ, ಕಲಾವಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರಿಗೆ ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳು, ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗೋವಾದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಗೋವಾದ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೋವಾದ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ಸ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ನಡುವಿನ ಆಹಾರಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ (ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್-ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ದೇಶಗಳು) ಪ್ರಪಂಚವು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಖಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬತ್ತು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಗೋಳಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ಅಂಗೋಲಾ, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಜಾಂಬಿಕ್ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಲುಸೋಫೋನ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

171. Ans: B

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಡಲು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪಡೆಗೆ (ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್) 16 ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ (ಎಂಕೆ3) ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಸರಣಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿತು.
- ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಹಗುರ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ (ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್) ಎಂಕೆ 3 ಅನ್ನು ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ ದೇಶೀಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಈವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 330 ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಬಹು ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಈ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಈವರೆಗೆ 3.74 ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಂಟೆಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಾರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದೆ.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್) ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಿರುವ ಮೂರು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಲೈಟ್ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ ಎಂಕೆ-3 ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾ ಪಡೆಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ ಎಂಕೆ-3 ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರ, ಪೋರಬಂದರ್, ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇವು ವಿವಿಧ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ ಏವಿಯೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವಾಡ್ರನ್‌ಗಳ ಭಾಗವಾಗಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಎಚ್‌ಎಎಲ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

172. ಹೊಸ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆ:

ಏನಿದು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ?

- ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗದ ದಂಪತಿಗಾಗಿ (ಅಥವಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಪುರುಷ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಗಾಗಿ) ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಗರ್ಭ ಧರಿಸಿ, ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಹೆತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಗು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದ ದಂಪತಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಗರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ, ಒಂಬತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಭ್ರೂಣದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ, ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪಾಲಕರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ದೈಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದ ದಂಪತಿಯು ಮಗು ಹೊಂದುವ ತನ್ನ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಈಡೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಧ: ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ (traditional) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ (gestational) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಅಂಡಾಣುವನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದ ತಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ದಾನಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ವೀರ್ಯಾಣುವಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಮಗು, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಂಶವಾಹಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಬಯಸಿದ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪಡೆದ ಅಂಡಾಣು ಮತ್ತು ವೀರ್ಯಾಣುವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರೂಣ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗರ್ಭಾಶಯ

ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಜತೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ವಂಶವಾಹಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಸದ್ಯದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವು ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಮಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಪಡೆದರೆ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಜತೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆಯು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಲು (ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ, ಆರೈಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ) ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ?

- ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಗರ್ಭಧರಿಸಿ ಮಗು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನಿಸಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ನೆರವು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
- ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್‌ನಂತಹ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶವನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಸಹ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ?

- ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಜಾರ್ಜಿಯಾ, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್, ಕೊಲಂಬಿಯಾ, ಇರಾನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.
- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಫಿನ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ಸ್ವೀಡನ್, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಹಂಗರಿ, ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಮೇಲಿನ ಎರಡೂ ವಿಧಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಮಧ್ಯದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ (ವಿದೇಶಿಯರಿಗೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ವಿಧಿಸಿ, ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್, ನೆದರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್ಸ್, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ, ಥಾಯ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್, ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ, ನೇಪಾಳ, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೊ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಭಾರತ ಸದ್ಯ ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಇವೆ.

ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಹಾದಿ

- 2005ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು (ಐಸಿಎಂಆರ್) ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ನೆರವು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ (ART) ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿತು.
- ಇದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 2010 ಹಾಗೂ 2014ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತಾದರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಲಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ART ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ರೂಪ ನೀಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 2006ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಆಯೋಗವು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ.ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು 2009ರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 5ರಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಇದು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿತು.
- ಕಾನೂನು ಆಯೋಗದ ಸಲಹೆ-ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕುರಿತ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಲಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು 2017ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದವು. ಆದರೆ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಲೆಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2016ರ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನೇ 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಮಸೂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಯ ಬಿಜೆಪಿ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಭೂಪೇಂದ್ರ ಯಾದವ್ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು. ಆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂಥ ಮಸೂದೆ ಈಗ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಮಂಡನೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಕುಟುಂಬದವರೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾದರೆ ಮಗು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏರ್ಪಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಗು ಪಡೆದರೆ, ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮಗು ಹಾಗೂ ಜೈವಿಕ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪರೋಪಕಾರ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನವಾದರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪರ ಸಲಹೆ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ 16 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯ ವಿಮಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು 36 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವ ದಂಪತಿಯು, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

173. ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ವೈಡ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಫಾರ್ ನೇಚರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ :

- ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 100ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು 1961 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನ ಗ್ಲಾಂಡನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತುವ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು, ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ನವೀನ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ WWF ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

174. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ (PM-DevINE) ಯೋಜನೆ:

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ (PM-DevINE) ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ (ಎನ್‌ಇಆರ್) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2022-23 ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ PM-DevINE ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2022-23 ರಿಂದ 2025-26 ರವರೆಗೆ 15 ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ ಉಳಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸೇವೆಗಳ (BMS) ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (DoNER) ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 6,600 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಗುರಿ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.
- ವಿಳಂಬ ಮತ್ತು ನಗದು ಕೊರತೆಯ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್-ಪ್ರೊಕ್ಯೂರ್ಮೆಂಟ್-ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ (ಇಪಿಸಿ) ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- PM-DevINE ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಇತರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ MDoNER ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇತರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಗಾತ್ರ ಸುಮಾರು 12 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. PM-DevINE ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಗಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ಅಂತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೊನೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

175. ಉತ್ತರ : ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಸಾಸಿವೆ.

- ಸಾಸಿವೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿ.ಟಿ ಹತ್ತಿ ನಂತರ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಪಡೆದ ಎರಡನೇ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಸಾಸಿವೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ.
- ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಸಾಸಿವೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ.
- ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಬಹುಹಂತದ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶೆಯ ನಂತರ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ದೆಹಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಅಧೀನದ ಬೆಳೆ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳ ಅನುವಂಶಿಕ ಕುಶಲತೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ತಳಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಜೆನೆಟಿಕ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಿತಿ (ಜಿಇಎಸಿ) ಪರವಾನಗಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಅನುಮತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಬೆಳೆಯು ಜೇನು ಹುಳುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪರಾಗಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಕೀಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಪರಿಸರವಾದಿಗಳ ಆತಂಕದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಳಿವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ದೀಪಕ್ ಪೆಂಟಲ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.
- 2002ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಡಿಎಂಎಚ್-11 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಐಸಿಎಆರ್ ನಿಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ತಾಕುಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಎಂಎಚ್-11, ವರುಣಾ ತಳಿಗಿಂತ ಶೇ 28ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ತಳಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಶೇ 37ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇಳುವರಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.
- ಪೆಂಟಲ್ ಅವರ ತಂಡವು ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಸಾಸಿವೆ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಹಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿ, ಬೆಳೆ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿತ್ತು. 2017ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ, ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಲಾಂತರಿ ಬೆಳೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಂದ ತೀವ್ರ ವಿರೋಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಇದು ನೆನೆಗುದಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು.
- ಖಾದ್ಯ ತೈಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ದೇಶೀಯವಾಗಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಜ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಕರೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, 2014ರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿತ್ತು.

176. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ತಾರಾಗಿರಿ ಹಡಗನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಎಂಬುದು ಗ್ಯೆಡೆಡ್-ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ತಾರಾಗಿರಿ ಇಂಥ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಡಗಿಗಿಂತ ಗಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳು ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಬಹಳ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವು ಸಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗ್ಯೆಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇವು ಹೊತ್ತು ಸಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ತಾರಾಗಿರಿ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಬಿಡಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ನಂತರ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಅಸೆಂಬಲ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಎನಿಂದು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ:

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆ 2015ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17 ಆರಂಭಿಸಿತು. 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈ 17ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಗ್ಯೆಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರಾಗಿರಿ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಜಗಾಂವ್ ಡಾಕ್ ಶಿಪ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡರ್ಸ್ (ಎಂಡಿಎಲ್) ಮತ್ತು ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ರೀಚ್ ಶಿಪ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಗ್ಯೆಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಎಂದರೇನು?

- ಗ್ಯೆಡೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಎಂದರೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ. ರಿಮೋಟ್ ಆಗಿ ದೂರದಿಂದಲೇ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ. ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ. ಈ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳ ರಾಡಾರ್ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೀಳದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇನ್ಫ್ರಾರೆಡ್ ಸಿಗ್ನಲ್‌ಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ 25,700 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ. 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದೀಗ ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ವರ್ಷಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯ ಬತ್ತಳಿಕೆ ಸೇರಲಿದೆ.

- ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಎರಡನೇ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆ ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ಉದಯಗಿರಿ. ಇದು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ.

ತಾರಾಗಿರಿ ವಿಶೇಷತೆ ಏನು?

- ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ತಾರಾಗಿರಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಮೂರನೇ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡು ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಜನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ.
- ಇದು ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಯ ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ನೀಲಗಿರಿಯ ಬಹುತೇಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನೀಲಗಿರಿ, ಉದಯಗಿರಿ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟುಬಲ್ಲ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ತಾರಾಗಿರಿಯ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡುಲಾರ್ ಕನ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಡಗಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಅಸೆಂಬಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಡಗು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳು?

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಾಲಿಕ್, ತಲ್ವಾರ್, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋದಾವರಿ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಗ್ಯೆಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 14 ಇವೆ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17 ಎ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 7 ಸ್ಪೀಲ್ಟ್ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಶಿವಾಲಿಕ್ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳು ಉಳಿದವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಐಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ಶಿವಾಲಿಕ್ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಪೀಲ್ಟ್ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದೂ ಎಂಡಿಎಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ. ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಕ್ರಿವಾಕ್ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಯ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಾಲಿಕ್ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

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- ನೇಪಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಿತಕರವಾಗೇನೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅನಂತರದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಪಾಳದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದವು ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. 1813ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ನು ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದನು.
- ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಪಾಳದ ಗೂರ್ಖರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ದುರ್ಗಮ ಕಣಿವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಬಹಳ ಸಾಹಸಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರಮವಂತರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು.
- ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗಿದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಚೀನಾ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಔದ್ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಚಾತುರ್ಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು.
- 1801ರಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋರಖೂರವು ಆಂಗ್ಲರ ಅಧೀನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮೂರ್ಖರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಇದು ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧದಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕುತ್ತಾಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಗೂರ್ಖರು ಯಾವಾಗ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೋ ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಾರಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೇನೆಯು ನೇಪಾಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೈನಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ಇಳಿದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೇನೆಯ ಆಟ ನೇಪಾಳದ ಗೂರ್ಖರ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಇಬ್ಬರ ಸೇನೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಕಾಳಗನಡೆದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಗಲಸ್ಪಿ, ಮರಣವನ್ನಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾಯ್ತು. 1814ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಈ ಹೀನಾಯ ಸೋಲು ಹೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ನ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಹೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ನು ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತ ಸೇನೆಯೊಡನೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಣನಿಯನ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರ್ಖರ ಮೇಲೆರಗಿ ಮಕಾನ್ ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮರ್ಸಿಂಗ್‌ನನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಗೂರ್ಖರು 1816ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಗೌಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿಹಾಕಿದರು.
- ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತರೆ, ಕುಮಾವ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಮ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟವು. ನಂತರ ಗೂರ್ಖಾಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೇನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೀನವಾಗುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. 1857ರ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೂರ್ಖರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿಗಳಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದರೆ ನೇಪಾಳದೊಡನೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಉತ್ತಮ ಫಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತೆಂದು ಅರಿಯಬಹುದು.

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- ಭೂ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಸೆ.ಮೀ.ನಷ್ಟು ಸಣ್ಣ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪತ್ತೆಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಚುಟವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾ ಇರಿಸುವ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಾಂದರ್ಭಿಕ ಅರಿವಿನ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡದ ಗರ್ವಾಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ನವೋದ್ಯಮ ಕಂಪನಿ 'ದಿಗಂತರ' ಈ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ, ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸಲು ಈ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯ (ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎ-ಸ್ಟೇಸ್ ಸಿಚುವೇಷನಲ್ ಅವೇರ್ನೆಸ್ ಅಬ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರಿ) ನೆರವಾಗಲಿದೆ.
- ಸದ್ಯ, ಅಮೆರಿಕ ತಾನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಇಂತಹ ಹಲವು ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ನಡುವೆ ಇಂತಹ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದ್ದು, ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವು ಆ ಕೊರತೆ ನೀಗಿಸಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸಲಿರುವ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ, ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಅವುಗಳ ವೇಗ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಥದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಖರ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಘರ್ಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗಲಿದೆ.
- ಉಪಖಂಡದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾ ಇರಿಸಲು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶೀಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಚೀನಾದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಪತ್ತೆಗೆ ಅಮೆರಿಕದಂತಹ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವೇ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವರವಾಗಲಿದೆ.

179. ಉತ್ತರ:(ಡಿ) 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ಅಲ್ಲ

ಎಣಬಿ

- ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಇನ್ಫ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (AIIB) ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಾಚೆಗಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ 57 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ ಬೀಜಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- 25 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2015 ರಂದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ನಂತರ, ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಷೇರ್‌ನ ಒಟ್ಟು 50% ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಚಂದಾದಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 10 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.

ಗುರಿ:

- ಇಂದು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಇದು ಜನರು, ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಅದು ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶತಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು:

- ಚೀನಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 26.61 % ಮತದಾನದ ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಷೇರುದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನಂತರ ಭಾರತ (7.6%), ರಷ್ಯಾ (6.01%) ಮತ್ತು ಜರ್ಮನಿ (4.2%).
- ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮತದಾನದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ 75% ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

180. (ಬಿ) ಈಶಾನ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

PM-DevINE (ಈಶಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ):

- 2022-23 ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ PM-DevINE ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ PM-DevINE ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 1,500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗತಿಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಚಿವರು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಇದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

181. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ)1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

G-20:

- 1990 ರ ದಶಕದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾವನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ G20 ಅನ್ನು 1999ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಆದಾಯದ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ, G20 ದೇಶಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ 60%, ಜಾಗತಿಕ GDP ಯ 80% ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ 75% ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಸದಸ್ಯರು:

- ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಭಾರತ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಇಟಲಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಯು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಸಿಂಗಪೂರ್ ಜಿ 20 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕೆನಡಾ ಇವು ಜಿ 20 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲ.

182. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ: ಒಂದು ಭೂಮಿ, ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಒಂದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯ

- ಭೂಮಿಯು ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪರ ಗ್ರಹದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ "ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ: ಒಂದು ಭೂಮಿ, ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಒಂದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯ." ಎಂಬ G20 ಇಂಡಿಯಾ 2023 ವು ಧೈಯವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

G20:

- 1990 ರ ದಶಕದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾವನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ G20 ಅನ್ನು 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಆದಾಯದ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ, G20 ದೇಶಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ 60%, ಜಾಗತಿಕ GDP ಯ 80% ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ 75% ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು:

ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಚೀನಾ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಭಾರತ, ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಇಟಲಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಯು.

183. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ) ರೆನೆ ನಬಾ

Nuclearisation of Asia:

- ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಲೇಖಕ ರೆನೆ ನಬಾ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಡೆ ಲಾ ನುಕ್ಲಿಯೇಶನ್ ಡೆ ಎಲ್ ಆಸಿ" (ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ಪರಮಾಣಿಕರಣ) ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ದ್ವಿಭಾಷಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನಾದ ನೆಕ್ಸಸ್ ಒಡ್ಡಿದ ಪರಮಾಣು ತುರ್ತುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೋಲಿಯಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಜಿನೀವಾ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 35 ಜನರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ 23 ಮಂದಿ ವರ್ಚುವಲ್ ಮೋಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

184. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ಶೂನ್ಯ ದೋಷ, ಶೂನ್ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

- ZED ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಶುದ್ಧ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಉನ್ನತ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ MSMEಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯಾ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ನಿಯತಾಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ MSME ವಲಯವು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ

ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಶೂನ್ಯ ದೋಷ, ಶೂನ್ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ (ZED) ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ದಿನದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದರು.
- ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ZED ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ MSME ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- MSME ವಲಯವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ GDP ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 38% ನಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರು 110 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೇಕ್ ಇನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೂಲಾಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲು, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

185. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ:

- ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ: 1945ರ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 27 (ಹ್ಯಾರಿ-ಡಿ-ಟ್ರೂಮನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನ್ವಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ).
- ಐಎಂಎಫ್‌ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಆರಂಭ: 1947 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 01
- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ದೇಶ 1947 ಮೇ 8 ರಂದು ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಐ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್ ನಿಂದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನೆರವು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಅಮೇರಿಕದ ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್.ಡಿ.ಸಿ.
- ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ: ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 29 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 190 ನೇ ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಆಂಡೋರ ದೇಶ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ದ.ಸೂಡಾನ್ (188ನೇ ದೇಶ), ನೌರು (189ನೇ ದೇಶ).
- ಭಾರತದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ: 1945.
- ಐಎಂಎಫ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಡಳಿತ ಘಟಕ: ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಗೌವರ್ನರ್.
- ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷೆ: ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್.

SDR: (ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು): 1971 ರ ಬ್ರೆಟನ್‌ವುಡ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅವನತಿಯ ನಂತರ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದ್ರವ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು (SDR – Special Drawing Rights) ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಐ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಕಾಗದದ ಚಿನ್ನ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ 5 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಗಳಾದ ಡಾಲರ್ (ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ), ಪೌಂಡ್ (ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್), ಯೆನ್ (ಜಪಾನ್), ಯುರೋ (ಇ.ಯು) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಚೀನಾದ ಯುಆನ್ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

186. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: PM ಕಿಸಾನ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ 100% ಧನಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 6,000/- ಆದಾಯ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಸಮಾನ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಮಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರೈತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಹಣವನ್ನು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪಿಎಂ-ಕಿಸಾನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ:

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ 6,000 ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಸಮಾನ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯ ರೈತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಗಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ 100% ಧನಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

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- ಇದನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ರೈತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ/UT ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಚಕ್ರದ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಕೃಷಿ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಳೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಇಳುವರಿಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿವಿಧ ಒಳಹರಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅಂತಹ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಲೇವಾದೇವಿಗಾರರ ಸಾಲದ ಬಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ನಿರಂತರತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

187. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಜಯಾ ಚೇಟ್ಟಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ವಿವಾಹದ ಕಾನೂನು ಬದ್ಧ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿತು.

Name of Committee/Commission	Purpose
Arun Goel Committee	To strengthen the Capital Goods(CG) Sector and contribute more actively to the national goal of achieving a USD 5 trillion economy and a USD 1 trillion manufacturing sector.
PK Mohanty Committee	To review present ownership guidelines and corporate structure for Indian Private Sector Banks
Committee on TRP ratings	To review the guidelines on television rating agencies; headed by Sashi S Vempati
Committee by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	To prepare the professional engineers bill
One Man Committee to Prevent Stubble burning	To take steps for preventing stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh which is a source of pollution in the Delhi-national capital region (NCR); headed by Justice Madan B. Lokur
Market Data Advisory Committee (MDAC) by SEBI	To recommend appropriate policy for access to securities market data, identify segment-wise data perimeters, data needs, and gaps, recommend data privacy and data access regulations applicable to market data; headed by Madhabi Puri Buch
Company Law Committee (CLC)	to suggest measures to de-clog and improve the functioning of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and make recommendations on various issues pertaining to the implementation of the Companies Act and the Limited Liability Partnership Act; headed by Rajesh Verma
Rajesh Pant Expert Committee	To evaluate the “implications” of digital surveillance by Data Information Technology Co. Limited and “assess any violations of law and submit its recommendations; under the National Cyber Security Coordinator
Rajiv Mehrishi Committee	To measure the impact on the national economy and financial stability of waiving of interest and COVID-19 related moratorium. To give suggestions to mitigate financial constraints of

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	various sections of society
KV Kamath Committee	Setting parameters for Loan Restructuring, to undertake a process validation of resolution plans for borrow accounts above a specified threshold
Pradip Shah Committee	To develop international retail business at the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC)
GK Pillai Committee	To decide ceiling rates under duty reimbursement scheme for exporters
Ramesh Chand Committee	Niti Aayog Member(Agriculture), “Sugarcane and Sugar Industry” recommended linking of Sugarcane prices to sugar rate to maintain the financial state and stability of the industry and to clear the arrears of the sugarcane farmers.
Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting	to develop new BRR formats for listed and unlisted companies; headed by Rajesh Verma
Committee For Analysis of QR Code	to review the prevalent system of QR Codes in India for facilitating digital payments and submit recommendations; headed by Prof. D. B. Pathak
SEBI’s advisory committee on mutual funds	Advises the capital markets regulator on matters related to regulation and development of mutual fund industry; headed by Usha Thorat
Committee on the pandemic risk pool	To address various risks that have been triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic and offer protection in case of a similar crisis in the future; headed by Suresh Mathur
Abhijeet Sen Committee	Formulating food policy in the long term
Abid Hussain Committee	Small scale industries and Trade Policy Reform
Chakravarty Committee (1985)	Monetary policy
G V Ramakrishna Committee	Disinvestment
JJ Irani Committee	Company laws; Formation of the new Companies Act
Kelkar Committee (2015)	Assessing PPP in India and Tax Structure Reforms
Raja Chelliah Committee	Tax reforms in India
Khusro Committee	Agricultural Credit System
Sarkaria Commission	Relationship and power balance between the Centre and States
Malegam Committee	Microfinance
Narasimhan Committee	Banking Reforms
Mckinsey Report	Merger Of seven Associate Banks with State Bank of India
Suresh Tendulkar Committee	The methodology of estimation of poverty
Tarapore Committee	Capital Account Convertibility
A Ghosh committee	Malpractices in banks
Bhagwati Committee	Unemployment and Public Welfare
C Rao Committee	Agricultural policy
Dharia Committee	Public Distribution System
Rangarajan Committee	Computerization Of Banking Industry and Public

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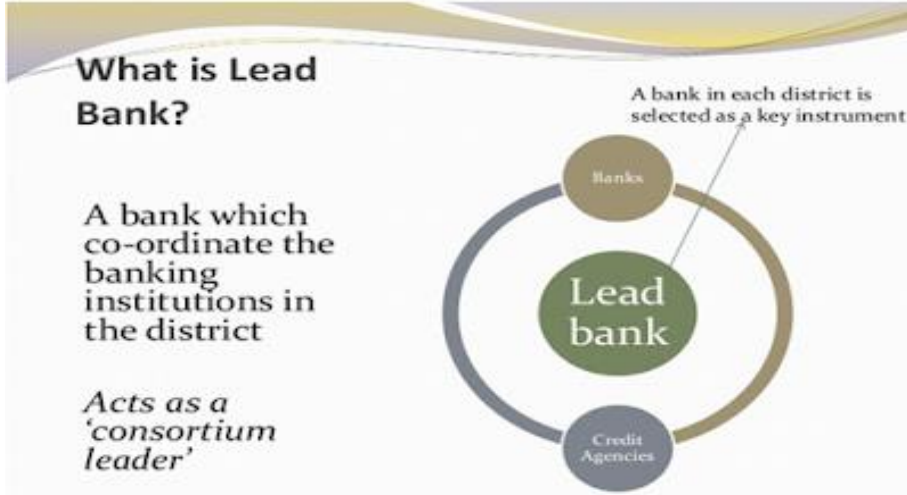
	Sector Disinvestment
Lodha committee	To recommend reforms for cricket in India
Raghunath Anant Mashelkar panel	To suggest the best technologies for Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan
K V Kamath Panel	To examine the MSME sector
Bibek Debroy Committee	Railway restructuring
Justice B. M Shah Committee	Black money
A C Shah Committee	Non-Banking Financial Company
Ajit Kumar Committee	Army pay scales
Athreya Committee	Restructuring of IDBI
Bhurelal Committee	Increase in Motor Vehicle Tax
Bimal Jalan Committee	Report on the working of capital market infrastructure institutions (MIIs)
Chandra Shekhar Committee	Venture Capital
Dave Committee	Pension Scheme for Unorganized Sector
Deepak Parekh Committee	Financing Infrastructure through PPP model
Hanumant Rao Committee	Fertilizers
Janakiraman Committee	Securities Transactions
Kasturirangan Committee	Draft National Education Policy
Kothari Commission	To examine all aspects of the educational sector in India
Kumaramangalam Birla Report	Corporate Governance
N.N. Vohra Committee	Relations (Nexus) Of Politicians with Criminals
Radha Krishnan Commission (1948)	Establishment of the University Grant Commission
K. Santhanam Committee	Establishment of CVC
Shivaraman Committee (1979)	Establishment of NABARD
Swaminathan Commission (2004)	To find the problems faced by the farmers
Balwantraji Mehta Committee (1957)	Panchayati Raj Institutions
Justice A.K Mathur Commission	7th Pay Commission
Vaghul Committee	Money market in India
Vasudev Committee	NBFC sector reforms
Y B Reddy Committee	Review of Income Tax rebates
Aruna Sundararajan Committee	Telecom sector revival
Rajiv Kumar Committee	Selling of OIL and ONGC fields to private companies
Sushil Modi Committee	To look into GST revenue shortfall faced by states
Lokpal Search Committee (Justice Ranjana Desai)	For recommending names for Lokpal
Injeti Srinivas Committee	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
Punchhi Commission	Centre-state relations
Sudhir Kumar Saxena	Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs to enquire security lapses during PM Punjab visit
Indu Malhotra	A high-level committee by Supreme Court to investigate PM's security breach in Punjab

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

K Rajaraman	Technology Innovation Group on 6G formed by DoT
Ratan P Watal	'Central Vista Oversight Committee
Dharmendra Pradhan	National Steering Committee for NIPUN Bharat Mission
Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGOS) was set up to review and monitor the implementation of the PM GatiShakti NMP	Rajiv Gauba
7 Member Economic Advisory Council to the PM	Bibek Debroy
Gopal Krishna Pillai	Committee to determine RoDTEP rates for exports from SEZs, EOUs

188. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

- ಲೀಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸೇವಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಿಧಾನ'ದ ಮೂಲಕದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 1969 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಗಾಡ್ಗಿಲ್ ಸ್ಟಡಿ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ.



189. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1, 2023-24 ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ "ಭಾರತ ಶ್ರೀ" ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಪುರಾತನ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಎಪಿಗ್ರಫಿ ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂ, ಭಾರತ್ ಶೇಡ್ ರೆಪೋಸಿಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ಸ್ (ಭಾರತ ಶ್ರೀ) ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಭಾರತಶ್ರೀಯನ್ನು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಿದೆ.

190. ಉತ್ತರ

- ಜಲಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 2024ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 'ಹರ್ ಫಾರ್ ನಲ್ ಸೇ ಜಲ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ನಳ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು NRDWP ನ್ನು ಜಲಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿ ಪುನರ್ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಲಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ್ನು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಜಲಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು (ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15, 2019).
- ಈ ಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2024ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಫಂಕ್ಷನಲ್ ಹೌಸ್‌ಹೋಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಕನೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ (FHTC) ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ 55 ಲೀಟರ್ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದು ಜಲಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.



191. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

LCA – ತೇಜಸ್ (Light Combat Aircraft Tejas):

- ಲಘು ಯುದ್ಧ ವಿಮಾನ ತೇಜಸ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆಯು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸೂಪರ್ ಸಾನಿಕ್ ವಿಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ತೇಜಸ್ ಫೈಟರ್-ಚೇಜ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

LCA ತೇಜಸ್:

- ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾದ **MK-1 ತೇಜಸ್** ಲಘುಯುದ್ಧ ವಿಮಾನದ ನೌಕಾ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ **INS ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ** ಎಂಬ ವಿಮಾನವಾಹಕ ನೌಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಯಿತು.
- ನೌಕಾ **LCA – MK-1** ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಹಾರಟವನ್ನು **2012**ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿತು.
- **INS ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ** (ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹಡಗು) **2013**ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡ ಹೊಸ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಮಾನವಾಹಕ ನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- **LCA ತೇಜಸ್ 4.5** ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧ ವಿಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ **1** ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ತೇಜಸ್ **MK2** 5ನೇ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ವಿಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ (**5th ಜನರೇಷನ್**).

192. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- **CAR-T** ಕೋಶ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

CAR-T ಸೆಲ್ ಥೆರಪಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?

- **CAR-T** ಜೀವಕೋಶಗಳು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಳಿಯವಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ರೋಗಿಯ ರೋಗನಿರೋಧಕ ಕೋಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- **CAR-T** ಕೋಶವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಕ್ಷಿಪಕರ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಣಪಡಿಸುವ ಹೊಸ ಯುಗಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿದೆ.
- **CAR T ಸೆಲ್** ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ದುಗ್ಧರಸ ಗ್ರಂಥಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂರನೇ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಿರುವವರು ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ **US** ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಟಿ-ಸೆಲ್** ರಿಸೆಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಮ್ಮುನೊಥೆರಪಿಗಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

193. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಹೊಸ ಗೋವಾ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಪಾ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮನೋಹರ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಗೋವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪೆರ್ಸಿಮ್ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಮೋಪಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಗೋವಾದ **2ನೇ** ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

List of International Airports in India

International Airport Name and Code	International Airport Location
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport – BOM	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Kempegowda International Airport – BLR	Bangalore, Karnataka
Chennai International Airport – MAA	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport – CCU	Kolkata, West Bengal
Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport – LKO	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport – ATQ	Amritsar, Punjab
Visakhapatnam International Airport – VTZ	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Kannur International Airport – CNN	Kannur, Kerala
Surat International Airport – STV	Surat, Gujarat
Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport – IDR	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
Cochin International Airport – COK	Kochi, Kerala
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport – AMD	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Indira Gandhi International Airport – DEL	Delhi
Dabolim Airport – GOI	Goa
Pune Airport – PNQ	Pune, Maharashtra
Thiruvananthapuram International Airport – TRV	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Coimbatore International Airport – CJB	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
Calicut International Airport – CCI	Calicut, Kerala
Biju Patnaik International Airport – BBI	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport – GAU	Guwahati, Assam
Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport – VNS	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport- HYD	Hyderabad, Telangana
Tiruchirappalli International Airport – TRZ	Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport – NAG	Nagpur, Maharashtra
Sheikhul Aalam International Airport – SXR	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
Imphal International Airport – IMF	Imphal, Manipur
Jaipur International Airport – JAI	Jaipur, Rajasthan
Madurai Airport – IXM	Madurai, Tamil Nadu
Bagdogra International Airport – IXB	Siliguri, West Bengal
Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport – PAT	Patna, Bihar
Mangalore International Airport – IXE	Mangalore, Karnataka

194. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 12, 2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು 12ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಹಿಂದಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಫಿಜಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 12ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವಹಿಂದಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು:

- ಭಾರತ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 343(1) ವಿಧಿಯು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯು ದೇವನಗರಿ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿಂದಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು.
- ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು 22 ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಇದು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ

ಆದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

195. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

ರೆಡ್ ಲೈನ್ ಅಭಿಯಾನ :

- ❖ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಮೈಕ್ರೋಬಿಯಲ್ ರಿಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು ವೈದ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಿಪ್ರಿಪ್‌ಶನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಜೀವಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ರೆಡ್‌ಲೈನ್ ರೇಖೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸದಂತೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಈ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು 'ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ವಿತ್ ದಿ ರೆಡ್ ಲೈನ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ❖ ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು TB, ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ, ಮೂತ್ರನಾಳದ ಸೋಂಕು ಮತ್ತು HIV ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇತರೆ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಔಷಧಿ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸದಂತೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.

196. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮುದ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆ:

ಮುದ್ರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್

(Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank)

ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು 2015-16ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು."Micro Units Development and Refinance agency" ಯು "Funding for unfunded" ಎಂಬ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ವಾಕ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ 20,000 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಮೂಲ ಬಂಡವಾಳದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 8, 2015 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು:

ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಕಿರು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುದ್ರಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು (ಎಸ್.ಸಿ/ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.) ಸಮುದಾಯದವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುದ್ರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು:

ಮುದ್ರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ,

- **ಶಿಶು:** ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 50,000 ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಕಿಶೋರ:** ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ತರುಣ:** ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಏಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಾರರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಖಚಿತ ಸಾಲದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನೊಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುದ್ರಾ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ, ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲದ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

197. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಫ್ಯೂಜಿವ್ಹಾರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ (Fujiwhara Effect)

ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ:

- ಫ್ಯೂಜಿವ್ಹಾರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದೇ

ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಸಾಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 1,400 ಕಿಮೀಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಬರುತ್ತವೆ, ಇವುಗಳ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯು ವಾಯುಭಾರ ಕುಸಿತ (**depression**) (ಗಾಳಿಯ ವೇಗ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ 63 ಕಿಮೀಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದೆ) ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಪರ್ ಟೈಪೂನ್ (ಗಾಳಿಯ ವೇಗ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ 209 ಕಿಮೀ) ನಡುವೆ ಬದಲಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರು

- ಫ್ಯೂಜಿವ್ಹಾರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಜಪಾನಿನ ಹವಾಮಾನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಸಕುಹೇ ಫುಜಿವ್ಹಾರಾ (**Sakuhei Fujiwhara**) ಅವರು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಫ್ಯೂಜಿವ್ಹಾರಾ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ 1921 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು:

- ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಮೊದಲ ನಿದರ್ಶನವೆಂದರೆ 1964 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಥಿ ಟೈಪೂನ್‌ಗಳು ವಿಲೀನ.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಎರಡು ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳು ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಸೂಪರ್ ಟೈಪೂನ್ ಹಿನ್ನಮೋರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತ ಗಾರ್ಡೋ ಅವುಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರೇಖೆಯ ಬಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು. ಇದು ಫ್ಯೂಜಿವ್ಹಾರ ಎಫೆಕ್ಟ್‌ನ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

198. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಸ್ಥಳ:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಬಿಹಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಳಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವಾದ 'ನಳಂದ ಮಹಾವಿಹಾರ' ದ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಸರೈ ತಿಲಾ ದಿಬ್ಬದ ಬಳಿ 1200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾದ ಕಿರು ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು (**Miniature stupas**) ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕುರಿತು:

- ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಬುದ್ಧನ ಆಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಈ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 1200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಿರು ಸ್ತೂಪ ಕಟ್ಟಡ (Miniature stupa building):

- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.7ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡು, ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಿರು ಟೆರಾಕೋಟಾ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳು ಹರಕೆ ತೀರಿಸುವ (**votive**) ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಾಗಿ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾದವು.
- ಏಷ್ಯಾದಾದ್ಯಂತ ವಿವಿಧ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುವ ಭಕ್ತ ಯಾತ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹರಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದುದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ - ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

- ಗುಪ್ತ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಕುಮಾರಗುಪ್ತ (ಶಕ್ರಾದಿತ್ಯ) 5 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಳಂದಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು 12 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದವರೆಗೆ 600 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು.
- ಹರ್ಷವರ್ಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲ ದೊರೆಗಳ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆಯ ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೇರಿತ್ತು.
- ಟರ್ಕಿಯ ದೊರೆ ಕುತ್ಬುದ್ದೀನ್ ಐಬಕ್‌ನ ಸೇನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಾರ್ ಖಿಲ್ಜಿಯು ನಳಂದಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಾಶಗೊಳಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1193 ವರೆಗೆ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿತ್ತು.
- ಇದು UNESCOದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವನ್ನು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜಗಿರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು "ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ" ಎಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ - ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು

- ಇದನ್ನು "ದಾಖಲಿತ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪುರಾತನ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಾದ ಮಗಧದಲ್ಲಿನ (ಇಂದಿನ ಬಿಹಾರ) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೌದ್ಧ ವಿಹಾರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- ಅಸ್ಸಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ವಸುಬಂಧುಗರಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮಹಾಯಾನ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಬೌದ್ಧಧರ್ಮದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಮಹಾಯಾನ ಬೌದ್ಧಧರ್ಮವು ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ತರ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಜ್ಞಾನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಂತಹ ಇತರ ಲೌಕಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಭೋಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

- ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ಹತ್ತು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಧ್ಯಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು, ಇದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ: ರತ್ನಸಾಗರ (ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡ), ರತ್ನದಾಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ರತ್ನರಂಜಕ, ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಯ, ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಯುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಪಾರ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಇದು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.
- ನಳಂದದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ (ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದ) ಮತ್ತು ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಆರ್ಯಭಟ್ಟ.
- ಉತ್ಸಾಹಭರಿತ ವಾದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಕನೌಜ್ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಹರ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ನಳಂದ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದನೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಾಜ ಹರ್ಷನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚೀನೀ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಹ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ ತ್ಸಾಂಗ್ ನಳಂದದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿವರವಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಚೀನೀ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಐ-ತ್ಸಿಂಗ್‌ನು, ನಳಂದವು 2,000 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು 200 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಚೀನಾ, ಮಂಗೋಲಿಯಾ, ಟಿಬೆಟ್, ಕೊರಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳು ಇಂಡೋನೇಷಿಯಾದ ಶೈಲೇಂದ್ರ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ರಾಜನು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಠವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು.
- 1915 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಉತ್ಖನನಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು, ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮಠಗಳು (**monasteries**) ಮತ್ತು ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಆರು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು 12 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ (30 ಎಕರೆ) ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.
- ಅವಶೇಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಈಗ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ನಳಂದ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

199. ಉತ್ತರ:ಸಿ

- ❖ ಭೀಮಾ-ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ (ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪುಣೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ) ವಿಜಯಸ್ತಂಭ (ರಣಸ್ತಂಭ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ) 1818ರ ಭೀಮಾ ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್ ಯುದ್ಧದ 202ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿತ್ತು.
- ❖ 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಮಾ-ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್ ಯುದ್ಧದ 200ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

- 01 ಜನವರಿ 1818 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಮಾ ಕೋರೆಗಾಂವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಶ್ವ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ನಡುವೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದಲಿತ ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೇನೆಯು ಮೇಲ್ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿತು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದವು.
- ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಸೋಲನ್ನು ಜಾತಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ವಿಜಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 3ನೇ ಆಂಗ್ಲೋ - ಮರಾಠಾ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿತು.

ಯುದ್ಧ ಯಾಕೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು?

- ಪೇಶ್ವೆಗಳು 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೂ ಡೆಕ್ಕನ್‌ನ ಅಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು.
- 1802ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಡೆಕ್ಕನ್‌ನ ಮರಾಠಾ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಣೆಯ ಪೇಶ್ವೆಗಳು ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್‌ನ ಸಿಂಧ್ಯಾಗಳು, ಇಂದೋರ್‌ನ ಹೋಲ್ಕರ್‌ಗಳು, ಬರೋಡಾದ ಗಾಯಕವಾಡ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗುಪುರದ ಬೋಸ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು.
- ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆದಾಯ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು.
- ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ನಾಯಕ-ಬಾಜಿರಾವ್-II ಮರಾಠ ನಾಯಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ನವಂಬರ್ 1817ರಲ್ಲಿ ಖಡ್ಕಿ ಕದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಸೋತು ಮತ್ತು ಸತಾರಗೆ ಪಲಾಯನಗೈದರು.

ಮರಾಠರ ಸಂತತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು:

ಸಂತತಿ	ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು
ಗಾಯಕ್‌ವಾಡ	ಬರೋಡ
ಹೋಲ್ಕರ್	ಇಂದೋರ್

ಸಿಂಧಿಯಾ	ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್
ಭೋಂಸ್ಲೆ	ನಾಗಪುರ

200. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ❖ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಜನವರಿ 25 ರಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ❖ ಭಾರತವು ದೇಶದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ದೇಶದ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ 100% ವಿದೇಶಿ ನೇರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ❖ **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ 2022–23ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ 2400 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದು 2021–22ರ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಿಂತ (FY) 18.42% ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

201. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ 2023ರ ಜನವರಿ 26 ರಿಂದ 31 ರವರೆಗೆ ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಕೆಂಪು ಕೋಟಿಯ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 6 ದಿನಗಳ 'ಭಾರತ್ ಪರ್ವ್' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಭಾರತ್ ಪರ್ವ್‌ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಈವೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಪರೇಡ್ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ್ ಪರ್ವ್‌ವನ್ನು 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಖೋ ಅಪ್ನಾ ದೇಶ್, ಏಕ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಭಾರತ್, ಜಿ20 ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಷನ್ ಲೈಫ್‌ನ ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ದೇಖೋ ಅಪ್ನಾ ದೇಶ್' ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.

202. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- **IGOT ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್:** ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿ ಭಾರತ್‌ನಿಂದ IGOT karmayogi ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ನೀಡುವ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 - **PM –DeVine – Prime ministers Development initiative for North East Region.** (ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ). (ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು PM DeVine ಎಂದು ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.
 - ಇದು 100% ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆ:**
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವರು ಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ದಿನದಂದು (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 24) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

203. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಸ್ವದೇಶ ದರ್ಶನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ :**
- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ 100% ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ 2014–15 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೋಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಇದನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
 - ಇದು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು 2014 – 15 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಬೌದ್ಧ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್,

ಕೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಹೆರಿಟೇಜ್ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್, ಇಖೋ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಸೂಫೀ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

- ಇದು 100% ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ವದೇಶ್ ದರ್ಶನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 15 ವಿಷಯಾಧಾರಿತ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ವದೇಶ್ ದರ್ಶನ್ 2.0 ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

204. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಚೀನಾ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ನೀತಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಪುನರ್‌ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.

ತೋಳ-ಯೋಧ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ (Wolf-warrior Diplomacy).

ಮೂಲ:

- ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನಂತರ, ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಪದವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2015 ರ ಚೈನೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ 'ವುಲ್ಫ್ ವಾರಿಯರ್' ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಇದು ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಕುರಿತು:

- ಚೀನಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತನ್ನ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಚೀನಾದ ಆಚೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಒಂದು ತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕಳೆದ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿಯ ಸಂವಹನ ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಪದವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಆತಿಥೇಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಿಂದ 'ಸಮನ್' ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೆಹಲಿಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ - ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಡೋಕ್ಟ್ರಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಡಾಖ್ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ.

ತೋಳ ಯೋಧ ರಾಜತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ:

- ಹಿಂದಿನ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಕ್ಷಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರಂಕುಶ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು, ಮಾಜಿ ಯುಎಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹದಗೆಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯುಎಸ್-ಚೀನಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ಚೀನಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊರೊನಾವೈರಸ್ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ-ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಆರೋಪಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಂತಹ ಹಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆರೋಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಚೀನೀ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಈ ಕ್ರಮವು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ನಂಬಿರುವ ವಿಷಯದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

205. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಜನವರಿ 1, 2023 ರಿಂದ ವಾಸ್ತನಾರ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಜ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎ) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ವಾಸ್ತನಾರ್ ಅರೇಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ (WA) ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ರಫ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜುಲೈ 1996 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಪರಮಾಣು ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರ ಗುಂಪು (NSG) ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಂತೆಯೇ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ರಫ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ಗಣ್ಯ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಆಡಳಿತ (MTCR). WA ತನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿ-ಬಳಕೆಯ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. WA ತನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿ-ಬಳಕೆಯ ಸರಕುಗಳ ರಫ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ "ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ" ಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು "ಅಸ್ಥಿರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಶೇಖರಣೆಯನ್ನು" ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು, ವಾಸ್ತನಾರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅವರ ರಫ್ತು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಸರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಯುದ್ಧಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ (ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು).
- ದ್ವಿ-ಬಳಕೆಯ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ವಾಸ್ತನಾರ್ ಅರೇಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ ಫೈನರಿಯು ಒಮ್ಮತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಯುಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 42 ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಟೋಗಳು ಇದರ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಗಿವೆ. ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನ 42 ನೇ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತನಾರ್ ಅರೇಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿತು. ಇದರ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯೇಟ್ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ವಿಯೆನ್ನಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪರಮಾಣು ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರ ಗುಂಪು

- ಪರಮಾಣು ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರ ಗುಂಪು (NSG) ಪರಮಾಣು ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪರಮಾಣು ರಫ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ರಫ್ತುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ರೀತಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಸರಣವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1974 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ NSG ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಪ್ರಚೋದಕ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು NPT ಯೇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 48 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಚೀನಾ ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಜಿ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತನಾರ್ ಅರೇಂಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಎಂಟಿಸಿಆರ್‌ನ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಭಾರತವು NSG ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸತತವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.
- ಪರಮಾಣು ಪ್ರಸರಣ ತಡೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತವು ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡದಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ಬಿಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- NPT ಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಚೀನಾ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಚೀನಾ, ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ಬಿಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಬಿಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿತು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ರುಜುವಾತುಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗುಂಪು

- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ (AG) ದೇಶಗಳ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ರಫ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ, ಆ ರಫ್ತುಗಳು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಜೈವಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1985 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್‌ನ (AG) ರಚನೆಯು ಇರಾನ್-ಇರಾಕ್ ಯುದ್ಧದ (1980-1988) ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇರಾನ್ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಫ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯವು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈವಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಟಾಕ್ಸಿನ್ ವೆಪನ್ಸ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ 54 ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 43 ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ (ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ). ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಮ್ಮತದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಭೆಯು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು 19 ಜನವರಿ 2018 ರಂದು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ (AG) ಗೆ ಸೇರಿತು.
- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಒಮ್ಮತದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಗ್ರೂಪ್‌ನ 43 ನೇ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರವೇಶವು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸರಣ ರಹಿತ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಪ್ರವೇಶವು ಪರಮಾಣು ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಬಿಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (MTCR)

- ಇದು 300 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು 500 ಕೆಜಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪೇಲೋಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ವಾಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರಸರಣವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು 35 ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ MTCR ನಿಂದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಅಂತಹ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು UAV ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಒಮ್ಮತದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರಫ್ತು ನೀತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಒಪ್ಪಂದರಹಿತ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ

ಅಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಿಯಮ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಇದು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1987 ರಲ್ಲಿ G-7 ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು - USA, UK, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಇಟಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಪಾನ್.
- 1992 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿನಾಶದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ (WMD), ಅಂದರೆ ಪರಮಾಣು, ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈವಿಕ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಸರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸದಿರುವವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಂಡನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ 35ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

206. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯವರು ರಚಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೃಹಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತು 4 ರಿಂದ 5 ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:

- ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ, NRI/ವಿದೇಶೀಯರು/OCI ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ) 120ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಬಾರದು.

ಭಾರತದ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು:

- ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ: ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 1954ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಉದ್ದೇಶ: ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಧಕರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

1954ರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರು:

- ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಚಾರಿ (ಮೊದಲು ಪಡೆದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ)
- ಸರ್ವಪಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್
- ಸಿ.ವಿ.ರಾಮನ್

ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು :

- 1954 ರಿಂದ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಆದರೆ 1977ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆ ಹಿಡಿದಿತ್ತು. 1980ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಪದ್ಮ ವಿಭೂಷಣ:

- ಇದು ದೇಶದ 2ನೇ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತವಾದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ.
- 1954 ಜನವರಿ 2 ರಂದು ಅಂದಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಡಾ|| ಬಾಬು ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಪದ್ಮ ಭೂಷಣ:

- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ 3 ನೇ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ - 1954 ಜನವರಿ 2

ಪದ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀ:

- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ 4ನೇ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು 1954ರ ಜನವರಿ 2 ರಂದು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

207. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
- ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಜನವರಿ 24 ರಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮಹಿಳಾ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಗಳು :

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನ - ಜನವರಿ 24
- ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾದಿನ - ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 08
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ದಿನ - ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ - 13
- ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಿನ - ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ - 11

208. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರ ಜನ್ಮದಿನವಾದ ಜನವರಿ 12 ರಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.
- ಈ ವರ್ಷ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯುವ ಉತ್ಸವ 2024 "ಎದ್ದೇಳಿ, ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ" ಎಂಬ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- 1984 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜನವರಿ 12ನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಮತ್ತು 1985ರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

209. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಎಷ್ಯಾನ್ ಫೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (APPU) ಎಂಬುವುದು ಎಷ್ಯಾನ್-ಫೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ 32 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಅಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- APPU ಯು ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (UPU) ನ ಏಕೈಕ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿತ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ಥಾಯ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಯಾನ್ ಫೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (APPU) ನ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ.
- APPUನ ನೇತೃತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿನಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ರವರು APPUನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದರು. ಭಾರತೀಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಂಚೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲಾಗಿದೆ.

210. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ಪುಸ್ತುಕುಳಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು - ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು:

- ಪುಸ್ತುಕುಳಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ತೋಡರು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ 'ಪುಗುರ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರು ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಅಲಂಕಾರಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ತೋಡಾ ಕಸೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಾಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತುಕುಳಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸುಜ್ಞೆ ಒಂಬತ್ತಾಯ್ದರಿ - ಬಿಹಾರ:

- ಇದು ಬಿಹಾರದ ಭೂಸುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ ಕಸೂತಿಯ ಒಂದು ರೂಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉಪ್ಪಡಾ ಜಮ್ನಾನಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು - ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ

- ಉಪ್ಪಡಾ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಸೀರೆಗಳು/ಜಮ್ನಾನಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಗೋದವರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪ್ಪಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಯ್ದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸೀರೆ ತೈಲಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಕೂಡ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

211. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ಸೆಬಿಯ ಸಂರಚನೆ (Structure Of SEBI) :

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಾಮಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಿಂದ 2 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ ನಿಂದ 1 ಸದಸ್ಯರು. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 3 ವರ್ಷದ ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಲಿಕ 5 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಸೆಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 1988 ರಿಂದ 1990 ರವರೆಗೆ ಎಸ್.ಎ. ದಾವೆ - ಸೆಬಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

- 2011 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 18 ರಿಂದ 2017 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 10 ರವರೆಗೆ ಯು.ಕೆ. ಸಿನ್ಹಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಜಯ್ ತ್ಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು 2017 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 10 ರಿಂದ ಸೆಬಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸೆಬಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು:

1. ಷೇರು ವಿನಿಮಯದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಷೇರು ವಿನಿಮಯದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ (Inspects the books of accounts).
4. ಬ್ರೋಕರ್‌ಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು.
5. ಕೆಲವು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿನಿಮಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
6. ಭದ್ರತಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಈ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು.
7. ಷೇರುಪೇಟೆಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು.

ಸೆಬಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು (SEBI Committies):

- ಸೆಬಿಯು ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮ್ಯೂಚುಯಲ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಇವು ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಯ್ ಕೋಟಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ.ಕೆ.ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥನ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಟ್ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು, ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

212. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಮಾಪನಗಳು :

- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕಚೇರಿ (ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಒ) ಯು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. 2017ರ ನಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.
- 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಎಂಐ ಅಂದರೆ, ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಮುಂಬೈ ಮೂಲದ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಮಾದರಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಒ ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು. 2004-05, 2009-10, 2011-12 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ.
- 2012 ಮತ್ತು 2017ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಒ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಿಲ್ಲ. 2017-18 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಜೆಪಿ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಒ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಐಎಲ್‌ಒ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಒ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಅಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ & ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿಲ್ಲ.
- 1972-73 ರಿಂದ ಭಗವತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ NSSO (National Sample Survey Office) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕಚೇರಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ವರದಿ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಜಮ್ಮು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ 2019ರ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 31 ರ ನಂತರ ಜಮ್ಮುಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.
- **BSE & CMIE:-** ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

213. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಇಸ್ರೋ) ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಆಜ್ಜಿಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಟ್ರಾಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾಲಿಸಿಸ್ (NETRA) ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ರಾಡಾರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಪ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯ ಶಿಲಾಖಂಡರಾಶಿಗಳ ಟ್ರಾಕಿಂಗ್ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಇತರ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಾಂದರ್ಭಿಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- NETRA ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ISRO ಅನೇಕ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.

214. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್ ನದಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 244 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಉದ್ದವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಕೇರಳದ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದದ ನದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಧೀರ್ಘಕಾಲಿಕ ಹರಿಯುವ ನದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇರಳದ ಜೀವನಾಡಿ ಎಂದೇ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನದಿಯು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಶಿವಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹರಿದು ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್ ಸರೋವರವನ್ನು ತಲುಪುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದ ನೀರು ನಂತರ ವೆಂಬನಾಡ್ ಸರೋವರಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿದು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಅರಬ್ಬಿ ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಈ ನದಿಯು ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್ ಟೈಗರ್ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದಿಂದ ಆವೃತವಾಗಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಪೆರಿಯಾರ್‌ನ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಉಪನದಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ.
 1. ಮುತಿರಪುಳ
 2. ಮುಳ್ಳುಯಾರ್
 3. ಚೆರುತೋನಿ
 4. ಪೆರಿಂಜನ್ ಕುಟ್ಟಿ
 5. ಎಡಮಲ
- ಇಡುಕ್ಕಿ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಲವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಏಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನೆರಿಯಮಂಗಲಂ, ಮುಲ್ಲಪೆರಿಯಾರ್, ಪಲ್ಲಿವಾಸ್ಲಾ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಇತರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಕಲ್ಲನೈ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ತಿರುಚನಾಪಳ್ಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 3ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಲ್ಲನೈ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 150 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚೋಳ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಕರಿಕಾಲಚೋಳನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ ಪುರಾತನ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ.

215. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಭಾರತವು ಪೋಖ್ರಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಟಿ-ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಹೆಲಿನಾವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (DRDO) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಲಿನಾ ಎಂದರೆ:

- DRDO ದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕ್ಲಸ್ಟರ್‌ನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್‌ನ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಬೋರೇಟರಿ ಹೆಲಿನಾವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಬಳಕೆದಾರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು 2018ರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದರ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಇದು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 7 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್‌ಡ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ (ALH) ನ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೆಲಿನಾದ ವಾಯುಪಡೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಧ್ರಾವಸ್ತು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಾಗ್ ಆಂಟಿ - ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್, ಹೆಲಿನಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- NAG - ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯು 3ನೇ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಆಂಟಿ - ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ದಾಳಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹಗಲು-ರಾತ್ರಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶತ್ರುಗಳ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 500ಮೀಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 7 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

216. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಕಿರಣ್ ಯೋಜನೆ:

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ 'ಕಿರಣ್' ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ.

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಮೊದಲ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- ಇದು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಂತರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು 27 ರಿಂದ 57 ವರ್ಷವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ರೂ 25,000 ರಿಂದ 55,000 ರವರೆಗೆ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

217. ಉತ್ತರ ಎ

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ ಸಂಪದ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMMSY):

- ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೀನುಗಾರರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು PMMSY ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಆತ್ಮನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧುನೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- PMMSY ಯೋಜನೆಯು 'ನೀಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ' ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಇದು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಅಪಘಾತಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಮಾ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿರಹಿತ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಲಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

PMMSY ಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು:

- ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಮಯದ ಮೀನುಗಾರರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಇವರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಈ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು BPC ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕು.
- ಇವರು 18-60 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬೇಕು.

218. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಆವರ್ತಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ (PLFS), ಎಂಬ ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕ ಬುಲೆಟಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾಟಿಸ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ (NSO) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆವರ್ತಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ:

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ಕಚೇರಿ (NSO) ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆವರ್ತಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು (PLFS) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ವಿಧಗಳು

- **ಮಾರುವೇಷದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ:** ಇದು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಕಾಲೋಚಿತ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ:** ಇದು ವರ್ಷದ ಕೆಲವು ಋತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ.
- **ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ:** ಇದು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ವರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ.

- **ಆವರ್ತಕ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ:** ಇದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಕ್ರದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವು ಹಿಂಜರಿತದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ:** ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಘರ್ಷಣೆಯ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ:** ಘರ್ಷಣೆಯ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಾಟ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಮಯದ ವಿಳಂಬವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಭದ್ರತೆ:** ಇದರರ್ಥ, ಜನರು, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾನೂನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

219. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

G20

- G20 ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೈಂಟಿ ಎಂಬುದು 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (EU) ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- G20 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ (GWP), 75-80% ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಸುಮಾರು 90%, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮೂರನೇ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು, ಮತ್ತು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ G20 ಅನ್ನು 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 2008 ರಿಂದ, ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು, ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಉನ್ನತ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ; EU ಅನ್ನು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



220. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

INSPIRING CREATIVITY

ಹಸಿರು ಜಲಜನಕದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ:

SIGHT (ಸೈಟ್ ಫಂಡ್ ನಿಧಿ)

- ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದೆ. ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ರೂ.19744 ಕೋಟಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಟ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೂ.17490 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರೂ.1,466 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು, ಆರ್&ಡಿಗಾಗಿ ರೂ.400 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. ಇತರ ಮಿಷನ್ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ 388 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. MNRE ಆಯಾ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಿಷನ್ 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಭವನೀಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ:

- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 125 GW ನಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಇಂಧನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 5

(ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್) ಹಸಿರು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

- ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಂಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
- ಆರು ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನ ಆಮದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಿತ ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಸುಮಾರು 50 MMT ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಸಿರು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್:

- ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಂಧನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅಮೋನಿಯಾ (ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರ), ಉಕ್ಕು, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾಗಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಈಗ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಕಾರಣ 'ಕಪ್ಪು ಅಥವಾ ಕಂದು' ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶುದ್ಧ, ಅಥವಾ ಧಾತುರೂಪದ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಬಹಳ ವಿರಳ. H₂O ಅಥವಾ ನೀರನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕದಂತಹ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರವಾಹವನ್ನು ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದುಹೋದಾಗ, ಅದು ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ವಿಭಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಧಾತುರೂಪದ ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಆಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಗಾಳಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸೌರ ಮುಂತಾದ ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಬಂದರೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹಸಿರು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಲಜನಕಕ್ಕೆ ಚೋಡಿಸಲಾದ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಅಣುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕಂದು ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

221. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- **ಕ್ವಾಡ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:** ಇದನ್ನು 'ಕ್ವಾಡ್ರಿಲ್ಯಾಟರಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಡೈಲಾಗ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕ್ವಾಡ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಭಾರತ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಅನುಪಚಾರಿಗೆ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶಿಂಜೊ ಅಬೆ ಚತುರ್ಭುಜ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಂವಾದದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು.
- ನಾಲ್ಕು ದೇಶಗಳ ವಿದೇಶಾಂಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ "ಕ್ವಾಡ್" ಮೊದಲ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು.

222. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಮೀಥೇನ್ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕರ್ ವರದಿ:

- IEA ಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಮೀಥೇನ್ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕರ್ ವರದಿಯು ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮೀಥೇನ್ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಗಣನೀಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಅಗ್ಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ 75% ಮೀಥೇನ್ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಹಿಂದೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 150 ದೇಶಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೀಥೇನ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದು 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 2020 ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಶೇಕಡಾ 30 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾನವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀಥೇನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನ GDP ಯ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ 2005 ರ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕಿಂತ 33-35% ರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2030 ರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ, 2050 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಶೂನ್ಯ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರು ಇಂದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಂತೆಯೇ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ:

- ಇದು 1974 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಅಂತರಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಇಂಧನ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನೀತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವರದಿಗಳು:

- ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಔಟ್ಲುಕ್ ವರದಿ.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಇಂಧನ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ವರದಿ.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು.
- ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್.
- ಶಕ್ತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು.
- ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಔಟ್ಲುಕ್ ವರದಿ.

223. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಹೊಸ ಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ (NASA) ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು LHS 475 b ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಗಾತ್ರದಷ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಎಕ್ಸ್ಲೋಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್‌ಗಳು:

- ಎಕ್ಸ್ಲೋಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹದ ಆಚೆಗಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗ್ರಹಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಇತರ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಇವು ಗುರು ಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಅನಿಲ ದೈತ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಭೂಮಿಯಂತೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬಹುದು.
- ಇವುಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ತಾಪಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಗ್ರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಣೆ ವಿಧಾನ, ಇದು ನಕ್ಷತ್ರದ ಮಬ್ಬಾಗಿರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕ:

- ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ (JWST) ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದುಬಾರಿ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು (ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ JWST ಅಥವಾ ವೆಬ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ) ಒಂದು ಪರಿಭ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಅತಿಗೆಂಪು ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಹಬಲ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕದ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೀರ್ಘ ತರಂಗಾಂತರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಸಂವೇದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ 1990 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡಾವಣೆಯಾದ ಹಬಲ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕದ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- JWST NASA, ESA ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನಡಾದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (CSA) ನಡುವಿನ ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

224. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

ಸೊಲೋಮನ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಸೊಲೋಮನ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ಒಂದು ದ್ವೀಪದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ 6 ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಓಷಿಯಾನಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ 900 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಣ್ಣ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಪಪುವಾನ್ಯೂಗಿನಿಯಾದ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯುವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಇದರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಹೊನಿಯಾರಾ, ಗ್ವಾಡಲ್ಪೆನಾಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಮಲೇಷಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹವಳದ ಎರಡು ಸರಪಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

225. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಕುಕಿ-ಚಿನ್ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್

ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

- ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ 318 KM ಉದ್ದದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸೇನಾ ದಂಗೆಯ ನಂತರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಮಯನ್ಮಾರ್‌ನಿಂದ 30,000 ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಮಿಜೋರಾಂಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ತಗಾಂಗ್ ಹಿಲ್ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ದಂಗೆಕೋರ ಗುಂಪು ಕುಕಿ-ಚಿನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇನೆ ನಡುವಿನ ಹೋರಾಟದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

226. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂಡಳಿ (GCC) ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ (FTA) ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ 2006 ಮತ್ತು 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಮುಕ್ತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಆಮದು ಮತ್ತು ರಫ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮುಕ್ತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂಡಳಿ (GCC):

- ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ
- UAE
- ಕತಾರ್
- ಕುವೈತ್
- ಓಮನ್
- ಬಹ್ರೇನ್
- GCC ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 2021-22ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 154 ಶತಕೋಟಿ US ಡಾಲರ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ದ್ವಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸರಕುಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- GCC ದೇಶಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ತೈಲಾ ಆಮದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ35% ರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಲ ಆಮದಿನ ಶೇಕಡಾ 70% ರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- GCC ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ರಫ್ತು 2020-21ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು \$44 ಶತಕೋಟಿಗೆ 58% ಕ್ಷಿಂಠ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ.

227. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಇಷೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆಕ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಮಧ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಆಕ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಜಲಾಭಿಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೈಟ್‌ಮಾಟಾ ಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಟೇನರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಬಂದರು ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ರಿಯೋ-ಡಿ-ಜನೈರೋ ಬಂದರು ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್‌ನ ರಿಯೋ-ಡಿ-ಜನೈರೋ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ಲಾನಾಬರಾ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಂದರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್‌ನ 3ನೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜನನಿಬಿಡ ಬಂದರು ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ನ್ಯೂ ಓರ್ಲಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಬಂದರು ಇದು USAನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಎಂಬಾರ್ಕೇಶನ್ ಬಂದರು ಇದು ಲೂಸಿಯಾನದ ಏಕೈಕ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಟೈನರ್ ಬಂದರು ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಯೋಕೊಹಾಮಾ ಬಂದರು ಇದು ಜಪಾನ್‌ನ ಯೋಕೊಹಾಮಾ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಹಾರ್ಬರ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೋ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಟೋಕಿಯೋ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

228. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಗಾಜಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಮೆಡಿಟರೇನಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಆಡಳಿತ (Self Governing) ಪ್ಯಾಲೆಸ್ಟಿನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನೈರುತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಗಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.



229. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಎರಡನೇ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾದ ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲಿಯಾ ಫೋಷನೆಯು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಘಾತದ ನಂತರದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರು 2020ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಅಪಘಾತಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ (ಪುನರುಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ)
- ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ 2030ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

230. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದ ಪೋಲೋ ಮಣಿಪುರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಾದ ಸಾಗೋಲ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಕುದರೆ ಸವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವನ್ನು ಮಣಿಪುರದ ಪೋನಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು 14ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಾರ್ಚಿಂಗ್‌ನ್ನು ಪೋಲೋದ ದೇವರು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುದರೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಹಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಲೈ-ಹರೋಬಾ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವು ಪೋಲೋ ಆಡುವ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯ ದೇವರು ಖೋರಿ-ಫಾಬಾ ರವರ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಣಿಪುರದ ಪೋನಿ ಭಾರತದ 5 ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಎಕ್ವೈನ್ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಸ್ (ಎಕ್ವೈನ್ ತಳಿಗಳು) ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಮಣಿಪುರದ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಮಣಿಪುರ ಪೋನಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಚಿಂಗ್ ಪೋಲೋ ಕಾಂಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

231. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಿವಸವನ್ನು 2015 ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಅದರ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಮಾವೇಶ/ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- 17ನೇ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಿವಸ್‌ವನ್ನು ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಇಂದೋರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತಹ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ NRIಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಿವಸ್‌ವನ್ನು 2003ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ವರ್ಷದ PBD ವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

232. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಾಂಡ್:

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಬಾಂಡ್ಗೆ ಚಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- USD 150 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದೆ (US ಡೋಲರ್) ಇದನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪ್ಪು ಘೇಂಡಾಮೃಗಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸ ಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತೀಕವಾಗಿ 5 ಘೇಂಡಾಮೃಗ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿವೆ (ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಘೇಂಡಾಮೃಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಕೊಂಬಿನ ಘೇಂಡಾಮೃಗಗಳು, ಜಾವಾನ್, ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾತ್ರಾನ್) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಕಪ್ಪು ಘೇಂಡಾಮೃಗಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಂತೆ ಬಿಳಿ ಘೇಂಡಾಮೃಗಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಇವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

233. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿ (BEE), ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಂಧನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಲೇಬಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2001 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿಯು ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿ:

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿ (BEE) ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. 1ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2002 ರಂದು ಇಂಧನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2001 ರ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.
- ಇಂಧನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಬ್ಯೂರೋದ ಧ್ಯೇಯವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇಂಧನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2001 ರ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡದ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- BEE ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು, ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ.

234. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರೀಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಅನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಇದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 80 ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ನೋಡಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ: ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ PM-GKAY.
- PM-GKAY ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರೀಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (PDS) ಮೂಲಕ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ 5KG ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2013ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ 5KG ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು (ಗೋಧಿ/ಅಕ್ಕಿ) ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 3 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, ಮೇ, ಜೂನ್ 2020) ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು 80 ಕೋಟಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ಇದನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2022ರವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದರ ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪಡಿತರ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಂದ 'ಒನ್ ನೇಷನ್ ಒನ್ ರೇಷನ್' ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಲಸೆಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಚಿತ ಪಡಿತರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

235. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

- ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು **MAARG** ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ (ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ, ಸಲಹೆ, ಸಹಾಯ, ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ) ಈ ವಲಯಗಳು, ಹಂತಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ 'ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಅಪ್ ಆವಾರ್ಡ್' ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 2020 ಮತ್ತು 2021ರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು 367 ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಜೇತರು ಮತ್ತು ಫೈನಲ್ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿ (ಅಂತಿಮ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ) ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.

236. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- **PRANA** ಕೆಲವು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶುದ್ಧ ಗಾಳಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ (NCAP) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- **PRANA** ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ (CPCB), GIZ ಮತ್ತು MOEFCC ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- **CPCB** ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1974ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1974 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದು ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1981ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ರಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1936ರ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

CPCB ಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು:

- ನೀರು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ - 1974
- ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ - 1981
- ಗಾಳಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

237. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- **PARAKH** ನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ (NEP) 2020ರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೊಸ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು.

238. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ASI ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ತಾಣಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಯೋಗದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಮಿತ್ರಗಳು" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

239. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ವಾಚ್ ಇದೊಂದು ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನ ಜಿನೀವಾ ಮೂಲದ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್‌ನ ಮಾನದಂಡದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಬಿ) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.

UN – ವಾಚ್

- UN ವಾಚ್ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್‌ನ ಮಾನದಂಡದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1993 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ UN ವಾಚ್ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು UN ನ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಿನೀವಾದಲ್ಲಿ UN ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಪಕರಣದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, UN ವಾಚ್ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ, ಭಿನ್ನಮತೀಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಪಶುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ಯಂತ ತುರ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಯುಎನ್ ವಾಚ್ ಯುಎನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣಭೇದ ನೀತಿ, ಯೆಹೂದಿ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಪೂರ್ವಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಆಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- UN ವಾಚ್ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ದತ್ತಿ ದೇಣಿಗೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

UN – ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

- ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ: ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1945
- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ: ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್
- ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

240. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು, 2000 ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 69A ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ (ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2009 ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 59 ಚೀನೀ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಟಿಕ್ ಟಾಕ್, ಕ್ಯಾಮ್ ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾನರ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಸಿ) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪೂರಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು (19 ರಿಂದ 22ನೇ ವಿಧಿಗಳು)

ವಿಧಿ	ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ	ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳು
ವಿಧಿ 19-1(a)	ವಾಕ್ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ (ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಗರಿಕನಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ- ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಮೌನದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಸಾರದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)	ಭಾರತದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಂತಿದ್ದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಂತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಭ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕತೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ, ಮಾನಹಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವಂತಿದ್ದರೆ.
ವಿಧಿ 19-1(b)	ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಸ್ತ್ರರಹಿತ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ (ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಭೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಮುಷ್ಕರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ).	ಭಾರತದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಂತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆದೇಶ CPC ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 144 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಸಭೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
	ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (ಅಥವಾ	ಭಾರತದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ವಿಧಿ 19-1(c)	ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ)ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ	ತರುವಂದಿತ್ತರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಂದಿತ್ತರೆ ತಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
ವಿಧಿ 19-1(d)	ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ವಿಧಿ 19-1(e)	ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲೆಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ವಿಧಿ 19-1(f)	44ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆ.(ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ)	44ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು.
ವಿಧಿ-19-(g)	ಯಾವುದೇ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ವೃತ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಏಕಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಬಹುದು

- ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ 6 ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ 19ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯ ಉಪವಿಧಿ (A) ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದೆಂದರೆ - ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಆದರೆ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ (RTI) ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.
- ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಳಿ ಬರುವುದು 19ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯಡಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು 21ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

241. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಪ್ರತಿ-ಆವರ್ತಕ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೀತಿಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಚಕ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿಂಜರಿತ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಧಾನಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಎ) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

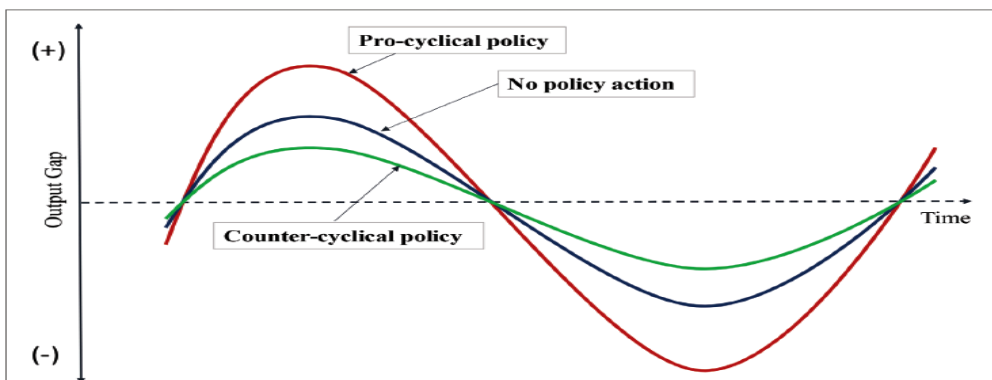
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೀತಿಯ ಆವರ್ತಕತೆ (Cyclicality of the fiscal policy):

- ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೀತಿಯ ಆವರ್ತಕತೆಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಕರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿವೆ.

ಎರಡು ವಿಧದ ಆವರ್ತಕ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೀತಿಗಳಿವೆ

➤ ಪ್ರತಿ-ಆವರ್ತಕ

Figure A: Business Cycle under Various Fiscal Policy Stance



242. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಮಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1991 (1992 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ಅಪಘಾತಗಳಿಂದ ಪೀಡಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾವು ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಅಂತಹ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕದ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಮಾ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಿಧಿ:

- ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಿಧಿ (ERF) 1991 ರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಮಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 7 A ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೀತಿಯ ನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಪಘಾತಗಳ ಬಲಿಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭೋಪಾಲ್ ಅನಿಲ ದುರಂತದ ನಂತರ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಿಧಿಯು ಪರಿಸರ ಹಾನಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ (NGT) ಪಾವತಿಸುವ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಪರಿಸರ (ರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1986

- EPA, 1986 ಪರಿಸರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು, ಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯೊಡ್ಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಾನವ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಜೂನ್, 1972 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹೋಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ (ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹೋಮ್ ಕಾನ್ಫರೆನ್ಸ್) ನಡೆದ ಮಾನವ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ EPA ಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹೋಮ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇಪಿಎ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 253ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 48A ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದವು ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವಿಧಿ 51-A ಪ್ರತಿ ನಾಗರಿಕನು ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2002

- 2002 ರ ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು 1992 ರ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ (CBD) ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲಾದ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಜೈವಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 2002 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸನವು ಜೈವಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಅವುಗಳ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಹ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.
- ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 8, ಉಪ-ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು (1) ಮತ್ತು (3) ಚೆನ್ನೈನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2010

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ (NGT) ಅನ್ನು 2010 ರ NGT ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ 18ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2010 ರಂದು ಬಹು-ಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಸರ ವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಮೇಲ್ಮನವಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 21 ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ವರಿತ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

243. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- WWDR ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ (World Water Assessment Programme) ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ (WWAP), ಯುಎನ್-ವಾಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಯುಎನ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಘಟಕಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಬಿ) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಿಆರ್) ಯುಎನ್-ವಾಟರ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು UN-Water ಪರವಾಗಿ UNESCO ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 22 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುವ ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ದಿನದಂದು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು:

ಜಾಗತಿಕ:

- ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಎರಡು ಶತಕೋಟಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು 3.6 ಶತಕೋಟಿ ಜನರು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ನೀರಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಿಂದ (2016) 2050 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತ:

- ನೀರಿನ ಒತ್ತಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ 80% ಜನರು ಏಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು; ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ, ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಚೀನಾ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ದಿನ 2024: ಥೀಮ್

- 2024 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಜಲ ದಿನವು 'ಶಾಂತಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀರು' ಎಂಬುದು ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

244. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠೀರವ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ SAFF ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ 2023 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದ ಪುರುಷರ ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್ ತಂಡವು ರೋಮಾಂಚಕ ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ಶೂಟೌಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುವೈತ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 5-4 ರೋಮಾಂಚಕ ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ಶೂಟೌಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಯಶಾಲಿಯಾಯಿತು.

- ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ FIFA ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ 100ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಭಾರತವು 14 ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೇ SAFF ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಗಳಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಗೆಲುವು ಹಿಂದಿನ ತಿಂಗಳು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಗೆದ್ದ ನಂತರ ಅವರ ಸತತ ಎರಡನೇ ವಿಜಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು.

245. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ನ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮೈಂಡ್ ಟ್ರೀ, ಹರಿಯಾಣದ ಅಂಬಾಲಾ ಸಮುದಾಯ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ "ಹೋಪ್ ಜೀನೆ ಕಿ ರಾಹ್" ಗಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯಾಧಾರಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ.
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ, ಶ್ರೀ ಅನುರಾಗ್ ತಾಕೂರ್ ಅವರು ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ 8ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 9ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ?

- ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಸ್ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಕೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಸಚಿವರು 8ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 9ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರು:

ವಿಷಯಾಧಾರಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು:

- ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನ: ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮೈಂಡ್ ಟ್ರೀ, ಅಂಬಾಲಾ, ಹರಿಯಾಣ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ: ಹೋಪ್ ಜೀನೆ ಕಿ ರಾಹ್.
- ಎರಡನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ: ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಹಿರಾಖಂಡ್, ಸಂಬಲ್ಪುರ್, ಒಡಿಸ್ಸಾ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ: ಅಧರ್ ಓ ಪೋಶನ್ ಬಿಗ್ಯಾನ್.
- ಮೂರನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ: ಗ್ರೀನ್ ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ಸಬೂರ್, ಬಿಹಾರ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ: ಪೋಶನ್ ಶೃಂಖಲಾ.

ಅತ್ಯಂತ ನವೀನ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಎಂಗೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು:

- ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನ: ರೇಡಿಯೋ SD, ಮಜಫರ್‌ನಗರ, UP. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ: ನಡುವೆ ಹಿಜ್ರಾ.
- ಎರಡನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ: ಕಬೀರ್ ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ಸಂತ ಕಬೀರ್ ನಗರ, ಯುಪಿ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ: ಸೆಲ್ಫಿ ಲೇ ಲೇ ರೆ.
- ಮೂರನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ: ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮೈಂಡ್ ಟ್ರೀ, ಅಂಬಾಲಾ, ಹರಿಯಾಣ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ: ಬುಕ್ ಬಗ್ಸ್.

246. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಕನಕ್‌ಲತಾ ಬರುವಾ (22 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1924 - 20 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1942), ಬೀರ್‌ಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಶಹೀದ್ (ಹುತಾತ್ಮ) ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು AISF ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು, ಇವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರಾಜ್‌ನ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇಂಪೀರಿಯಲ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಗುಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದರು. 1942 ರ ಕ್ಲಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಹಾರಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೊಲಗಿ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಾ ಮೃತ್ಯು ಬಾಹಿನಿ, ಅಸ್ಸಾನ ಗೋಹ್ಪುರ್ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗದ ಯುವಕರ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಮೃತ್ಯು ದಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದರು.
- 20 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1942 ರಂದು, ಬಹಿನಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು. ಬರುವಾ ಅವರು ನಿರಾಯುಧ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು.
- ಇವರು ರೆಬಾಟಿ ಮಹಾನ್ ಸೋಮ್ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರೆ ಘೋರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದರು.
- ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯ ನಂತರವೂ, ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಿತು. ಬರುವಾಗೆ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳು ತನ್ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಮುಕುಂದ ಕಾಕೋಟಿ

ಕೃಗತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಬರುವಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಕೋಟಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ರಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಸಾಯುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ 17 ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಿತ್ತು.

247. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಬ್ರಾಡರ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮೇಲ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಔಷಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಗಾಮಿ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಬ್ರಾಡರ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡವು, ಇದು ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮೇಲ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (IMS) ಮೂಲಕ ಔಷಧಗಳು, ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಗಾಮಿ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಹು-ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೂನ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯು US ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ 500 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಗಣೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

248. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- UPI 123PAY ಎಂಬುದು IVR ಆಧಾರಿತ UPI ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಫೋನ್ ಕರೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ UPI ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (PNB) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (PNB) IVR ಆಧಾರಿತ UPI ಪರಿಹಾರವಾದ UPI 123PAY ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪಾವತಿ ವಿಷನ್ 2025 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆ, ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ನಗದು ರಹಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ರಹಿತ ಸಮಾಜದತ್ತ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ಗುರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

UPI 123PAY ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ:

- UPI 123PAY ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು ಸರಳವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹಂತ 1: ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನೆನಪಿಡುವ IVR ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಡಯಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ, "9188-123-123".
- ಹಂತ 2: ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ.
- ಹಂತ 3: ವಹಿವಾಟನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರುವುದು

- ಈ ಮಿತಿಯು ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋನ್‌ಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಂಟರ್ನೆಟ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ UPI ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು PNB ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು, PNB UPI 123PAY, IVR ಆಧಾರಿತ UPI ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ.

ವರ್ಧಿತ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಹುಭಾಷಾ ಬೆಂಬಲ

- UPI 123PAY ಬಹುಭಾಷಾ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಧಿತ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

IVR ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಇತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು

- PNB ಯ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ, IDFC ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಸಿಟಿ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಮತ್ತು NSDL ಪೇಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕೂಡ IVR ಆಧಾರಿತ ಪಾವತಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿವೆ. ಇದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ IVR ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

249. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಸಮುದ್ರಯಾನ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಳವಾದ ಸಾಗರ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಸಾಗರ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಆಳವಾದ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಡೀಪ್ ಓಷನ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MoES) ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಸಾಗರ ಮಿಷನ್ "ಸಮುದ್ರಯಾನ್" ಅನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಈ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಗರ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಯುಎಸ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನಾದಂತಹ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಗಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಆಳವಾದ ಸಾಗರದ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರೂಪದ ಖನಿಜಗಳ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಬ್ಮರ್ಸಿಬಲ್ ವಾಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರನ್ನು ಆಳ ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.**
- ಇದು ಆಳವಾದ ನೀರೊಳಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ 6000 ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಸಬ್‌ಮರ್ಸಿಬಲ್ ವಾಹನ MATSYA 6000 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

250. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಇದನ್ನು 1958 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ, ದೇಶದ ಉನ್ನತ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ್ ಭಟ್ನಾಗರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ್ ಭಟ್ನಾಗರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ (SSB) ಎಂಬುದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೈಂಟಿಫಿಕ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ (CSIR) ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಗಣಿತ, ಔಷಧ ಮತ್ತು ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.
- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು (CSIR ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ) ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ**

ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ್ ಭಟ್ನಾಗರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು:

- ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ್ ಭಟ್ನಾಗರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಯುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೈಂಟಿಫಿಕ್ & ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ (CSIR) ನ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ-ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ. ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ್ ಭಟ್ನಾಗರ್ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ 45 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ನಾಗರಿಕರು (OCI) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು (PIO) ಸಹ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

251. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಲೂನಾ 25 ಎಂಬುದು ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ರೋಸ್‌ಕೋಸ್‌ಮೋಸ್‌ನ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಇದು ಬೋಗುಸ್ಲಾವ್ಕಿ ಕುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಧ್ರುವದ ಬಳಿ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 23 ರಂದು ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-3 ರ ಯೋಜಿತ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ದಿನದಂದೇ ಲೂನಾ-25 ಮಿಷನ್ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಳಿಯಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

252. ANS: (b) Only two

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಉನ್ನತ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 1982 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ. ಶಿವರಾಮನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಫಾರ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ 1981 ಅನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು NABARD ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು [Important Financial institution]

1. ಭಾರತದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಗಮ [IFCI] [Industrial Financial Corporation of India]

- 1948-ಜುಲೈ-1 ರಂದು ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು.
- ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಂಪನಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ-1956ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1993ರಲ್ಲಿ 'IFCI Ltd'ಆಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು.

2. ಭಾರತದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ [IDBI] [Industrial Development Bank of India]

- IDBI ನ್ನು 1964-ಜುಲೈ-1 ರಂದು RBI ನ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಸಹವರ್ತಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಮುಂಬೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 1976ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದರ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.
- 2003ರಲ್ಲಿ IDBI Ltd ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 2004ರಲ್ಲಿ RBI IDBI ಯನ್ನು "ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್" ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ LIC (ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜೀವಾ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮ) ಯು ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- 2020-21ರ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ IDBI ನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಭಾರತದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ [SIDBI] [Small Industries Development Bank of India]

- 1990-ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್-2 ರಂದು ಲಖ್ನೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಲಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅತಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಡಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಮುದ್ರಾ SBI ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಡಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

❖ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ಷೇರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

4. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗೃಹ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ [National Housing Bank]

❖ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಸತಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ-1987ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1988-ಜುಲೈ-9 ರಂದು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

❖ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

❖ 2007ನ್ನು ಮೂಲ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಗೃಹಬೆಲೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

❖ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಆಮದು ರಫ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ [EXIM-Export and Import Bank]

❖ ರಫ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಆಮದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ-1981ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1982-ಜನವರಿ-1 ರಂದು ಮುಂಬೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

❖ ಆಮದು ರಫ್ತುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

❖ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

6. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು [State Finance Corporations]

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ-1951ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು.

❖ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

❖ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 18 ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

7. ಮುದ್ರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ [Micro units Development and Refinance Agency Bank]

ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮುದ್ರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ್ನು 20,000 ಕೋಟಿ ಮೂಲ ಬಂಡವಾಳದೊಂದಿಗೆ 2015-ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್-8 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು.

❖ ಇದರ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ವಾಕ್ಯ "Funding the Unfunded"

❖ ಎಸ್.ಸಿ/ಎಸ್.ಟಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

❖ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಮೂರು ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

1. ಶಿಶು :- 50,000 ವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಕಿಶೋರ :- 5 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ತರುಣ :- 10 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

253. Ans : (a) 1 only

- ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 75 ಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಿನ್ ವರ್ಗದ ಆರು ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಅಟ್ಯಾಕ್ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ನೌಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶೀಯವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ನೌಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ M/s ನೇವಲ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್‌ನ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಂಬೈನ Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ INS ಕಲ್ಪರಿ, INS ಖಂಡೇರಿ, INS ಕಾರಂಜ್ ಮತ್ತು INS ವೇಲಾವನ್ನು 2017 ಮತ್ತು 2021 ರ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಐದನೇ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ನೌಕೆ, INS ವಗೀರ್, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿತು.
- ಆರನೇ ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ವಾಗ್ರೀರ್ ತನ್ನ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2

ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

254. ANS : (b) 2 only

- ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಲೀಗ್ (MWL) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ NGO ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ: 1962 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಜನರಲ್ ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಮೆಕ್ಕಾ, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು

- ಇದು ಇಸ್ಲಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣು ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು, ಮಾನವೀಯ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು, ನೆರವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ,
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು.

255. Ans: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ: ಡಾ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ: ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸಾರಾಭಾಯ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (VSSC) ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.
- ತಿರುವನಂತಪುರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂದ ಗೌರವವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕೌಡಿಯಾರ್ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಸಮೀಪವಿರುವ 1.3 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮೂಲತಃ 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತು, ಆದರೆ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಯಿತು.
- ಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು

ಡಾ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ

- 1931 ರ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 15 ರಂದು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು
✓ ಅವರ ಜನ್ಮದಿನವನ್ನು 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ದಿನವನ್ನಾಗಿ' ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅವರು 1954 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಚ್ಚಿಯ ಸೇಂಟ್ ಜೋಸೆಫ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದರು ಮತ್ತು 1957 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ (MIT) ನಿಂದ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಪಡೆದರು.
- ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ 48 ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಅನನ್ಯ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಅವರು 2002 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ 11 ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.
- ಅವರು ಹಲವಾರು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದರು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು "ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾನ್" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ

ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು

- ISROದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕರಗತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಅವರು DRDO ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.
- ಅವರು ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ (IGMDP) ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.
- ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಆಯುಧೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದರು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೋಖ್ರಾನ್-II ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು, ಇದು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಶಕ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿತು.

ಲಭಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು

- ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ - ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ (1981) ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ (1990) ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ (1997).

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳು

- "ವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಫೈರ್", "ಭಾರತ 2020 - ಎ ವಿಷನ್ ಫಾರ್ ದಿ ನ್ಯೂ ಮಿಲೇನಿಯಮ್", "ಮೈ ಜರ್ನಿ" ಮತ್ತು "ಇಗ್ನಿಟೆಡ್ ಮೈಂಡ್ಸ್ - ಅಲ್ಲಿಶಿಂಗ್ ದಿ ಪವರ್ ಇನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ", "ಇಂಡೊಮಿಟಬಲ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್", "ಗೈಡಿಂಗ್ ಸೋಲ್", "ಇನ್ವಿಶನಿಂಗ್ ಎ ಎಂಪವರ್ಡ್ ನೇಷನ್", "ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು (Inspiring Thoughts)" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಮರಣ

- ಮೇಘಾಲಯದ ಶಿಲ್ಲಾಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 27ನೇ ಜುಲೈ 2015 ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದರು.

256. ANS: (a) Creation of millions of interoperable wi-fi hotspots

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ವೈ-ಫೈ ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫೇಸ್ (PM-WANI) ಕುರಿತು

- ಇದನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.
- ಸಂವಹನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು (DoT), ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿವೈ-ಫೈ ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫೇಸ್ (PM-WANI) ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವೈ-ಫೈ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬ್ರಾಡ್‌ಬ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುವ ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ✓ ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟರಿ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (TRAI) ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ PCO ಗಳು (ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕರೆ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು) ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆಯೇ ದೇಶದ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹರಡಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಡೇಟಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳ (PDOs) ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ Wi-Fi ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವೈ-ಫೈ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಡೇಟಾ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಗೇಟರ್‌ಗಳು (PDOAs) ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಡೇಟಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು (PDO ಗಳು) ಪರವಾನಗಿ, ನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶುಲ್ಕದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು: PM-WANI ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಡೇಟಾ ಕಚೇರಿ (PDO) ಯಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ಪಾಲುದಾರರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಡೇಟಾ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಗೇಟರ್ (PDOA); ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವವರು; ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನೋಂದಣಿ.
 - ✓ PDO ಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ಇತರ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನೆಟ್ ಸೇವಾ

ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರಿಂದ (ISP) ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- ✓ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರು, PDOA ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು PDO ಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ಇದನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೆಲಿಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ (C-DoT) ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

257. ANS : b) ಯಮುನಾ

ವಿವರಣೆ

- ಹಧಿನಿಕುಂಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹತ್ತಿಕುಂಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್‌ನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸ್ಥಳ- ಹತ್ತಿಕುಂಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಯುಪಿ-ಹರಿಯಾಣ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಎಡಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಯುಪಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಾಣ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನೀರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯಾಣ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹತ್ತಿಕುಂಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್‌ನಿಂದ ನೀರನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಚಾನಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ - ಹಧಿನಿಕುಂಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರಿನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ನದಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನದಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ - ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಹರಿಯಾಣ, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ.
- ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮೇ 12, 1994 ರಂದು ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ನೀರಿನ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

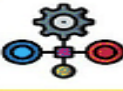




258. ANS: c) Both 1 and 2

ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ?

- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ವಾತಾವರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ-ಮಾಡೆಲಿಂಗ್ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳ (ACROSS) ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆವರ್ತಕ್ಕೆ (2021-2026) ಅದರ ಎಂಟು ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮುಂದುವರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದೆ.

CABINET APPROVES
22 NOV 2018

Implementation of Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS)

-  Continuation of 9 sub-schemes under ACROSS during 2017-2020
-  Improve weather, climate & ocean forecast & services
-  At an estimated cost of ₹1450 crore
-  Establishment of National Facility for Airborne Research with a commitment of ₹130
-  To ensure last-mile connectivity of weather based services such as Krishi Vigyana Kendras, Universities, local municipalities

ACROSS ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಇದು ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (MoES) ವಾತಾವರಣದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

ACROSS ಎಂಬ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂಟು ಉಪ-ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಪೋಲಾರಿಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಡಾಪ್ಲರ್ ಹವಾಮಾನ ರಾಡಾರ್‌ಗಳ (DWRs) ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ
- ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸೇವೆಗಳು
- ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಅವಲೋಕನಗಳ ಜಾಲ, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನದ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾದರಿ
- ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ III
- ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣ
- ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರನ್
- ಮೋಡಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ (MC4) ಮತ್ತು
- ಉನ್ನತ-ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟಿಂಗ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಉಪ-ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ (HPCS).

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ

- ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಭಾರತ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (IMD), ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (IITM), ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (NCMRWF) ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸೇವೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (INCOIS) ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಎಂಟು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹತ್ವವೇನು?

- ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಹವಾಮಾನ, ವಾಯುಗುಣ, ಸಾಗರ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸೈಕ್ಲೋನ್ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಚಂಡಮಾರುತದ ಉಲ್ಪಣ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಶಾಖದ ಅಲೆಗಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಡುಗು ಸಹಿತ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಮುನ್ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ವಿತರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

259. ANS : (b) 2 only

ವಿವರಣೆ

- ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ವಿಶ್ವ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಎಂಬುದು WMO ನ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ (ಅದರ 19 ನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ) ಹೊಸ ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ (GHG) ಮಾನಿಟರಿಂಗ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ ವಾಚ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ: 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ, WMO ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು GHG ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ WMO ನ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲೀನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಸಿರುಮನೆ ಅನಿಲ ಮಾನಿಟರಿಂಗ್ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿತು.

ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಗ್ರೀನ್‌ಹೌಸ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ವಾಚ್ (G3W):

- ಇದು UNFCCC ಪಾಲುದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು GHG ಫ್ಲಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ (ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆ) ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ:

- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ GHG ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ನಿಧಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ನಿಧಿಯ ಮರುಕಳಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ನಿರಂತರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

260. Answer: B [James Webb Space Telescope]

ವಿವರಣೆ

- ನಾಸಾದ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ ಯುವ ತಾರೆಗಳಾದ ಹರ್ಬಿಗ್-ಹರೋ 46/47 ರ ಅತಿಗೆಂಪು ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ.
- ಇವು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 1,470 ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೇಲಾ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಪುಂಜದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಈ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳು ಸಮ್ಮೋಹನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದೆ - ಕೆಲವೇ ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಪುಂಜಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ?

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ (NASA) ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದ ಆಕಾಶದ ಐದು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 4.6 ಶತಕೋಟಿ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಗ್ಯಾಲಕ್ಸಿ ಕ್ಲಸ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದ ಕೆಲವು ದೂರದ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳೆಯ ಗೆಲಾಕ್ಸಿಗಳ ಆಳವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಅತಿಗೆಂಪು ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪುರಾತನ ಗೆಲಾಕ್ಸಿಗಳ ದ್ರವ್ಯರಾಶಿ, ವಯಸ್ಸು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್

- ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು NASA, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (ESA), ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನಡಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (CSA) ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು (ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ JWST ಅಥವಾ ವೆಬ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) 6.5-ಮೀಟರ್ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ದರ್ಪಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅತಿಗೆಂಪು ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 25, 2021 ರಂದು ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಗಯಾನಾದಿಂದ ಏರಿಯನ್ 5 ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕವು ಹಬಲ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕದಂತೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ - ಇದು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತದೆ, ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ 1.5 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ (1 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಮೈಲುಗಳು) ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಲಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ L2 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಬಿಗ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ನಂತರದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನ ಹೊಳಪಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಭೂಮಿಯಂತಹ ಗ್ರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹಗಳ ರಚನೆಯವರೆಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹದ ವಿಕಾಸದವರೆಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

261. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಟೆಲಿಕಮ್ಯುನಿಕೇಶನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (ITU) ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಸೈಬರ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ (GCI) 2020 ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ದೇಶಗಳ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯುವ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಐದು ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸ್ಕೋರ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ 82 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾಯಿತು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಸೂಚಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವರದಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

International Organization	Name of Reports
World Health Organization (WHO)	Global Nutrition Report
IQAir	World Air Quality Report
UNICEF	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	World Investment Report
UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	Actions on Air Quality Emissions Gap Report Global Environment Outlook
Transparency International	Global Corruption Report (GCR) – Corruption Perception Index
UNEP and INTERPOL	The Rise of Environmental Crime
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	Global Education Monitoring Report
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	State of World Population
UN-Habitat	World Cities Report
UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	World Wildlife Crime Report World Drug Report Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)	Global Assessment Report
UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)	Industrial Development Report
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund)	The State of the World's Children reports Report on Regular Resources
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	The Global Report
UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
WEF (World Economic Forum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) • Global Gender Gap Report • Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report • Global Information Technology

	Report
International Energy Agency	World Energy Outlook (WEO)
International Energy Agency	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report World Oil Outlook
Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	World Happiness Report
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	Technical Cooperation Report Nuclear Technology Review
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Global Financial Stability Report World Economic Outlook
Asian Development Bank – ADB	Asian Development Outlook
BIS (Bank for International Settlements)	Global Financial System Report
FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	Global Money Laundering Report
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Report • Living Planet Report
WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)
Fortune	Change the World List Data
IBRD (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business • World Development Report
US-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Global Hunger Index report
ILO (International Labour Organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Social Protection Report • Global Wage Report • World Employment and Social Outlook • World of Work Report
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Human Development Report
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rural Development Report
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Postal Development Report
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	State of the World Reports
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	State of World Climate

262. Answer: a (1,2 and 3)

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಹು-ವಲಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು (MsDP) 2018 ರಿಂದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು 'ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ್ ವಿಕಾಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ' ಎಂದು ಪುನರ್‌ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2022-23 ರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 15 ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ ಚಕ್ರದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನ: PMJVK ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 80% ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. PMJVK ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 33 ರಿಂದ 40% ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

PMJVK ಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು:

- PMJVK ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1992 ರ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 2 (c) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 6 (ಆರು) ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಾದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು, ಸಿಖ್ಖರು, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ನರು, ಬೌದ್ಧರು, ಜೊರಾಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯನ್ನರು (ಪಾರ್ಸಿಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳೆಂದು ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಿಧಿಯ ಮಾದರಿ:

- PMJVKಯು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು, ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ (ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಲಡಾಖ್, ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ) 90:10 ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ/UT ಆಡಳಿತದ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಧಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯುಟಿಗಳು, ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗವಿಲ್ಲದ ಯುಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ 100% ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು/ಯುಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ 60:40 ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು 100% ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಧಗಳು:

- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳಾ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು PMJVK ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ವಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. PMJVK ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳು, ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಲ್ಯಾಬ್‌ಗಳು/ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳು, ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯಗಳು, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು, ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು, ಔಷಧಾಲಯಗಳು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು (ITIs), ಪಾಲಿಟೆಕ್ನಿಕ್‌ಗಳು , ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ/ಸಮುದಾಯ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

263. Answer: A (Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಇದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ (DARE) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಂಪೀರಿಯಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು 1929 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1860 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಆನ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್‌ನ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಸಮಾಜವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ICAR ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ICAR ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿರು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

S.N.	Name of Institute	Head Quarter
1.	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ನವದೆಹಲಿ
2.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಕಟಕ್
3.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಕೊಯಮತ್ತೂರು
4.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಆಲೂಗಡ್ಡೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಶಿಮ್ಲಾ
5.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತಂಬಾಕು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ರಾಜಮಂಡ್ರಿ
6.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ನವ ದೆಹಲಿ
7.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಕಾನ್ಪುರ
8.	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಲ್ಯಾಕ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ರಾಂಚಿ
9.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಡೈರಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಕರ್ನಾಲ್ (ಹರಿಯಾಣ)
10.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಇಂಧನ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಧನ್ಬಾದ್
11.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಚರ್ಮದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಚೆನ್ನೈ
12.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಧನ್ಬಾದ್

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13.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಔಷಧ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಲಕ್ನೋ
14.	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಹವಾಮಾನ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯ	ಪುಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೆಹಲಿ
15.	ರಾಮನ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
16.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಚಂಡೀಗಢ
17.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಭಾವನಗರ
18.	ಆರ್ಕಿಯಾಲಜಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ	ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ
19.	ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಜೂಟ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿಕಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್	ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ
20.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೆಂಗು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು, ಕೇರಳ
21.	ಜವಳಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಅಹಮದಾಬಾದ್
22.	ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್	ನವ ದೆಹಲಿ
23.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
24.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಗರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಪಣಜಿ
25.	ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಜಿಯೋಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್	ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್
26.	ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ	ಡೆಹ್ರಾಡೂನ್
27.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ರೂರ್ಕಿ
28.	ಟಾಟಾ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಫಂಡಮೆಂಟಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್	ಮುಂಬೈ
29.	ಉನ್ನತ ಎತ್ತರದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ	ಗುಲ್ಮಾರ್ಗ್
30.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಸ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಲಕ್ನೋ
31.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಆಹಾರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಮೈಸೂರು
32.	ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗ್ಲಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆರಾಮಿಕ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ
33.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ನಾಗ್ಪುರ
34.	ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರೋ-ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್	ಕಾರೈಕುಡಿ (ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು)
35.	ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಬಯಾಲಜಿ	ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ
36.	ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಟಾಕ್ನಿಕಾಲಜಿ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್	ಲಕ್ನೋ
37.	ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಕಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ	ದುರ್ಗಾಪುರ
38.	ಸೆಲ್ಯುಲಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್
39.	ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಸಾರಾಭಾಯ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	ತಿರುವನಂತಪುರಂ
40.	ಯುರೇನಿಯಂ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ	ಜಾದುಗೋಡ

264. Answer: b (Both 1 and 2)

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು ಸುಮಾರು 6,838 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬಿಸಾಫ್ ಮುಂಡಾ ಜೋಡಾರಸ್ತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬಿಸಾಫ್ ಮುಂಡಾ ಜೋಡಾರಸ್ತೆ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬಿಸಾಫ್ ಮುಂಡಾ ಜೋಡಾರಸ್ತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ 17 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 5,000 ಕೋಟಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 6,838 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ:

- ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಜೋಡಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವ, ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಮರ್ಪಿತ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಈ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ:

- ಭಗವಾನ್ ಬಿಸಾಫ್ ಮುಂಡಾ ಜೋಡಾರಸ್ತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ.
- ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

State	Tribes
ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಅಂದ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧು ಅಂಧ್, ಭಿಲ್, ಭಘಟ, ಧುಲಿಯಾ, ರೋಣ, ಕೋಲಂ, ಗೊಂಡ್, ತೋಟಿ, ಗೌಂಡು, ಕಮ್ಮಾರ, ಸವರಸ್, ಡಬ್ಬಾ ಯೆರುಕುಲ, ಸುಗಾಲಿಸ್, ನಕ್ಕಲ, ಪರ್ದನ್, ಗಡಬಸ್, ಚಿಂಚುಸ್ ಎ.ಕೆ.ಎ ಚಿಂಚವಾರ್, ಕಟ್ಟುನಾಯಕನ್, ಜಟಾಪುಸ್, ಮನ್ನಾ ಧೋಪುಸ್
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸಿಂಗ್ಪೋ, ಮೊನ್ಪಾ, ಅಬೋರ್, ಶೆಡುಕ್ಲೆನ್, ಗಲೋ, ಅಪಟಾನಿಸ್
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	ಖಾಸಿಸ್, ಚಕ್ಮಾ, ದಿಮಾಸಾ, ಗಂಗೈ, ಗರೋಸ್, ಹಜಾಂಗ್, ಚುಟಿಯಾ
ಬಿಹಾರ	ಗೊಂಡ್, ಬಿರ್ಜಿಯಾ, ಅಸುರ್, ಸವರ್, ಪರ್ಹೆಯಾ, ಚಿರೋ, ಬಿಹೋರ್, ಸಂತಾಲ್, ಬೈಗಾ
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢ	ನಾಗಾಸಿಯಾ, ಬಿಯರ್, ಖೋಂಡ್, ಅಗಾರಿಯಾ, ಭಟ್ಟ, ಮಾವಾಸಿ, ಬೈನಾ,
ಗೋವಾ	ವರ್ಲಿ, ದುಬಿಯಾ, ಸಿದ್ದಿ, ಧೋಡಿಯಾ, ನಾಯ್ಕಾ
ಗುಜರಾತ್	ಪಟೇಲಿಯಾ, ಭಿಲ್, ಧೋಡಿಯಾ, ಬಮ್ಮಾ, ಬರ್ದಾ, ಪರಾಧಿ, ಚರಣ್, ಗಮ್ಮಾ
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸ್ವಂಗಲ್, ಗುಜ್ಜರ್, ಲಹೌಲಾ, ಖಾಸ್, ಪಾಂಗ್ವಾಲಾ, ಲಂಬಾ, ಗಡ್ಡಿಗಳು
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	ಬಾಲ್ತಿ, ಗರ್ಫ, ಸಿಪ್ಪಿ, ಬಕರ್ವಾಲ್, ಸೋಮ, ಗಡ್ಡಿ, ಪುರಿಗ್ವಾ, ಬೇಡ
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	ಗೊಂಡರು, ಬಿಹೋರ್‌ಗುಳು, ಸವಾರರು, ಮುಂಡಾಗಳು, ಸಂತಾಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಬೈರಾ, ಭುಮ್ಮಿ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಗೊಂಡ್, ಪಟೇಲಿಯಾ, ಬರ್ದಾ, ಯೆರವ, ಭಿಲ್, ಕೊರಗ, ಆದಿಯಾನ್, ಇರುಳಿಗ,
ಕೇರಳ	ಮಲೈ, ಆರಾಯನ್, ಅರಂದನ್, ಉರಾಲಿಸ್, ಕುರುಂಬಸ್, ಅರಂದನ್, ಎರನ್ನಲ್ಲನ್

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ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖರಿಯಾ, ಭಿಲ್, ಮುರಿಯಾಸ್, ಬಿಹೋರ್ಸ್, ಬೈಗಾಸ್, ಕಾಟ್ಕರಿ, ಕೋಲ್, ಭರಿಯಾ, ಖೋಂಡ್, ಗೋಂಡ್,
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ವಾರ್ಲಿನ್, ಖೋಂಡ್, ಭೈನಾ, ಕಟ್ಕರಿ, ಭುಂಜಿಯಾ, ರಥಾವಾ, ಧೋಡಿಯಾ.
ಮಣಿಪುರ	ತಾಡೌ, ಐಮೋಲ್, ವರಮ್, ಪೈಟಿ, ಚಿರು, ಪುರುಮ್, ಕುಕಿ, ಮೊನ್ಸಾಂಗ್, ಅಂಗಮಿ
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	ಪಾವಾಯಿ, ಚಕ್ಮಾ, ರಬಾ, ಹಜಾಂಗ್, ಲಾಖರ್, ಗರೋಸ್, ಜೈನ್ತಿಯಾಸ್ ಖಾಸಿನ್
ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ	ದಿಮಾಸಾ, ರಬಾ, ಚಕ್ಮಾ, ಲಾಖರ್, ಖಾಸಿ, ಸಿಂಟಿಂಗ್, ಕುಕಿ, ಪಾವೈ.
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	ನಾಗಾಸ್, ಅಂಗಮಿ, ಸೇಮಾ, ಗಾರೋ, ಕುಕಿ, ಕಚಾರಿ, ಮಿಕಿರ್
ಒಡಿಶಾ	ಗಡಬ, ಘರಾ, ಖಾರಿಯಾ, ಖೋಂಡ್, ಮತ್ಯಾ, ಓರಾನ್ಸ್, ರಾಜುವಾರ್, ಸಂತಾಲ್.
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ	ಭಿಲ್, ದಮಾರಿಯಾ, ಧಂಕಾ, ಮೀನಾಸ್(ಮಿನಾಸ್), ಪಟೇಲಿಯಾ, ಸಹರಿಯಾ.
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	ಭುಟಿಯಾ, ಖಾಸ್, ಲೆಪ್ಚಾಸ್.
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	ಆದಿಯಾನ್, ಅರನಾದನ್, ಎರವಲ್ಲನ್, ಇರುಲರ್, ಕದರ್, ಕನಿಕರ್, ಕೋಟಾಸ್, ತೋಡಸ್.
ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ	ಚೆಂಚಸ್.
ತ್ರಿಪುರಾ	ಭಿಲ್, ಭುಟಿಯಾ, ಚೈಮಲ್, ಚಕ್ಮಾ, ಹಲಂ, ಖಾಸಿಯಾ, ಲುಶೈ, ಮಿಜೆಲ್, ನಾಮ್ಪೈ.
ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ	ಭೋಟಿಯಾಸ್, ಬುಕ್ಸಾ, ಜನ್ನಸಾರಿ, ಖಾಸ್, ರಾಜಿ, ತಾರು.
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಭೋಟಿಯಾ, ಬುಕ್ಸಾ, ಜೊನ್ನಾರಿ, ಕೋಲ್, ರಾಜಿ, ತಾರು.
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	ಅಸುರ್, ಖೋಂಡ್, ಹಜೋಂಗ್, ಹೋ, ಪರ್ಪೆಯಾ, ರಾಭಾ, ಸಂತಾಲ್, ಸವಾರ.
ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್	ಓರಾನ್ಸ್, ಒಂಗೆಸ್, ಸೆಂಟಿನೆಲೀಸ್, ಶಾಂಪೆನ್ಸ್.
ಪುಟ್ಟ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್	ಜರಾವಾ
ಈಶಾನ್ಯ	ಅಬೋರ್ಸ್, ಚಾಂಗ್, ಗಲಾಂಗ್, ಮಿಶಿಮಿ, ಸಿಂಗ್ಲೋ, ವಾಂಚೋ.

265. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚನೆ (GI) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜೌರಿ ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ವುಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಷ್‌ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ರೈಸ್‌ಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮುಷ್‌ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ರೈಸ್:

- ಇದು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಎತ್ತರದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅನಂತನಾಗ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಮುಷ್‌ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ರೈಸ್ ಪ್ರೀಮಿಯಂ ಆರೋಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಶಾರ್ಟ್ ಗ್ರೇನ್ ರೈಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬೇಯಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಈ ಅನ್ನವು ಸುವಾಸನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವೇದನಾ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬುಡ್‌ಗಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಲ್‌ಗ್ರಾಮ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಮುಷ್‌ಕೂಡ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ವುಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್: ರಾಜೌರಿಯಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತಿದ ಸೊಬಗು: (Carved Elegance from Rajouri)

- ಇದು ಜಮ್ಮು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ರಾಜೌರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ವುಡ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕತೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜೇನು-ಬಣ್ಣದ ಮೃದುವಾದ ಮರದಿಂದ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಚಿಕ್ರಿ ಮರದ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಈ ಕರಕುಶಲತೆಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Geographical Indication Tags 2023

Products	States/UTs	Categories
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MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Rasagola	Odisha	Food Stuff
Black Rice (Manipuri)	Manipur	Food Stuff
Kandh mal Haldi	Odisha	Agricultural
Malai Poonda from Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	Agricultural
Kashmir Saffron	Jammu & Kashmir	Agriculture
Hmaram	Mizoram	Handicraft
Pawndum	Mizoram	Handicraft
Ngotekherh	Mizoram	Handicraft
Tawlhlohpuan	Mizoram	Handicraft
Idu Mishmi Textiles	Arunachal Pradesh	Handicraft
Srivilliputtur Palkova	Tamil Nadu	Food Stuff
Mizo Puanchei	Mizoram	Handicraft
Gulbarga Toor Dal	Karnataka	Agricultural
Tirur Betel Leaf	Kerala	Agricultural
Khola Chilli	Goa	Agricultural
Kandang Saree	Tamil Nadu	Handicraft
Kaji Nemu	Assam	Agricultural
Dindigul Locks	Tamil Nadu	Manufactured
Palani Panchamirtham	Tamil Nadu	Food Stuff

266. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನವನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 7 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಈ ವರ್ಷ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನದ 9 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನದ ಥೀಮ್, "ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ" ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- 9ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನ
- ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 7 ರಂದು ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗುರಿಯು ಕೈಮಗ್ಗವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ನೇಕಾರರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 7, 2015 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ದಿನಾಂಕವು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 7, 1905 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ನೇಕಾರರನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿತು.
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ದಿನದ ಥೀಮ್ 2023: "ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಫ್ಯಾಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗಗಳು".

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಿನಗಳು:

Important Dates	Important Days	Purpose of The Day
09 Jan	Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (Non-Resident Indian – NRI Day)	This day commemorates the return of M K Gandhi from South Africa to Mumbai (then Bombay) on 9th January 1915.
10 Jan	World Hindi Day	The purpose is to promote the use of Hindi. This day also marks the anniversary of the first World Hindi Conference held in 1975.
12 Jan	National Youth Day	The day commemorates the birthday of a spiritual leader we know as Swami Vivekananda.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

15 Jan	Indian Army Day	The day celebrates the Indian Army and its service for the nation. It also commemorates Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa becoming the first Indian Commander-in-Chief in 1948.
23 Jan	Desh Prem Divas	This day celebrates the fervour of nationalism. It also celebrates the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
24 Jan	National Girl Child Day	The day creates awareness among people about the inequalities and indifferences faced by the girl child in the society.
25 Jan	National Voters Day & National Tourism Day	To celebrate and raise awareness about democracy and the right to vote and also to about the importance of tourism in the country.
26 Jan	The Republic Day	India became a republic on this day and the Constitution of India came into force and replaced the existing Government of India Act, 1935.
30 Jan	Martyr's Day/ Mahatma Gandhi Death Anniversary	We celebrate this day to honour those who lost their lives defending the sovereignty of India.

Important Dates	Important Days	Purpose of the Day
24 Feb	Central Excise Day	To spread awareness about the Excise Duty
28 Feb	National Science Day	Spread Awareness of Science and Technology among the youth of the country.
Important Dates	Important Days	Purpose of The Day
01 March	Zero Discrimination Day	
03 March	World Wildlife Day	To raise awareness of world's wild fauna and flora.
04 March	National Security Day	To praise the work of security forces who plays a major role in the security of people of the nation.
08 March	International Women's Day	To celebrate social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women.
23 March	Martyrs Day	Indians pay homage to three martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the country-Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, and Shivaram Rajguru.
05 April	National Maritime Day	The day commemorates the maiden Voyage of SS Loyalty, ship of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The journey was from Mumbai to UK.
21 April	Civil Service Day	The day is for the civil service employees who recall their oaths to serve the people.
24 April	National Panchayat Day	The day marks the passing of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 that came into force with effect from 24 April 1993.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

The second Sunday of May	Mother's Day	The day we celebrate motherhood and take a day off to appreciate mothers.
04 May	Coal Miner's Day	To celebrate and commemorate the services of the coal miner's and the labour classes.
11 May	National Technology Day	This day celebrates India's advances in the field of technology and its contributions to the world.
21 May	Anti-Terrorism Day	Marks the death anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.
29 June	National Statistics Day	The day marks the birth anniversary of eminent statistician P C Mahalanobis. It is also meant to create a public awareness among the people about the importance of statistics in daily life.
01 July	National Doctor's Day	The day is to honour and celebrate the second Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr B C Roy. The day celebrates the medical profession and the profession of the doctors in general.
26 July	Kargil Vijay Divas	In memory of the Kargil War heroes who laid their lives for the Nation.
07 August	National Handloom Day	We celebrate the day each year to honour the art of handloom and recognize its contribution to the socioeconomic development of the country and to increase the income of weavers.
09 August	The Quit India Movement Day	We celebrate this day as the anniversary of the Quit India Movement. This movement was crucial in the independence struggle of India.
11 August	National Daughter's Day	Celebrate the relation and love between the parents and their daughter.
15 August	The Independence Day	To commemorate the nation's independence from British Empire on 15th August 1947 and to promote patriotism.
29 August	National Sports Day	29 August is the birth anniversary of India's hockey legend Dhyan Chand and is thus also celebrated as the National Sports Day.
05 September	National Teacher's Day	The day celebrates teachers and the art of teaching and their service to the nation.
15 September	Engineer's Day	Commemorates the birthday of the legendary engineer Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya.

267. Answer: a) 1 only

ವಿವರಣೆಗಳು:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ 15 ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ULLAS ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ULLAS ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society

- ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಜೀವಪೂರ್ತಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವ (ULLAS) ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ 15 ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇದು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಘೋಷವಾಕ್ಯ: ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ್: ನವ ಭಾರತ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ.

- ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ULLAS ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಬಳಕೆದಾರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ Android ಮತ್ತು ios ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ.
- ಇದು NCERT ಯ DIKSHA ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಲಿಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ ಆಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸ್ವಯಂ-ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ವೆಯರ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲಿಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರ ನೋಂದಣಿಗಾಗಿ ULLAS ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು.

ಮಹತ್ವ

- ಈ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನ-ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪೋಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

268. ಉತ್ತರ: c) Both 1 and 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ PMAY-G ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2.95 ಕೋಟಿ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು PMAY-G ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ 34.74 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮನೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMAY-G) ಅನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, "ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಸತಿ" ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಸತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಕೆಲವು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು PMAY-G ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆ ಹೊಂದಿರದ ಜನರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ತೀವ್ರ ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಿಎಂಎವೈ-ಜಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಗಾತ್ರವನ್ನು 20 ಚ.ಮೀ ನಿಂದ 25 ಚ.ಮೀಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ (PMAYG) ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ರೂ.70000 ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
- 3% ಬಡ್ಡಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ
- ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂಲ ಮೊತ್ತ 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.
- ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾದ EMI ನಲ್ಲಿ 38359 ರೂ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

269. ಉತ್ತರ: d) Neither 1 nor 2

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಭಾರತವು 5 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು (WCC) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 25 ರಿಂದ 28, 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 5 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ 'ವೃತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರುತ್ಪಾದಕ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ.' (Sustainability through Circular Economy and Regenerative Agriculture)" ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

5 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ (WCC) 2023

- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾಫಿ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಭಾರತವು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 25 ರಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 28 ರವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ (WCC) 2023 ಅನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 25 ರಿಂದ 28 ರವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು (WCC) ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು 80 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೇಶಗಳ ಖರೀದಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಕಾಫಿ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಈವೆಂಟ್‌ನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ "ವೃತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರುತ್ಪಾದಕ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ (Sustainability through Circular Economy and Regenerative Agriculture)". ಈ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಗಳು, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ-ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳು, ಸಿಇಒಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನಾಯಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. WCC 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ 80 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ.

ಕಾಫಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ:

- ಕಾಫಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾವು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಫಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕಾಫಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- 'ಕಾಫಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ' ಸಿಇಒ: ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಜಗದೀಶ.

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- ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದ ಚೀನೀ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಹಲವಾರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಹ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ ತ್ಸಾಂಗ್ ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಚರ್ಚೆಯು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದವು ವಲಭಿಯ ಹೀನಯಾನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಳಂದದ ಮಹಾಯಾನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಬಿಹಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಳಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವಾದ 'ನಳಂದ ಮಹಾವಿಹಾರ'ದ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಸರೈ ತಿಲಾ ದಿಬ್ಬದ ಬಳಿ 1200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕಣೆ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು (Miniature stupas) ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ - ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

- ಗುಪ್ತ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಕುಮಾರಗುಪ್ತ (ಶಕ್ರಾದಿತ್ಯ) 5ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಳಂದಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು 12 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದವರೆಗೆ 600 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು.
- ಹರ್ಷವರ್ಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲ ದೊರೆಗಳ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆಯ ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೇರಿತ್ತು.
- ಟರ್ಕಿಯ ದೊರೆ ಕುತ್ಬುದ್ದೀನ್ ಐಬಕ್‌ನ ಸೇನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಾರ್ ಖಿಲ್ಜಿಯು ನಳಂದಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಾಶಗೊಳಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1193 ವರೆಗೆ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿತ್ತು.
- ಇದು UNESCOದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವನ್ನು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ನಳಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜಗೀರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು "ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ" ಎಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

Buddhist Councils:

Buddhist Council	Patron	Venue	Chairman	Year
First	Ajatashatru	Rajgriha	Mahakashyapa	483 BC
Second	Kalashoka	Vaishali	Sabbakami	383 BC
Third	Ashoka	Patliputra	Mogaliputra	250 BC
Fourth	Kanishka	Kundalban (Kashmir)	Vasumitra	72 AD

271. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೆವೆನ್ (G7) ಒಂದು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂತರ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಏಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ IMF ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ: ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಕೆನಡಾ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಇಟಲಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್. ಆದರೆ ರಷ್ಯಾವು G7 ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಯು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಿ7 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು

ಕುರಿತು:

- ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ಏಳು ದೇಶಗಳ ಅಂತರ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು:

- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (EU). 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನ್ G7 ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಭೆಗಳು:

- ಇದು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಇಂಧನ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ G7 ನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಇದು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ.

G7 ನ ಹಿರೋಷಿಮಾ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ 2023

- ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೆವೆನ್ (G7) ನ ನಾಯಕರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹಿರೋಷಿಮಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿಯಾದರು.
- ಭಾರತವು ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

272. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಭಾರತರತ್ನವು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 2 ಜನವರಿ 1954 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾತಿ, ಜನಾಂಗ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಲಿಂಗದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ "ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸೇವೆ/ಉನ್ನತಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ" ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಮೂಲತಃ ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ "ಮಾನವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು" ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಮಾನದಂಡವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತರತ್ನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂರು ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತರನ್ನು

ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪೀಪಲ್-ಲೀಫ್-ಆಕಾರದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅನುದಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ-ಸಂಜಾತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನವನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ನಾಗರಿಕರಾದ ಮದರ್ ತೆರೇಸಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲದ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಪ್ರಜೆ ಖಾನ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಗಫಾರ್ ಖಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನೆಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಂಡೇಲಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರು: ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು

Important Facts about Bharat Ratna Winners

Name of Bharat Ratna Award Recipient	Details about Winners	Year
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	First Recipient of Bharat Ratna	1954
C. Rajagopalachari	Governor-General of the Dominion of India	1954
C. V. Raman	Physicist and Nobel Prize winner	1954
Mother Teresa	Anglo-Indian Nun	1980
Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Pakistani Educationist	1987
Nelson Mandela	South African President	1990
Lata Mangeshkar	Indian Playback Singer	2001
Sachin Tendulkar	Sportsperson/Youngest Recipient on the list	2014
Nanaji Deshmukh	social activist - Maharashtra	2019
Bhupen Hazarika	playback singer, lyricist, musician, poet, and film-maker - Assam	2019
Pranab Mukherjee	politician - West Bengal	2019

President Got Bharat Ratna

President of India	Year of Award
Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	1954
Rajendra Prasad	1962
Zakir Hussain	1963
A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	1997
Dr. V V Giri	1975
Pranab Mukherjee	2019

273. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. NRI ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗೆ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪಾಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. NRIಗಳು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 182 ದಿನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು NRI ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡ

- ಎನ್‌ಆರ್‌ಐ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪಾಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೊರಗೆ ವಾಸಿಸಬೇಕು. NRI ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಭಾರತದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾದ ವಸತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

NRI ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು

- ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಭಾರತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು NRI ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಕೋಟಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, NRIಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು RFC/CNR/NRE/NRO ನಂತಹ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ದೈಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.
- ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಆದಾಯವು ಭಾರತದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ತೆರಿಗೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಮಿತಿಗಳು

- ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಆನಂದಿಸುವ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ, ಅವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆ ದರವು ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ (ಯಾರು ಅಕ್ರಮ ವಲಸಿಗರಲ್ಲ) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಹೊಂದುವ, ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಕೃಷಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

274. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ತಮ್ಮ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಗ್ರ ಐದು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ (84.53%), ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (79.33%), ಮೇಘಾಲಯ (76%), ಮಣಿಪುರ (74.34%) ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ (73.90%). ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅರಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಭಾರತದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು 1980 ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ 19.53% ರಿಂದ 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ 21.71% ಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಮರದ ಹೊದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅದರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹಸಿರು ಹೊದಿಕೆಯು ಈಗ 24.62% ರಷ್ಟಿದೆ.
- ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (FSI) ತನ್ನ ದ್ವೈವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ISFR) ದೇಶದ 'ಅರಣ್ಯ ಹೊದಿಕೆ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಮರದ ಹೊದಿಕೆ'ಯ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- FSI ಪರಿಷರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ (MoEFCC) ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ:

- ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದಟ್ಟವಾದ ಅರಣ್ಯ: 70% ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೇಲಾವರಣ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿ.
- ದಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು: 40% ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲಾವರಣ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು
- ತೆರೆದ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು: 10-40% ನಡುವಿನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲಾವರಣ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು
- ಟ್ರೀ ಕವರ್: 1 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವ ಮರಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ತೇಪೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ತೇಪೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಳ ಕಿರೀಟಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮರದ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Very Dense forest	99, 779 (sq km)	3.04 % of India's area
Moderately Dense forest	3,06,890 (sq km)	9.33 % of India's area
Open forest	3,07,120 (sq km)	9.34 % of India's area
Total forest cover	7,13,789 (sq km)	21.71 % of India's area

275. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ. 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಯೋ ವಂದನಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMVVY) ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 60 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಆಫ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಫ್ ಇನ್ಶೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ (LIC) ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಮೂಲಕ ಖರೀದಿಸಬಹುದು, ಇದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಏಕೈಕ ಸವಲತ್ತು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಯ ವಂದನಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMVVY) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ:

- ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರು ಖರೀದಿಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಾಸಿಕ/ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕ/ಅರ್ಧವಾರ್ಷಿಕ/ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆವರ್ತನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅವಧಿಯ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಯೋಜನೆಯು GST ಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.
- 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಅವಧಿಯ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರು ಬದುಕುಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅಂತಿಮ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಕಂತುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರ ಮರಣದ ನಂತರ, ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಯ ಸೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರ, ಅವನ/ಅವಳ ಸಂಗಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಲಂಬಿತರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

276. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- 'ನಮೋ 108' ಕಮಲದ ವಿಧವನ್ನು ಮಣಿಪುರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- 'ನಮೋ 108' ಕಮಲದ ತಳಿಯನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಬಿಆರ್‌ಐ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಸಮಗ್ರಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಣಿಪುರದಿಂದ ಮೂಲ ಸಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಂದರು. ಇದು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಜೀನೋಮ್ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮೊದಲ ಲೋಟಸ್ ಪ್ರಭೇದವಾಯಿತು, ಇದರ ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳಿವಿನಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- 'ನಮೋ 108' ಕಮಲದ ವಿಧವು ವಿವಿಧ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್‌ನಿಂದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಭವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅರಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಹೂಬಿಡುವ ಅವಧಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೇವಲ 4-5 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಇತರ ಕಮಲದ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಮೀರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ವಿಧದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯು ಇದರ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ '108' ನಿಂದ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಧಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಾ. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ ಅವರು ಈ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯು 'ನಮೋ 108' ಕಮಲದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಆಳವಾದ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಇದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

277. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

INSPIRING CREATIVITY

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: 'ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿ' ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಿರು-ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ 'ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು' ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ತಮ್ಮ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ 'ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು' (ಮಹಿಳಾ ಲಕ್ಷಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳು) ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. 'ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್-ವಾಲಿ ದೀದಿ' (ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರು), 'ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ದೀದಿ' (ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೈಕೆ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರು), ಮತ್ತು 'ದವಾಯಿ-ವಾಲಿ ದೀದಿ' (ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರು) ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದ ಅವರು

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

‘ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿ’ ಯೋಜನೆ: ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು:

- ‘ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿ’ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

‘ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿ’ ಯೋಜನೆ: ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿ:

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

‘ಲಖಪತಿ ದೀದಿ’ ಯೋಜನೆ: STEM ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ:

- STEM (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತ) ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪುರುಷ ಸಹವರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮೋದಿಯವರು ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.

ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘನತೆ:

- ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವಾಗ, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘನತೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಗರಿಕನ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.

278. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ನಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಮಿಷನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಬಲ್ ಉಪ-ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ, ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ **b** ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್‌ಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಮಹಿಳಾ-ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರ, ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿತೃಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸವಾಲು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ವಿವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೊರಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ನಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ:

- ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಮಿಷನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಬಲ್ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ 50 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು MeitY ನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪರಿವಾರಿಕ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಲೋಕ ಅದಾಲತ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ (ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಜನತಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ) ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನಾರಿ ಅದಾಲತ್‌ಗಳು ಸಮನ್ವಯ, ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.

279. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: FCRA ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ದಲಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದೆಹಲಿ ಮೂಲದ NGO ಸದ್ಭಾವನಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ನ FCRA ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- ದಲಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೆಹಲಿ ಮೂಲದ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ(NGO) ಸದ್ಭಾವನಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ನ ವಿಧೇಶಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (FCRA) ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ರದ್ದತಿಯು ವಿಧೇಶಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಎಫ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಎನ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಈ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ನ ಎಫ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಎ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಿಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರೆಯಲು ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸದ್ಭಾವನಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ನ ಎಫ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಎ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯ ರದ್ದತಿಯು ಎರಡು ವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಎನ್‌ಜಿಒ ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಯುವ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ಈ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಇತರ ಎರಡು NGO ಗಳು, CNI ಶಿಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನ ಗೃಹ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಫಾರ್ ಸೋಶಿಯಲ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ (PSA), ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

280. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಆದಿತ್ಯ L1 ಮಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2 ರಂದು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಕೋಟಾ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಹೊಂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಿತ್ಯ-L1 ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯು ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರ್ಯನ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಲಾಗ್ರೇಂಜ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ L1 ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಸೂರ್ಯನ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ
- ಆದಿತ್ಯ-L1 ಅಂದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿ "ಸೂರ್ಯ", ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 1.5 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೂರ್ಯ-ಭೂಮಿಯ ಲಾಗ್ರಾಂಜಿಯನ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ (L1) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌರ ಕರೋನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌರ ಮಾರುತದ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅವಲೋಕನಗಳ ದೂರಸ್ಥ ಅವಲೋಕನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಲಾಗ್ರಾಂಜಿಯನ್ ಬಿಂದುಗಳು (Lagrangian points)

- ISRO ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ನಡುವೆ ಐದು ಲಾಗ್ರಾಂಜಿಯನ್ ಬಿಂದುಗಳಿವೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಗುರುತ್ವಾಕರ್ಷಣೆಯ ಬಲಗಳು ಸಮತೋಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲೋ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐ1 ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಗ್ರಹಣಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಅಡೆತಡೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಸೌರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಿಷನ್ ಟೈಮ್‌ಲೈನ್

- ISRO ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಎಸ್ ಸೋಮನಾಥ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ L1 ಸುತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಮಿಷನ್ 125 ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 16 ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದು ಕಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಆನ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಪಲ್ಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ವೇಗವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಐದು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

281. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- ಇಸ್ರೋ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನವು ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಸಮುದ್ರ ದಂಡಯಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಸ್ರೋ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನವು ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಸಮುದ್ರ ದಂಡಯಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ದೋಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ತಡೆರಹಿತ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಸಂವಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- 'ನಭಮಿತ್ರ' ಸಾಧನದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೈಜ-ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಹಡಗಿನ ಸಾಧನದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

282. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಗೆ (WCCF) ಸೇರುವ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಗರವಾಗಿದೆ. WCCF ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಏಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಗರಗಳ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜಾಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಗರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಲ್ಟಿ ಮೀಡಿಯಾ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಹೊಸ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ "ಅನ್‌ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು" ಎಂಬ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನಗರವು ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ವಿಶ್ವದ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ (WCCF) ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊದಲ ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಗರವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಏಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಗರಗಳ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜಾಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಫೋರಂಗೆ ಸೇರುವ 41 ನೇ ನಗರವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಟ್ವರ್ಕ್ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಆರು ಖಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 40 ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್, ಲಂಡನ್, ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್, ಟೋಕಿಯೊ ಮತ್ತು ದುಬೈನಂತಹ ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

WCCF ಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪಯಣ (Bengaluru's way to WCCF)

- ಮಲ್ಟಿಮೀಡಿಯಾ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಹೊಸ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಅನ್‌ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಎಂಬ ಸಹಭಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇವರು ನಗರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಸಿಸಿಎಫ್ ಅನ್‌ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಬಿಎಲ್‌ಆರ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಕಟವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕ್ಸೆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕೋಪಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತೆ ಮಾಲಿನಿ ಗೋಯಲ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಲಾಭರಹಿತ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

283. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ : ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು 10-ದಿನದ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದು ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ, ಈ ದೇಶಗಳು ಮಲಬಾರ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತ, ಜಪಾನ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಕಡಲಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕುತೂಹಲದಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಮಲಬಾರ್ ಸರಣಿಯ ನೌಕಾ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಲಿವೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆಯು ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಲ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು

- ಕ್ಲಾಡ್ ದೇಶಗಳು -ಭಾರತ, ಜಪಾನ್, ಯುಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ- ವಿವಿಧನೌಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಮಲಬಾರ್ ಜಂಟಿ ಸಮರಬ್ಯಾಸ್ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾದ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 11 ರಿಂದ 21 ರವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಸಿಡ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರು ಹಂತವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, ನಂತರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ನೌಕಾ ಪಡೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಮುದ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

284. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಈ ಗೃಹಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ b ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಲು "ಗೃಹಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ" ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ. 19ನೇ ಜುಲೈ 2023 ರಿಂದ, ಅರ್ಹ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಗೃಹ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ.
- ಅರ್ಹ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಮಾಸಿಕ ರೂ.ಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. 2,000, ಇದನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಿಬಿಟಿ (ನೇರ ಲಾಭ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ) ಮೂಲಕವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು 19ನೇ ಜುಲೈ 2023 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಆಫ್‌ಲೈನ್ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಈ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15 ರಿಂದ 20 ರವರೆಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ರೂ. 18,000 ಕೋಟಿ ಮೀಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ 1,11,00,000 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಒಟ್ಟು 12.8 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗೃಹ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.

285. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಅನುಪಾತವು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ವಯಸ್ಸು 0-14 ವರ್ಷಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು (ವಯಸ್ಸು 60 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರು) ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದಾಗಿದೆ. ದುಡಿಯುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (15-59 ವರ್ಷಗಳು) ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

286.ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: UDGM ಎಂದರೆ ಅನ್‌ಕ್ಯೆಮ್‌ಡೆಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ ಟು ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ReBIT), ಭಾರತೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೈಡ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳು (IFTAS), ಮತ್ತು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು.
- UDGM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು RBI ReBIT, IFTAS ಮತ್ತು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಡಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

UDGM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್

- ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (RBI) ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. UDGM (ಅನ್‌ಕ್ಯೆಮ್‌ಡೆಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ - ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇ ಟು ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಇನ್ಫಾರ್ಮೇಷನ್) ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ವೆಬ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಂತಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಸ್ಥಗಿತದಲ್ಲಿ:

UDGM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

- RBI ಯ UDGM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಬಂದಂತೆ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಳಕೆದಾರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ

ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- UDGM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆಯದ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. RBI ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಇನ್ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ReBIT), ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ & ಅಲೈಡ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ (IFTAS) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿ.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, UDGM ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಸೌತ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಧನಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, DBS ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಮತ್ತು CitiBank N.A. ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಏಳು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ಮಾಡದ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಹುಡುಕಾಟ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 15, 2023 ರೊಳಗೆ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

287. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಇಸ್ರೋ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭೂ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು: RESOURCESAT- 2, 2A, CARTOSAT-1, 2, 2A, 2B, RISAT-1 ಮತ್ತು 2, OCEANSAT-2, Megha- Tropiques, SARAL ಮತ್ತು SCATSAT-1, INSAT-3DR, 3D, 3D ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಭೂಮಿಯ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ:

- ಭೂಮಿ, ಸಾಗರ (ಸಮುದ್ರಗಳು, ನದಿಗಳು, ಸರೋವರಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ರಿಮೋಟ್ ಸೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ (EO) ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಆಧಾರಿತ EO ಉಪಗ್ರಹ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಚಿತ್ರಣ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ(ಡೇಟಾ)ವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವಿವಿಧ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಬಹುದಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತೆಗೆಯಲು ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಂತರ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭೂ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ:

- EOS ಉಪಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ರಿಮೋಟ್ ಸೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ಕಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ (EO) ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಅಥವಾವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪತ್ತೆದಾರಿ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ, ಹವಾಮಾನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಕಾರ್ಬೋನ್‌ಗ್ರಫಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರವುಗಳಂತಹ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿಯಲ್ಲದ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಲುವ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭೂಮಿಯ-ಇಮೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
- GNSS ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ನಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು EOS, ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸದೆಯೇ ರಿಮೋಟ್ ಸೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.
- ISRO ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಇತರ ಭೂವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ RESOURCESAT- 2, 2A, CARTOSAT-1, 2, 2A, 2B, RISAT-1 ಮತ್ತು 2, OCEANSAT-2, Megha-Tropiques, SARAL ಮತ್ತು SCATSAT-1, INSAT-3DR, 3 ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ.

288. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: Vyommitra ಮಾನವರು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು

ಅನುಕರಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಹ್ಯೂಮನಾಯ್ಡ್ ರೋಬೋಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

- ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಮಿಷನ್ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವ ಡಾ ಜಿತೇಂದ್ರ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತವು ಮೊದಲ ಮಾನವ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮಿಷನ್ 'ಗಗನಯಾನ್' ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲ ಮಾನವ ಸಾಗರ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರದ ಮಾನವಸಹಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು 2023 ರ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಾಗರ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಗಗನಯಾನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು 2022 ರ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಎಸ್ಕೇಪ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಿಸಲು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಾಹನ ಹಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲ ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಮಿಷನ್, ಇದನ್ನು 2022 ರ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ವ್ಯೋಮಿತ್ರ" ಹೊತ್ತೊಯ್ಯುವ ಎರಡನೇ ಅನ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಡ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ. ಇಸ್ಪ್ರೋ-ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮಾನವ ರೋಬೋಟ್, ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಮಿಷನ್.

ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಮಿಷನ್:

- ಗುರಿ: ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಾನವ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 2022 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಏಳು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ 3 ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ (COVID-19 ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ).
- ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು: ಇಸ್ಪ್ರೋದ ಜಿಯೋಸಿಂಕ್ರೋನಸ್ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನ GSLV Mk III (3 ಹಂತಗಳ ಹೆವಿ-ಲಿಫ್ಟ್ ವಾಹನ)

ಘಟಕಗಳು:

- ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರು ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಬಿಟಲ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ (ಕ್ರು ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳು ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ.)
- LEO: ಇದು 5-7 ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ 300-400 ಕಿಮೀ ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ-ಭೂಮಿ-ಕಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವ್ಯೋಮ್ ಮಿತ್ರ: ಮಾನವನ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಯಾನಕ್ಕೆಂತ (ಮಾನಿಟರಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪ್ಯಾರಾಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳು) ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ಗಗನಯಾನ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಮನಾಯ್ಡ್ ವ್ಯೋಮಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ISRO ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

289. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1: PM PRANAM (ಕೃಷಿನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳ PM ಪ್ರಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ) ಅನ್ನು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2: ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

PM-PRANAM ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

ಕುರಿತು:

- PM-PRANAM ಎಂದರೆ ಮಾತೃಭೂಮಿಯ ಪುನಃಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ, ಪೋಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಈ PM ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ.
- PM-PRANAM ಅನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2023-24 ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ಜೈವಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವಯವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಸಮತೋಲಿತ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು.
- 2022-2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2.25 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದ್ದ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

290. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಪಾರ್ಥಾಲಂಜಿ 2023 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಚರಿ ಯೂತ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂತ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರುಷ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರನಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದರು.
- ಭಾರತವು 2023 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಚರಿ ಯೂತ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಚಿನ್ನ, ಒಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 11 ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ಅದಿತಿ ಗೋಪಿಚಂದ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅವರು ವಿಶ್ವ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಭಾರತವು ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋದ ಆಂಡ್ರಿಯಾ ಬೆಸೆರಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಬರ್ಲಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ.

ವಿವರಗಳು

- 2023 ರ ಬರ್ಲಿನ್ ವಿಶ್ವ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ತಂಡವು ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಮುಡಿಗೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಸುರೇಖಾ ವೆನ್ನಂ, ಅದಿತಿ ಗೋಪಿಚಂದ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರ್ನೀತ್ ಕೌರ್ ಅವರು ವಿಶ್ವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ತಂಡ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾದರು.

ವಿಶ್ವ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಆರ್ಚರಿ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ (WA) ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು 1931 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ: ಟಾರ್ಗಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಾಂಗಣ ವಿಶ್ವ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು, ಗುರಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಾಂಗಣ ವಿಶ್ವ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು.
- ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ವಿಶ್ವ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ-ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಆದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂತ್ ಆರ್ಚರಿ, ಪ್ಯಾರಾ-ಆರ್ಚರಿ, ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು 3D ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ.

291. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ, ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ (ATGM), ಆಂಟಿ-ಆರ್ಮರ್ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆಂಟಿ-ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗೈಡೆಡ್ ವೆಪನ್ (ATGW) ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಸಜ್ಜಿತ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಲು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಅಥವಾ ದೀರ್ಘ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಸಜ್ಜಿತ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ATGM ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಭೂ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇವುಗಳು ಫೈರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಫರ್ಗಟ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ

ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರು ಹಿಮ್ಮೆಟ್ಟಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು

- ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು – SAM
- ಏರ್-ಟು-ಏರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು AAM
- ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
- ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ (BMD)/ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
- ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು.
- ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು

Types of Missiles	Name of the Missile	Type of Missile	Operational Range	Speed
Air-to-air missiles	MICA	Air-to-Air Missiles	500 m to 80 km	Mach 4
	Astra Missile	Air-to-Air Missiles	80-110 km	Mach 4.5 +
	Novator K-100	Medium Range air-to-air missile	300-400 km	Mach 3.3
Surface-To-Air Missiles	Trishul	Short-Range surface to air missile	9 km	There were problems in this missile as it could not hit its targets. Hence, this programme was officially closed in 2008 by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). This missile was not inducted by the Indian Armed Forces. India, decided to import Barak Missiles from Israel.
	Akash Missile (There are 3 Variants at different stages of development – Akash-1S, Akash Mark-II, Akash-NG)	Medium-range surface-to-air missile	Akash -1S (18 – 30 Km) Akash Mk-II (35 – 40 Km) Akash-NG (More than 50 Km)	Mach 2.5 to 3.5
	Barak 8	Long-Range surface to air Missile	100 km	Mach 2
	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	exo-atmospheric interceptor missile	2000 km	Mach 8
Surface-to-surface Missiles	Agni-I	Medium-range ballistic missile	700-1250 km	Mach 7.5
	Agni-II	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	2,000-3,000 km	Mach 12
	Agni-III	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 3,000 km	5-6 km/s

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

	Agni-IV	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 4,000 km	Mach 7
	Agni-V	Intercontinental ballistic missile	Around 5,000 km	Mach 24
	Prithvi I	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
	Prithvi II	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 km	–
	Dhanush	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 – 600 km	–
	Shaurya	Medium-Range Ballistic Missile	750 to 1,900 km	–
	Prahaar	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
Cruise Missiles	BrahMos	Supersonic cruise missile	290 km	Mach 2.8 to 3 Mach
	BrahMos II	Hypersonic cruise missile	450 – 600 km	Mach 7
	Nirbhay	Subsonic cruise missile	1,000 – 1500 km	Mach 0.8
Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Systems Interceptor Missiles	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 80 km	Mach 5+
	Prithvi Defence Vehicle (PDV)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 150 km	Mach 4.5
	Advanced Air Defence (AAD) /Ashwin Ballistic Missile Interceptor	Endoatmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 30 km	
Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles	Sagarika (K-15)	Ballistic Missile	Around 750 Km	
	K-4	Ballistic Missile	Around 3,000 km	
	K-5	Ballistic Missile	Around 5,000 km	
Anti-Tank Missile	Amogha	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	2.8 km	
	Nag	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	500 m – 4 km	230 m/s
	Helina	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	7 – 10 km	

292. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಐಡೆಂಟಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (NAFIS):

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಐಡೆಂಟಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (NAFIS) ಯೋಜನೆಯು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ, ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ-ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಡೇಟಾಬೇಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ (CFPB) ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ (NCRB) ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವೆಬ್-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್: ವೆಬ್ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್

ಡೇಟಾವನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- **ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ID (Unique ID):** NAFIS ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ 10-ಅಂಕಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು (NFN) ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಐಡಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಎಫ್‌ಐಆರ್‌ಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಎನ್‌ಎಫ್‌ಎನ್‌ಗೆ ಲಿಂಕ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು "CCTNS (ಅಪರಾಧ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ಸ್) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧಿಸಲಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ (ಮೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು).

NAFIS ನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ:

- ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ ಡೇಟಾಬೇಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಡೇಟಾವನ್ನು ಅಪ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಲು, ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 24 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗೆ NAFIS ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ 10-ಅಂಕಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು (NFN) ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಐಡಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪರಾಧಿಯ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಎಫ್‌ಐಆರ್‌ಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಎನ್‌ಎಫ್‌ಎನ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಘಟನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ID ಯ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ಅಂಕಗಳು ಅಪರಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೋಡ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ನಂತರ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಜನೆಯು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ID ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿಂಗರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಲು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. NAFIS ನೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಕೆಲವೇ ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ವಾರಂಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಅಪರಾಧ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ.

293. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಪರಮಾಣು ಖನಿಜಗಳಾದ ಬೆರಿಲಿಯಮ್, ನಿಯೋಬಿಯಂ, ಟೈಟಾನಿಯಂ, ಟ್ಯಾಂಟಲಮ್, ಜಿರ್ಕೋನಿಯಮ್, ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಆಳವಾದ ಖನಿಜಗಳಾದ ಚಿನ್ನ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ, ತಾಮ್ರ, ಸತು, ಸೀಸ, ನಿಕೆಲ್, ಕೋಬಾಲ್ಟ್, ಪ್ಲಾಟಿನಂ ಗುಂಪು ಖನಿಜಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡೈಮಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 12 ಪರಮಾಣು ಖನಿಜಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಈಗ ಖನಿಜಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.



294. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಮೋಕ್ಷ ರಾಯ್ ಅವರು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ಏಳು ವರ್ಷದ ಬಾಲಕಿಯೊಬ್ಬಳು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಮೋಕ್ಷ ರಾಯ್ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದವಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮೈಕ್ರೋಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರಾಗಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಈಗ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯತೆಯ ವಕೀಲರಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

- ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಎನ್ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವ ನಾಯಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಅವರ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರೈಮ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗೌರವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 2010 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಡೇವಿಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಮರೂನ್ ರಚಿಸಿದರು.
- ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರವರೆಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಮಿನಿಯು ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಏಕೈಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಡೌನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗೌರವದಾರರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಲೈಟ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

295. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಾತೃ ವಂದನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ (BPL) ವರ್ಗದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಲುಣಿಸುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯರು PMMVY ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.5000 ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. PMMVY ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೊದಲ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ನೇರ ಲಾಭ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (DBT) ಮೋಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್/ಪ್ರೋಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ₹5,000/- ನ ನಗದು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಹ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಹೆರಿಗೆಯ ನಂತರ ಜನನಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾತೃತ್ವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದ ನಗದು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರಾಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ ₹6,000/- ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. 2022 ರಿಂದ ಎರಡನೇ ಮಗುವಿಗೂ ಸಹ (ಎರಡನೇ ಮಗು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ) ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

296. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತವೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** NASA ಮತ್ತು ISRO ಗಳು 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ, ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭೇಟಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು. NASA ಮತ್ತು US ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು, ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಾಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಡಿ ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಅಕಾರ್ಡ್: ಎ ಮಲ್ಟಿಲ್ಯಾಟರಲ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್

- 1967 ರ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು ಯುಎಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಮಿಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಬಹುಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ US ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು 2025 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜೂನ್ 22, 2023 ರಂತೆ, ಯುರೋಪ್, ಏಷ್ಯಾ, ಉತ್ತರ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಓಷಿಯಾನಿಯಾ, ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ 26 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಈ ದೇಶಗಳು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಭಾರತವು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ನಂತಹ ದೇಶಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು

ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಭಾರತದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ISRO), ಮತ್ತು NASA 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಕ್ಕೆ (ISS) ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

297. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ಇದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ 5% ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲಾಧಾರ ರಹಿತ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

PM Vishwakarma
Central Sector Scheme to support traditional artisans & crafts people of rural and urban India

Highlights of the Programme:

- Financial outlay of **Rs. 13,000 crore**
- **18 Traditional trades** to be covered in 1st instance
- **Artisans and Craftspeople** to be provided recognition with PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID Card
- Credit support upto **Rs. 1 lakh (1st tranche)** and **Rs. 2 lakh (2nd tranche)** with concessional interest rate of 5%
- Will provide **Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive and Incentive for Digital Transactions** and Marketing support

18 Traditional trades to be covered in 1st Instance

1. Carpenter (Suthar)
2. Boat Maker
3. Armourer
4. Blacksmith (Lohar)
5. Hammer and Toolkit Maker
6. Locksmith
7. Goldsmith (Sonar)
8. Potter (Kumhaar)
9. Sculptor (Moortikar, stone carver), Stone breaker
10. Cobbler (Charmkar)/Shoemaker/Footwear artisan
11. Mason (Rajmistri)
12. Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver
13. Doll & Toy Maker (Traditional)
14. Barber (Naai)
15. Garland maker (Malakar)
16. Washerman (Dhobi)
17. Tailor (Darzi)
18. Fishing Net Maker

Cabinet Decision
16 August, 2023

ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು

- ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ವರ್ಧನೆ: ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಸಮಗ್ರ 6-ದಿನಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ತರಬೇತಿಯು ಬಡಗಿಗಳು, ಟೈಲರ್‌ಗಳು, ಬುಟ್ಟಿ ನೇಯುವವರು, ಕೈರಿಕರು, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗರು, ಕಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಕುಂಬಾರರು, ಮಿಠಾಯಿಗಾರರು, ಚಮ್ಮಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲ: ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ರೂ 10,000 ರಿಂದ ರೂ 10 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಶ್ವೀಯ ನೆರವು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ (ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್) ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳು: ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ವೇಗವರ್ಧಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15,000 ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ: ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಭರಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹೊರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಇದು ವಿಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

298. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ 24x7 ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ತಡೆರಹಿತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲೈವ್ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಸಂವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಗೂಢಲಿಪೀಕರಣ, ಮುಖ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ, OTP ಮತ್ತು ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣ. AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಕರೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಈ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ 24x7 ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು. AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಇದು 24x7 ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಸೇವೆಯು ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಕರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಹೊಂದುವ ಪರಿಣಿತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಸಂವಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾರಾಂತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಜಾದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ, ಈ ಕ್ರಮವು ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮರುವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- AU ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ಎನ್‌ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್, ಫೇಶಿಯಲ್ ರೆಕಗ್ನಿಷನ್, ಒನ್-ಟೈಮ್ ಪಾಸ್‌ವರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು (OTP) ಮತ್ತು ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ಪವಿತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಕರೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಿಮಯವಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಎನ್‌ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ-ರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಡೇಟಾ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೋಸದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

299. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ

- ಜಗನ್ನಾಥಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನುಕರಣೀಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

4 ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು

- ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ, ನದಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಗಾ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು 4 ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿತರಣಾ ಸಮಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಿದೆ
- ಜಂಟಿ ವಿಜೇತರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 41 ವಿಜೇತರನ್ನು 4 ನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು, 2022 ಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು 11 ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಶಾಲೆ,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,' 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನೀರು ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘ ಸೇರಿವೆ 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಉದ್ಯಮ,' 'ಸಿಎಸ್‌ಆರ್ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಉದ್ಯಮ,' ಮತ್ತು 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ NGO'.
- ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ (MP) ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಡಿಶಾ 2 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (AP) ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಹಾರ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ 3 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಡಿಶಾದ ಗಂಜಾಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ತೆಲಂಗಾಣದ ಭದ್ರಾದ್ರಿ ಕೊತಗುಡಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಗನ್ನಾಥಪುರಂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ.

300. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್‌ವೈನ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಚ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸತತ ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷ ಗೆದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್‌ವೈನ್ ಸತತ ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷ ಡಚ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರು ಓಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಗೆಲುವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ, ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್‌ವೈನ್ ಈಗ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಒಂಬತ್ತು F1 ವಿಜಯಗಳ ಸೆಬಾಸ್ಟಿಯನ್ ವೆಟ್ಟೆಲ್ ಅವರ ಸಾರ್ವಕಾಲಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಗಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

301. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉಚ್ಚತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (RUSA) ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ "ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (PM-USHA)" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (PM-USHA) ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. PM-USHA ಯೋಜನೆಯು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ

ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (PM-USHA):ಇದು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಪೋಷಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ
 - ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉಚ್ಚತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (RUSA) ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ "ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ (PM-USHA)" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು, ನಿಗದಿತ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಅನುಸರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಭರವಸೆ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
 - ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಅದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಎರಡರೊಂದಿಗೂ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆತ್ಮ-ನಿರ್ಭರ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, PM-USHA ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

302. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲಾರಸ್, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ರಷ್ಯಾ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಜೋವ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಸಮುದ್ರ, ನೈಋತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಲ್ಡೊವಾ ಮತ್ತು ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹಂಗೇರಿ, ಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್ ಗಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.



- ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಯುರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಇತರ ಏಳು ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ: ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್, ಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ, ಹಂಗೇರಿ, ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಮೊಲ್ಡೊವಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲಾರಸ್.

303. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಇದು ನೌಕರರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ಒತ್ತಡ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು "ಯೆ-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಯೋಗವು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ "Y-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

"Y-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಭಾರತದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ "Y-Break - Yoga at Office Chair" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ
- ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಸರಳವಾದ ಯೋಗ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಸರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಆಸನಗಳು (ಭಂಗಿಗಳು), ಪ್ರಾಣಾಯಾಮ (ಉಸಿರಾಟದ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು), ಮತ್ತು ಧ್ಯಾನ (ಧ್ಯಾನ), ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
- "Y-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯೋಗ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ತಜ್ಞರು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಆಯುಷ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ

ದೇಸಾಯಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಕೆಲಸದ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

- "Y-ಬ್ರೇಕ್ - ಯೋಗ ಅಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಚೇರ್" ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಹೊರಗೆ ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಸವಾಲಾಗಬಹುದು. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ, ಒತ್ತಡ ಕಡಿತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಗಮನದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಬಹುದು.

304. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: 2023 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ತನ್ನ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಕೋರ್ ಅದರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಿತು, ಇದು ಅದರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ 2023:

- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ (IMD) ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 2023 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವು ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್, ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿದ 64 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರ ಮೂರು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ 2023: ಅಗ್ರ ಮೂರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳು

- ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್: ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ದೇಶದ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಬಳಕೆ ಅದರ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್: ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 11 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಜಿಗಿತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಅದರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್: 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಕುಸಿದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮೊದಲ ಮೂರು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ದೇಶದ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಅದರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

2023 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಟಾಪ್ 10 ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳು:

- ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್
- ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್
- ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್
- ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ
- ನೆದರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್
- ತೈವಾನ್
- ಹಾಂಗ್ ಕಾಂಗ್
- ಸ್ವೀಡನ್
- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್
- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್
- ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಭಾರತವು ಮೂರು ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕಗಳ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕುಸಿತವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರೂ, 2023 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ 40 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಇದು 2019 ಮತ್ತು 2021 ರ ನಡುವೆ ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ 43 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಇದು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

305. ಉತ್ತರ. ಡಿ

- 1862 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ ಅವರ ತಂದೆ, ದೇಬೇಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್, ಈ ರಮಣೀಯ ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು, ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನ ಎಂಬ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದರು, ಅಂದರೆ "ಶಾಂತಿಯ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನ".
- ಮೂಲತಃ ಭೂಬದಂಗ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಕಾರಣ ದೇಬೇಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ ಅವರು ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನ ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- 1901 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್ ಅವರು/ಭೂಮಿಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿ ಆಶ್ರಮದ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಶಾಲೆಯು ನಂತರ ವಿಶ್ವಭಾರತಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿತು.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸುದ್ದಿ:

- ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನವನ್ನು UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು 2010 ರಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನವನ್ನು UNESCO ಭಾರತದ 41 ನೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 42 UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಮೇಳಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬೇಲೂರು, ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಮನಂತಪುರದ ಪಸಿಧ್ಧ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಯುನೆಸ್ಕೋ) ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣ: ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನವನ್ನು UNESCO ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದೆ, ಮಾನವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಕಲೆಗಳು, ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ: ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ASI) ಶಾಂತಿನಿಕೇತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ರಚನೆಗಳ ಪುನಃಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದೆ.

List of UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites in India:

Cultural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid and Somananthpura	Karnataka	2023
Santiniketan	West Bengal	2023
Dholavira	Gujarat	2021
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	Telangana	2021
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern, Movement	Chandigarh	2016
Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	Maharashtra	2018
Historic City of Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2017
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)	Bihar	2016
Jaipur City	Rajasthan	2020
Rani-Ki-Van	Gujarat	2014
The Jantar Mantar	Rajasthan	2010
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	2004
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Mountain Railways of India	Tamil Nadu	1999
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa	1986
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986

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Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
Sun Temple, Konarak	Orissa	1984
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Heritage Sites in Chandigarh Capitol Complex	Chandigarh City	2016

List of UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites in India:

Natural World Heritage Sites	State	Year
Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan	1985
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1988, 2005
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
Western Ghats	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	2012
Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh	2014

UNESCO Mixed World Heritage Sites

Name	State	Year of Notification
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

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- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, OpenAI ChatGPT ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಚಾಟ್‌ಬಾಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು. ಇದು 'ಸಂಭಾಷಣಾ' AI ಆಗಿದೆ (ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ "ಚಾಟ್" ಪದ) ಇದು ಮಾನವನು ಹೇಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದು "ಫಾಲೋ-ಅಪ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ" ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು "ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ತಪ್ಪು ಆವರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಾಲು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಚಿತ ವಿನಂತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಬಹುದು." ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಬಿ) ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಲ್ಲಿ, GPT ಎಂದರೆ ಜನರೇಟಿವ್ ಪ್ರಿ-ಟ್ರೇನ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ 3 ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾನವ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ (RLHF).
- ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳು: ಕೋಡಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರರಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಳಕೆಗಳು ಅಪಾರವಾಗಿವೆ.

ChatGPT ಕುರಿತು

- ಆರ್ಟಿಫಿಶಿಯಲ್ ಇಂಟೆಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ (AI) ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕಂಪನಿ OpenAI ನ ಪ್ರೊಟೊಟೈಪ್ ಡೈಲಾಗ್-ಆಧಾರಿತ AI ಚಾಟ್‌ಬಾಟ್ "ChatGPT" ಒಂದು ವಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಲಿಯನ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಳಕೆದಾರರನ್ನು ದಾಟಿದೆ.
- ChatGPT:**
 - ChatGPT - ChatGPT ಎಂಬುದು OpenAI ನಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪಠ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ಅನುವಾದದಂತಹ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು.
 - ಇದು GPT-3.5 (ಜನರೇಟಿವ್ ಪ್ರಿಟ್ರೇನ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ 3.5) ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಂಪ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಆಳವಾದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಅಲ್ಗಾರಿದಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ChatGPT ತಾನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳು - ChatGPT ಮಾಡಬಹುದು

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- ALH-WSI ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ HAL ರುದ್ರ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, HAL ಧ್ರುವದ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ನ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ತಯಾರಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (HAL) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ತಿರುಗುವ ಗೋಪುರದ ಗನ್, ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಸಜ್ಜಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ

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ಹಲಿಕಾಪ್ಪರ್-ಉಡಾವಣೆಯಾದ ನಾಗ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನಂತಹವು ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು
 - ಏರ್-ಟು-ಏರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು AAM
 - ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
 - ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಿಸೈಲ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ (BMD)/ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
 - ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು
 - ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ
 - ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳು

Types of Missiles	Name of the Missile	Type of Missile	Operational Range	Speed
Air-to-air missiles	MICA	Air-to-Air Missiles	500 m to 80 km	Mach 4
	Astra Missile	Air-to-Air Missiles	80-110 km	Mach 4.5 +
	Novator K-100	Medium Range air-to-air missile	300-400 km	Mach 3.3
Surface-To-Air Missiles	Trishul	Short-Range surface to air missile	9 km	There were problems in this missile as it could not hit its targets. Hence, this programme was officially closed in 2008 by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). This missile was not inducted by the Indian Armed Forces. India, decided to import Barak Missiles from Israel.
	Akash Missile (There are 3 Variants at different stages of development – Akash-1S, Akash Mark-II, Akash-NG)	Medium-range surface-to-air missile	Akash -1S (18 – 30 Km) Akash Mk-II (35 – 40 Km) Akash-NG (More than 50 Km)	Mach 2.5 to 3.5
	Barak 8	Long-Range surface to air Missile	100 km	Mach 2
	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	exo-atmospheric interceptor missile	2000 km	Mach 8
Surface-to-surface Missiles	Agni-I	Medium-range ballistic missile	700-1250 km	Mach 7.5
	Agni-II	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	2,000-3,000 km	Mach 12
	Agni-III	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 3,000 km	5-6 km/s
	Agni-IV	Intermediate-range ballistic missile	Around 4,000 km	Mach 7

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	Agni-V	Intercontinental ballistic missile	Around 5,000 km	Mach 24
	Prithvi I	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
	Prithvi II	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 km	–
	Dhanush	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	350 – 600 km	–
	Shaurya	Medium-Range Ballistic Missile	750 to 1,900 km	–
	Prahaar	Short-Range Ballistic Missile	150 km	–
Cruise Missiles	BrahMos	Supersonic cruise missile	290 km	Mach 2.8 to 3 Mach
	BrahMos II	Hypersonic cruise missile	450 – 600 km	Mach 7
	Nirbhay	Subsonic cruise missile	1,000 – 1500 km	Mach 0.8
Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Systems / Interceptor Missiles	Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 80 km	Mach 5+
	Prithvi Defence Vehicle (PDV)	Exo-atmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 150 km	Mach 4.5
	Advanced Air Defence (AAD) / Ashwin Ballistic Missile Interceptor	Endoatmospheric Anti-ballistic missile	Altitude – 30 km	
Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles	Sagarika (K-15)	Ballistic Missile	Around 750 Km	
	K-4	Ballistic Missile	Around 3,000 km	
	K-5	Ballistic Missile	Around 5,000 km	
Anti-Tank Missile	Amogha	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	2.8 km	
	Nag	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	500 m – 4 km	230 m/s
	Helina	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	7 – 10 km	

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- ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. (ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಇದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳ (EMDE ಗಳು) ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳು:
 - ಜಾಗತಿಕ GDP ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ: 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ 1.7% - 1993 ರಿಂದ ಮೂರನೇ-ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೇಗ, 2009 ಮತ್ತು 2020 ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿಂಜರಿತಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಭಾರತವು 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ 6.6% ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ.
 - ನಿಧಾನಗತಿಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳು : ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರಗಳು, ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾ-ಉಕ್ರೇನ್

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ಯುದ್ಧದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದ ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳು.

- ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಆಘಾತಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂಜರಿತಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

List of International Organization and Name of Reports

International Organization	Name of Reports
World Health Organization (WHO)	Global Nutrition Report
IQAir	World Air Quality Report
UNICEF	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	World Investment Report
UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	Actions on Air Quality Emissions Gap Report Global Environment Outlook
Transparency International	Global Corruption Report (GCR) – Corruption Perception Index
UNEP and INTERPOL	The Rise of Environmental Crime
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	Global Education Monitoring Report
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	State of World Population
UN-Habitat	World Cities Report
UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	World Wildlife Crime Report World Drug Report Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)	Global Assessment Report
UNIDO(United Nations Industrial Development Organization)	Industrial Development Report
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund)	The State of the World's Children reports Report on Regular Resources
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	The Global Report
UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
WEF (World Economic Forum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) • Global Gender Gap Report • Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report • Global Information Technology Report
International Energy Agency	World Energy Outlook (WEO)
International Energy Agency	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report World Oil Outlook
Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	World Happiness Report
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	Technical Cooperation Report Nuclear Technology Review
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Global Financial Stability Report World Economic Outlook
Asian Development Bank – ADB	Asian Development Outlook
BIS (Bank for International Settlements)	Global Financial System Report
FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	Global Money Laundering Report
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Report

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Planet Report
WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)
Fortune	Change the World List Data
IBRD (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business • World Development Report
US-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Global Hunger Index report
ILO (International Labour Organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Social Protection Report • Global Wage Report • World Employment and Social Outlook • World of Work Report
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Human Development Report
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rural Development Report
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Postal Development Report
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	State of the World Reports
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	State of World Climate

309. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರ ಮೂರು ಸಾಲದಾತರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿದೆ - ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (SBI), ICICI ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು HDFC ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ದೇಶೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು (D-SIB ಗಳು), ಅಥವಾ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಲು ತುಂಬಾ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (D-SIB)
 - ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಗಾತ್ರ, -ನ್ಯಾಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆ, ಕೊರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅದರ ವೈಫಲ್ಯವು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು D-SIB ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 - 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI) ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ D-SIB ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು -
- D-SIB ಗಳಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು (SISs) ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 - D-SIB ಅನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಕ್ಷಿತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳು [ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಕ್ಷಿತಿ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ 1 (CET1)] ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಶ್ರೇಣಿ 1 ಬಂಡವಾಳ (ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕತೆ ಅನುಪಾತದಿಂದ (CAR) ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 - ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದರ್ಥ.
 - RBI SBI, ICICI ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು HDFC ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು D-SIB ಗಳಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.
 - ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ, G20 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾದ ಬಾಸೆಲ್ - ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮೂಲದ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಸ್ಟೆಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ (FSB), G-SIB ಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಬಾಸೆಲ್ ಸಮಿತಿ (BCBS) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಜೆಪಿ ಮೋರ್ಗನ್, ಸಿಟಿಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಎಚ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಬಿಸಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಚೀನಾ, ಬಾಕ್ಸೆಸ್, ಬಿಎನ್‌ಪಿ ಪರಿಬಾಸ್, ಡಾಯ್ಜಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಲ್ಡ್‌ಮನ್ ಸ್ಯಾಚ್ಸ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 30 ಜಿ-ಎಸ್‌ಬಿಗಳಿವೆ (ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಇಲ್ಲ).

310. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: "ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು" WLR ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (BEL) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: "ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು" WLR ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಪರ್ವತ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತರದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಈ ಸವಾಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಫಿರಂಗಿಗಳು, ಗಾರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಮೌಂಟೇನ್ಸ್ WLR ಒಂದು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಂತ ಹಂತದ ರಾಡಾರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಪರ್ವತ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (BEL) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಮೈದಾನ vs.(ವಿರುದ್ಧ) ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು

- ಸ್ವಾತಿ ರಾಡಾರ್ ಎರಡು ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ: ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಮೈದಾನ(ಪ್ಲೇನ್) (WLR) ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು (WLR-M).
- ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಮೈದಾನ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಬಂದೂಕುಗಳು, ಗಾರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರೇ ಸೂಚಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ಲೇನ್‌ನಂತಹ ಸಮತಟ್ಟಾದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಪರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆತಗಳ ಪತನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇದು ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ:

- ಇದು ಮಾರ್ಟರ್ ಶೆಲ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೋಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಸಮರ್ಥನಿಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪಥದ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ಉಡಾವಣೆ/ಇಂಪ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾಪೊಲೇಶನ್ ಅನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ನಿಖರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಎತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ರಾಡಾರ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪಥದ ಡೇಟಾವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಮನ್ವಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಂವಹನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

311. ಉತ್ತರ. 3

- ಎರಡು ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ ಬೀಚ್‌ಗಳು, ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ ಬಳಿಯ ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ್ ಬೀಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡುಪಿ ಬಳಿಯ ಪಡುಬಿದ್ರಿ ಬೀಚ್, ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ದೇಶದ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಬೀಚ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 3 ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ

<p>ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಇದು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಸರ-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು 33 ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು 4 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ಪರಿಸರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ➤ ಸ್ನಾನದ ನೀರಿನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ➤ ಪರಿಸರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ➤ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಸೇವೆಗಳು • ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜದ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ/ಕಡಲತೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸ್ನಾನದ ನೀರು, ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. • ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (UNEP), ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಟೂರಿಸಂ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (UNWTO), ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಮೂಲದ NGO ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ (FEE) ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಚರ್ (IUCN) - ಇದು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಾರರಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.) • ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪರಿಸರ-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಬೀಚ್ಸ್ (ಬೀಚ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸೇವೆಗಳು/ BEAMS (Beach
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	Environment & Aesthetics Management Services).) ಅನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜದ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳು	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಒಡಿಶಾ 2. ಶಿವರಾಜಪುರ ಬೀಚ್ - ಗುಜರಾತ್ 3. ಕಪ್ಪಾಡ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಕೇರಳ 4. ಫೋಫ್ಲಾ ಬೀಚ್ - ದಿಯು 5. ರಾಧಾನಗರ ಬೀಚ್ - ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ 6. ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಬೀಚ್ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ 7. ಪಡುಬಿದ್ರಿ ಬೀಚ್ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ 8. ರುಶಿಕೊಂಡ ಬೀಚ್ - ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ 9. ಕೋವಲಂ ಬೀಚ್ - ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು 10. ಈಡನ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಪುದುಚೇರಿ 11. ಮಿನಿಕಾಯ್ ತುಂಡಿ ಬೀಚ್ - ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ 12. ಕಡ್ಮತ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ

312. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ. 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

NATO- North atlantic treaty organization

- ಇದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಅಲೈಯನ್ಸ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು 4 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1949 ರಂದು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂತರ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂನ ಬ್ರುಸೆಲ್ಸ್
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, NATO 31 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. 1949 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ 12 ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದರು: ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಐಸ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಲಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ಗ್, ನೆದರ್ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್, ನಾರ್ವೆ, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ, ಇನ್ನೂ 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.
- ಮೈತ್ರಿ: ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ತುರ್ಕಿಯೆ (1952); ಜರ್ಮನಿ (1955); ಸ್ಪೇನ್ (1982); ಚೆಕಿಯಾ, ಹಂಗೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೆಂಡ್ (1999); ಬಲ್ಗೇರಿಯಾ, ಎಸ್ತೋನಿಯಾ, ಲಾಟ್ವಿಯಾ, ಲಿಥುವೇನಿಯಾ, ರೊಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಸ್ಲೋವಾಕಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಲೋವೇನಿಯಾ (2004); ಅಲ್ಬೇನಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೋಯೇಷಿಯಾ (2009); ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ (2017); ಉತ್ತರ ಮ್ಯಾಸಿಡೋನಿಯಾ (2020); ಮತ್ತು ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ (2023).
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮರ II ರ ನಂತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ದಾಳಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ "ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ" ಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು NATO ರಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- ವಿಧಿ 5: NATO ಸದಸ್ಯನು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯನ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು NATOದ 5 ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ NATO ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- NATO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ: ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- NATO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಡನ್‌ನ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ: ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನ ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣದ ನಂತರ ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ನೆರೆಯ ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ NATO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿತು. ಫಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಈಗ 31 ನೇ NATO ಸದಸ್ಯ.
- ಸ್ವೀಡನ್‌ನ ಬಿಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಟರ್ಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗೇರಿಯು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ.

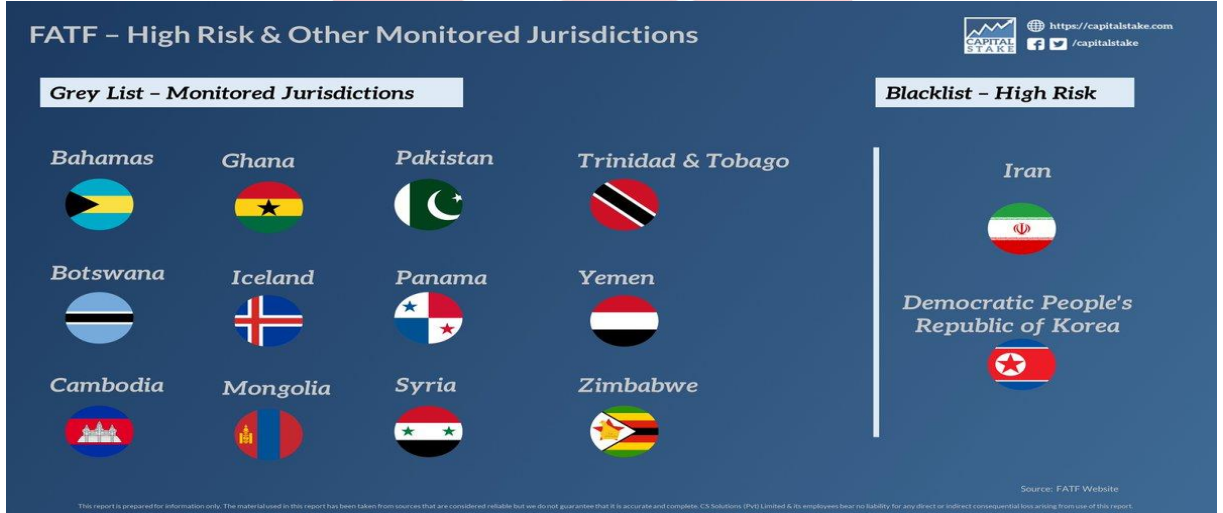
313. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ಟಾಸ್ಕ್ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ (FATF) ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಣ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಗಾ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- FATF ಒಂದು ಅಂತರ-ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, "ಹಣ ಲಾಂಡರಿಂಗ್, ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು" ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- FATF ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 39 ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತವು FATF ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

FATF ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಎಫ್‌ಎಟಿಎಫ್ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹಣ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಾಚ್‌ಡಾಗ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, 1989 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಜಿ-7 ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
 - ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಣ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
 - US ಮೇಲೆ 9/11 ದಾಳಿಯ ನಂತರ, 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ FATF ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲು ತನ್ನ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿತು.
 - ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಸಮೂಹ ವಿನಾಶದ (WMD) ಪ್ರಸರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿತು.
 - ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾದ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ (APG) ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ (EAG) ಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯನೂ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- FATF ನ ಬೂದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು:
 - ಬೂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ: ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ನಿಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಿ ಲಾಂಡರಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾದ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬೂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ದೇಶವು ಕಪ್ಪುಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 - ಕಪ್ಪು ಪಟ್ಟಿ: ಕಪ್ಪು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ನಿಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಿ ಲಾಂಡರಿಂಗ್ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದ ದೇಶಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು (NCCTs) ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.



INSPIRING CREATIVITY

314. ಉತರ. ಬಿ

- ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ ಅಲೈಯನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲಸ್ (GCCA+) ಯುರೋಪ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದುರ್ಬಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
 - EU ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು (SIDS) ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದೇಶಗಳು (LDCs) ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 - 2030 ರ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಹೊಸ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಮ್ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ 2015 ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ (COP21) ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ EU GCCA+ ಈ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 - EU GCCA+ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ EU ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 20 %ನ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ EU GCCA+ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು 2°C ಗುರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹವಾಮಾನ-ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.

ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವರದಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ:

International Organization	Name of Reports
World Health Organization (WHO)	Global Nutrition Report
IQAir	World Air Quality Report
UNICEF	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	World Investment Report
UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	Actions on Air Quality Emissions Gap Report Global Environment Outlook
Transparency International	Global Corruption Report (GCR) – Corruption Perception Index
UNEP and INTERPOL	The Rise of Environmental Crime
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	Global Education Monitoring Report
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	State of World Population
UN-Habitat	World Cities Report
UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	World Wildlife Crime Report World Drug Report Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)	Global Assessment Report
UNIDO(United Nations Industrial Development Organization)	Industrial Development Report
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund)	The State of the World's Children reports Report on Regular Resources
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	The Global Report
UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
WEF (World Economic Forum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) • Global Gender Gap Report • Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report • Global Information Technology Report
International Energy Agency	World Energy Outlook (WEO)
International Energy Agency	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)	OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report World Oil Outlook
Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	World Happiness Report
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	Technical Cooperation Report Nuclear Technology Review

IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Global Financial Stability Report World Economic Outlook
Asian Development Bank – ADB	Asian Development Outlook
BIS (Bank for International Settlements)	Global Financial System Report
FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	Global Money Laundering Report
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Report • Living Planet Report
WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)
Fortune	Change the World List Data
IBRD (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business • World Development Report
US-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Global Hunger Index report
ILO (International Labour Organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Social Protection Report • Global Wage Report • World Employment and Social Outlook • World of Work Report
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Human Development Report
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rural Development Report
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Postal Development Report
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	State of the World Reports
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	State of World Climate

315. ಉತ್ತರ: (d) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- NavIC ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಪೊಸಿಷನ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ (SPS), GPS (ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್), ಗ್ಲೋನಾಸ್ (ರಷ್ಯಾ), ಗೆಲಿಲಿಯೋ (ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್) ಮತ್ತು BeiDou (ಚೀನಾ) ದ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯು ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ NavIC ನ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

NavIC ನ ಕುರಿತು:

- NavIC ISRO ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಂತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ 1,500 ಕಿಮೀ ವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದೆ. NavIC ನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಈ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸ್ಥಾನೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದು.
- ಇದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಪುಂಜವು ಏಳು ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಭೂಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಅಂದರೆ, ಅವು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಿಯೋಸಿಂಕ್ರೋನಸ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಂರಚನೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಉಪಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ಗ್ರೌಂಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವು ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಂತದಿಂದ ಗೋಚರಿಸುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.
- ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಗಳು.

ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು:

1. U.S.ನಿಂದ GPS
2. ರಷ್ಯಾದಿಂದ ಗ್ಲೋನಾಸ್.
3. ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಗೆಲಿಲಿಯೋ
4. ಚೀನಾದಿಂದ ಬೀಡೌ.

ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು:

- 1.ಭಾರತದಿಂದ NavIC
- 2.ಜಪಾನ್‌ನಿಂದ QZSS

316. ಉತ್ತರ: C. 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಫ್ರೇಮ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆನ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ (UNFCCC) ನ (COP28) ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮುಖೇಶ್ ಅಂಬಾನಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- COP28 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 30 ರಿಂದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 12, 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ದುಬೈ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋ ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಅತಿಥೇಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (UAE). ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಕಾನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆನ್ ದಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಟೇಟ್ (COP) ಯುಎನ್‌ಎಫ್‌ಸಿಸಿಯ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಉಲ್ಬಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. COP28 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 30 ರಿಂದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 12, 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ದುಬೈ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋ ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಅತಿಥೇಯ ದೇಶ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಯುಎಇ).
- COP ಗಳು 1992 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾದ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಮಾವೇಶದ (UNFCCC) ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕೂಟಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. COP ಎಂಬ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ರೂಪದಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಈ ಅವಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ದೇಶಗಳು (ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು) ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಗುರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಲಾದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ತಾಪಮಾನ ಏರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸುಮಾರು 1.5 °C ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- COP28 UAE ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನೀತಿ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಹಣಕಾಸು, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ, ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ 31 ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಸೌತ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ 65 ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಆರು ಖಂಡಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- COP28 ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮುಖೇಶ್ ಅಂಬಾನಿಯವರ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಸುನಿತಾ ನರೇನ್ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಕೈಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ, ಅಂಬಾನಿ ಅವರ ಪರಿಣತಿಯು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

317. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: Vostro ಖಾತೆಗಳು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ದ್ರವ್ಯತೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಅಪಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿಯಾಚಿಗಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಧಿತ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯಂತಹ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ A ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ: RBI ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ 20 ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ 22 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ 92 ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೋಲ್ಟೇಜ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು (SRVAs) ತೆರೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಖಾತೆಗಳು ದೇಶೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ವಾಯ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

Vostro ಖಾತೆ: ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

- ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ: ವೋಲ್ಟೇಜ್ ಖಾತೆಯು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ತನ್ನ ದೇಶೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಖಾತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉದ್ದೇಶ: ವಿದೇಶಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿಯಾಚೆಗಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್: ವಿದೇಶಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಪರವಾಗಿ Vostro ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸಂವಹನ: Vostro ಖಾತೆಗಳು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಗಡಿಯಾಚೆಗಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಡುವೆ ದ್ವಿಮುಖ ಸಂವಹನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇನ್ವಾಯ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವತಿಗಳು: ವೋಲ್ಟೇಜ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ವಾಯ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

318. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) ಭಾರತ ಮಂಟಪ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮೈದಾನದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಭಾರತ್ ಮಂಟಪಂ' ಹೆಸರಿನ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ-ಕಮ್-ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ (IECC) ಅನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮೈದಾನದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು, 'ಭಾರತ್ ಮಂಟಪಂ' ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸಿಬಿಷನ್-ಕಮ್-ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ (IECC) ಅನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. IECC ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಜಿ-20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಲಿದೆ.
- ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 2,700 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರದ ಮರೀನಾ ಬೇ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ Aedas ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಆರ್ಕಾಪ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ IGI ಏರ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಟರ್ಮಿನಲ್ 3 ರ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಅಂಡಾಕಾರದ ಆಕಾರವು ಶಂಖ ಅಥವಾ ಶಂಖದಿಂದ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಗೋಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಭಾಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಏಕೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 3,000 ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಆಸನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಆಫಿಷಿಯೇಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಮೂರು PVR ಥಿಯೇಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಬಹುದು.

319. ಉತ್ತರ: D. 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ಅಲ್ಲ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ವಿಕ್ರಮ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಾಕ್ಸ್-ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಲೆಗ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಥ್ರಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು ತಲಾ 800 ನ್ಯೂಟನ್‌ಗಳ ಥ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಇದು ರೋವರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತೊಯ್ದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆನ್-ಸೈಟ್ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು

ವಿವಿಧ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

- ರೋವರ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವು ರಾಕೆಟ್-ಬೋಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆರು ಚಕ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಬ್ರಷ್‌ಲೆಸ್ DC ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ, ಸಾಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ 3

ಭಾರತದ ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ 3 ಅನ್ನು ಜುಲೈ 14 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2:35 ಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಕೋಟಾದ ಸತೀಶ್ ಧವನ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಇಸ್ರೋ) ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ನಂತರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಸ್ರೋ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಎಸ್. ಸೋಮನಾಥ್ ಅವರು ಜಿ-20 ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನಾಯಕರ ಸಭೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

- ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-3, ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೋವಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-2 ಗೆ ಫಾಲೋ-ಆನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-3, ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೋವರ್ ಸಂರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-3 ಅನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಕೋಟಾದ ಸತೀಶ್ ಧವನ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಲಾಂಚ್ ವೆಹಿಕಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್-III (LVM-3) ಮೂಲಕ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಚಂದ್ರಯಾನ-3 ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ (LM), ಪ್ರೊಪಲ್ಸನ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ (PM) ಮತ್ತು ರೋವರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಅಂತರಗ್ರಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು.
- ಲ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೋವರ್ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪೇಲೋಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.

320. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ) 'Use Heart, Know Heart'

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೃದಯ ದಿನವನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 29 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಹಾರ್ಟ್ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ 2000 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೃದಯ ದಿನದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಂದವು. ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೃದಯರಕ್ತನಾಳದ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ದಿನವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೃದಯ ದಿನ 2023 ಅನ್ನು 'Use Heart, Know Heart' ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೃದಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಹಾರ್ಟ್ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ, "ಹೃದಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊರತೆಯಿರುವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾವು ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆದುಹಾಕುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿತ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತೇವೆ." ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ B ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

May 2023

Date	Day	Theme
May 4th, 2023	International Firefighters Day	Theme: "Honoring the Heroes Who Protect Us"
May 2nd, 2023	World Asthma Day	Theme: "Asthma care for All"
May 2nd, 2023	World Tuna Day	Theme: "Yes We Can"
May 1st, 2023	International Workers' Day 2023	Theme: "A safe and healthy working environment as a fundamental principle and right at work"
May 3rd, 2023	World Press Freedom Day	Theme: "Shaping a Future of Rights: Freedom of Expression as a Driver for all other human rights"
May 5th, 2023	International Day of the Midwife	Theme: "Together again: from evidence to reality"

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May 5th, 2023	World Hand Hygiene Day	Theme: "Accelerate action together. SAVE LIVES - Clean Your Hands,"
May 5th, 2023	African World Heritage Day	Theme: "African Natural and Cultural Heritage beyond Borders."
May 3rd, 2023	International Leopard Day	Theme: Celebrate leopards and to raise awareness about their status and threats
May 6th, 2023	International No Diet Day	Theme: body acceptance, which means accepting people irrespective of their body shape and size
May 7th, 2023	World Athletics Day	Theme: 'Athletics for All – A New Beginning'
May 8th, 2023	World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day	Theme: 'Everything we do comes from the heart'
May 8th, 2023	International Thalassaemia Day	Theme: "Be Aware. Share. Care: Strengthening Education to Bridge the Thalassaemia Care Gap."
May 5th, 2023	World Portuguese Language Day	--
May 10th, 2023	(UN)'s International Day of Argania	Theme: "Socio-economic development & sustainability of the Argan ecosystem"
May 11th, 2023	National Technology Day	Theme: 'School to Startups-Igniting Young Minds to Innovate'
May 12th, 2023	International Nurses Day	Theme: "Our Nurses, Our Future"
May 13th, 2023	World Migratory Bird Day	Theme: Water: Sustaining Bird Life
May 12th, 2023	International Day of Plant Health (IDPH)	Theme: "Plant Health for Environmental Protection"
May 15th, 2023	International Day of Families	Theme: Families and Urbanization,
May 16th, 2023	National Dengue Day	Theme: "Fight Dengue, Save Lives"
May 16th, 2023	International Day of Living Together in Peace	Theme: 'End Racism. Build Peace'
May 16th, 2023	International Day of Light	Theme: "International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development 2022"
May 17th, 2023	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day	Theme: "Empowering the least developed countries through information and communication technologies"
May 17th, 2023	World Hypertension Day	Theme: "Measure Your Blood Pressure Accurately, Control It, Live Longer"
May 17th, 2023	International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia, and Biphobia	Theme: Together Always: United in Diversity
May 18th, 2023	International Museum Day	Theme: Museums, Sustainability and Well-being
May 18th, 2023	World AIDS Vaccine Day	Theme: Global solidarity, shared responsibility
May 20th, 2023	World Metrology Day	Theme: "Measurements supporting the global food system"
May 20th, 2023	World Bee Day	Theme: "Engaging in Pollinator-

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		Friendly Agricultural Production.”
May 22nd, 2023	International Day for Biological Diversity	Theme: “From Agreement to Action: Build Back Biodiversity”
May 21st, 2023	International Tea Day	Theme: “Bee engaged in pollinator-friendly agricultural production”
May 21st, 2023	World Day for Cultural Diversity	--
May 21st, 2023	National Anti-Terrorism Day	--
May 23rd, 2023	World Turtle Day	Theme: “I Love Turtles”
May 19th, 2023	Endangered Species Day	Theme: Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Endangered Species Act!
May 25th, 2023	World Thyroid Day	Theme: 'It's not you
May 24th, 2023	Commonwealth Day	Theme: "Forging a Sustainable and Peaceful Common Future
May 28th, 2023	World Hunger Day	Theme: “Celebrating sustainable solutions to hunger and poverty”
May 28th, 2023	World Menstrual Hygiene Day	Theme: Make menstruation a normal fact of life by 2030
May 28th, 2023	International Day of Action for Women’s Health	Theme: “Our Voices, Our Actions, Our Demand: Uphold Women's Health and Rights Now”
May 31st, 2023	World No Tobacco Day	Theme: "We need food, not tobacco"

June 2023

Date	Day	Theme
June 1st, 2023	World Milk Day	Theme: “Enjoy Dairy”
June 1st, 2023	Global Day of Parents	Theme: “The power of parenting: raising happy, healthy and hopeful children”
June 4th, 2023	International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression	Theme: --
June 5th, 2023	World Environment Day	Theme: “Beat Plastic Pollution”
June 3rd, 2023	World Bicycle Day	Theme: “Riding Together for a Sustainable Future”
June 6th, 2023	UN Russian Language Day	Theme: “Exploring Russian Literature: Unlocking the Nation's Soul.”
June 6th, 2023	World Pest Day	Theme: “Sustainable Solutions for Pest Control.”
June 7th, 2023	World Food Safety Day	Theme: "Food standards save lives"
June 8th, 2023	World Oceans Day	Theme: “The Planet Ocean’s Changing Tide”
June 8th, 2023	World Brain Tumor Day	Theme: “Protect yourself – keep away from stress”
June 9th, 2023	World Accreditation Day	Theme: “Accreditation: Supporting the Future of Global Trade”
June 12th, 2023	World Day Against Child Labour	Theme: ‘Social Justice for All. End Child Labour.
June 9th, 2023	International Archives Day	Theme: --
June 13th, 2023	International Albinism	Theme: ‘Inclusion is Strength’

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	Awareness Day	
June 14th, 2023	World Blood Donor Day	Theme: "Give blood, give plasma, share life, share often."
June 15th, 2023	Global Wind Day	Theme:
June 15th, 2023	ASEAN Dengue Day	Theme: "ASEAN's commitment to fight against dengue"
June 15th, 2023	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day	Theme: "Closing the Circle: Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Older Age Policy, Law and Evidence-based Responses"
June 16th, 2023	International Day of Family Remittances	Theme: "Digital remittances towards financial inclusion and cost reduction"
June 17th, 2023	World Crocodile Day	Theme: --
June 17th, 2023	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought	Theme: "Her Land. Her Rights."
June 19th, 2023	International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence	Theme: 'bridging the gender digital divide to prevent, address and respond to conflict-related sexual violence
June 19th, 2023	National Reading Day	Theme: "Indigenous Languages."
June 18th, 2023	Sustainable Gastronomy Day	Theme: 'Local Flavours, Preserving Global Heritage'
June 18th, 2023	Autistic Pride Day	Theme: "Transforming the Narrative: Contributions at Home, at Work, in the Arts and Policymaking."
June 19th, 2023	World Sickle Cell Awareness Day	Theme: "Building and strengthening Global Sickle Cell Communities, Formalizing New-born Screening and Knowing your Sickle Cell Disease Status"
June 20th, 2023	World Refugee Day	Theme: "Hope Away from Home"
June 18th, 2023	International Day for Countering Hate Speech	Theme: --
June 18th, 2023	International Picnic Day	Theme: "Embrace Nature and Togetherness."
June 21st, 2023	World Hydrography Day	Theme: "Hydrography – underpinning the digital twin of the ocean"
June 21st, 2023	International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice	Theme:
June 21st, 2023	International Yoga Day 2023	Theme: "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"
June 21st, 2023	World Music Day	Theme: "Music on the Intersections"
June 23rd, 2023	United Nations Public Service Day	Theme: --
June 23rd, 2023	International Olympic Day	Theme: 'Let's Move'
June 23rd, 2023	International Widows Day	Theme: "Innovation and technology for gender equality"
June 26th, 2023	International Day Against Drug	Theme: "People first: stop stigma"

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	Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	and discrimination, strengthen prevention”
June 25th, 2023	Day of the Seafarer	Theme: “MARPOL at 50 – Our commitment goes on”
June 26th, 2023	World Refrigeration Day	Theme: "Next Generation Cooling: The Future is in our hands"
June 27th, 2023	World MSME Day	Theme:
June 25th, 2023	World Vitiligo Day	Theme: "Vitiligo: Looking into the Future"
June 18th-24th, 2023	World Allergy Week	Theme: "Managing allergic diseases amidst climate change"
June 29th, 2023	National Statistics Day	Theme: “Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals”
June 29th, 2023	International Day of the Tropic	Theme: ‘Parliaments for the Planet,’ focusing on climate action
June 30th, 2023	International Day of Parliamentarism	Theme: --
June 30th, 2023	World Asteroid Day	Theme: “Discovery”

July 2023

Date	Day	Theme
July 1st, 2023	National Doctor’s Day	Theme: “Celebrating Resilience and Healing Hands”
July 1st, 2023	National Chartered Accountants Day	Theme: ‘Empowering Financial Excellence’
July 1st, 2023	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Day	Theme: “Celebrating Simplification and Economic Growth”
July 1st, 2023	International Day of Cooperatives	Theme: “Cooperatives for Sustainable Development”
July 7th, 2023	World Kiswahili Language Day	Theme: "Unleashing Kiswahili’s potential in the digital era"
July 6th, 2023	World Zoonoses Day	Theme: "One World, One Health: Prevent Zoonoses!"
July 10th, 2023	National Fish Farmer’s Day	Theme: --
July 12th, 2023	World Paper Bag Day	Theme: "If You're Fantastic, Do Something Dramatic, To Cut The Plastic, Use Paper Bags"
July 12th, 2023	Foundation Day of NABARD	Theme: “NABARD: 42 Years of Rural Transformation.”
July 12th, 2023	International Malala Day	Theme: "promote education for girls and women"
July 15th, 2023	World Youth Skills Day	Theme: ‘Skilling teachers, trainers and youth for a transformative future’
July 17th, 2023	International Day of Criminal Justice	Theme: "Overcoming Barriers and Unleashing Opportunities for Social Justice"
July 16th, 2023	World Snake Day	Theme: "Increase awareness about the different species of snakes and

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		their conservation"
July 20th, 2023	International Chess Day	Theme: --
July 22nd, 2023	National Flag Adoption Day	Theme: "Make people realize the value of the national flag and teach them to respect it the most"
July 22nd, 2023	World Brain Day	Theme: 'Brain Health and Disability: Leave No One Behind'
July 25th, 2023	World Drowning Prevention Day	Theme: "Do one thing to prevent drowning"
July 26th, 2023	Kargil Vijay Diwas	Theme: --
July 28th, 2023	World Hepatitis Day	Theme: 'One life, One liver'
July 28th, 2023	World Nature Conservation Day	Theme: "Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planet"
July 29th, 2023	International Tiger Day	Theme: --
July 30th, 2023	World Day Against Trafficking	Theme: "Reach every victim of trafficking, leave no one behind"
July 31st, 2023	World Ranger Day	Theme: "30 by 30"

August 2023

Date	Day	Theme
August 1st, 2023	World Lung Cancer Day	Theme:--
August 1st, 2023	World Breastfeeding Week	Theme: "Let's make breastfeeding and work, work!".
August 6th, 2023	Hiroshima Day	Theme: --
August 7th, 2023	9th National Handloom Day	Theme: "Handlooms for Sustainable Fashion".
August 7th, 2023	National Javelin Day	Theme: --
August 8th, 2023	Quit India Movement Day	Theme: --
August 9th, 2023	Nagasaki Day	Theme: "to champion peace and underscore the imperative of diplomatic solutions, constructive dialogue, and disarmament".
August 10th, 2023	World Biofuel Day	Theme: --
August 12th, 2023	International Youth Day	Theme: "Green Skills for Youth: Towards a Sustainable World"
August 12th, 2023	World Elephant Day	Theme: "Ending the Illegal Wildlife Trade".
August 13th, 2023	World Organ Donation Day	Theme: "Step up to volunteer; need more organ donors to fill the lacunae".
August 19th, 2023	World Humanitarian Day	Theme: "No Matter What"
August 19th, 2023	World Photography Day	Theme: "landscapes".

September 2023

Date	Day	Theme
September 1st-7th, 2023	National Nutrition Week	Theme: Healthy Diet Gawning Affordable for All
September 2nd, 2023	World Coconut Day	Theme: Sustaining Coconut Sector for the Present and Future Generation

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September 5th, 2023	International Day of Charity	Theme: "Global Solidarity to End Poverty".
September 7th, 2023	International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies	Theme: "Together for Clean Air".
September 7th, 2023	World Duchenne Awareness Day	Theme: 'Breaking Barriers'.
September 8th, 2023	World Physical Therapy Day	Theme: "Prevention and Management of Osteoarthritis".
September 9th, 2023	Himalaya Diwas	Theme: "Preserving the Himalayan Ecosystem"
September 9th, 2023	World First Aid Day	Theme: "First Aid in the Digital World"
September 9th, 2023	International Day to Protect Education from Attack	Theme: "Justice for Victims".
September 11th, 2023	National Forest Martyrs Day	Theme: -
September 12th, 2023	United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation	Theme: -
September 14th, 2023	Hindi Diwas	Theme: Traditional Knowledge to Artificial Intelligence"
September 15th, 2023	International Day of Democracy	Theme: "Empowering the next generation"
September 16th, 2023	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer	Theme: "Montreal Protocol: fixing the ozone layer and reducing climate change".
September 17th, 2023	World Patient Safety Day	Theme: "Engaging patients for patient safety"
September 18th, 2023	International Equal Pay Day	Theme: -
September 18th, 2023	World Water Monitoring Day	Theme: "Accelerating the change to solve the water and sanitation crisis"
September 18th-24th, 2023	International Week of Deaf People	Theme: "A World Where Deaf People Everywhere Can Sign Anywhere!"
September 21st, 2023	International Day of Peace	Theme: "Actions for Peace: Our Ambition for the #GlobalGoals"
September 21st, 2023	World Alzheimer's Day	Theme: "Never too early, never too late".
September 22nd, 2023	World Rose Day	Theme: "Nurturing Hope and Happiness"
September 22nd, 2023	World Car-Free Day	Theme: -
September 23rd, 2023	International Day of Sign Languages	Theme: "A World Where Deaf People Can Sign Anywhere".
September 24th, 2023	World Rivers Day	Theme: "Rights to Rivers".
September 25th, 2023	Antyodaya Diwas	Theme: -
September 25th, 2023	World Lung Day	Theme: "Access to prevention and treatment for all. Leave no one behind."
September 26th, 2023	International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons	Theme: -
September 26th, 2023	World Contraception Day	Theme: "The Power of Options"

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September 27th, 2023	World Tourism Day	Theme: "Tourism and Green Investments".
September 28th, 2023	World Rabies Day 2023	Theme: "All for 1, One Health for all"
September 28th, 2023	World Maritime Day	Theme: "MARPOL at 50 – Our commitment goes on".
September 29th, 2023	International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste	Theme: "Reducing food loss and waste: Taking Action to Transform Food Systems".

321. Answer: B. 2 only

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಭಾರತದ ಹುಲಿ ಗಣತಿಯ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಿಮ್ ಕಾರ್ಬೆಟ್ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು 260 ಹುಲಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ, ನಂತರ ಬಂಡೀಪುರ 150 ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಹೋಳೆ 141 ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ :** ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಸುಮಾರು 75% ರಷ್ಟು ವನ್ಯ ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಪರಿಸರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಲ್-ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಟೈಗರ್ ಎಕ್ಸಿಮೇಟ್ (AITE) ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾರತದ ಹುಲಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಐದನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವು 16 ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 9, 2022 ರಂದು, ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟೈಗರ್‌ನ 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾ-ಟ್ರಾಪ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 3167 ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. ಈಗ, ವೈಲ್ಡ್‌ಲೈಫ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾ-ಟ್ರಾಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾ-ಟ್ರಾಪ್ ಆಗದ ಹುಲಿ ಆವಾಸ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದತ್ತಾಂಶದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ, ಹುಲಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮಿತಿ 3925 ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಾಸರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 3682 ಹುಲಿಗಳು, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 6.1% ರಷ್ಟು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಳಗಿನ ಹುಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯು ಜಿಮ್ ಕಾರ್ಬೆಟ್ (260) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಧಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ, ನಂತರ ಬಂಡೀಪುರ (150), ನಾಗರಹೋಳೆ (141), ಬಾಂಧವಗಡ (135), ದುಧ್ವಾ (135), ಮುದುಮಲೈ (114), ಕನ್ನಾ (105), ಕಾಜಿರಂಗ (104), ಸುಂದರಬನ್ಸ್ (100), ತಡೋಬಾ (97), ಸತ್ಯಮಂಗಲಂ (85), ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಂಚ್-ಎಂಪಿ (77).
- 29 ಜುಲೈ 2023 ಕಾರ್ಬೆಟ್ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಹುಲಿ ದಿನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 54 ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿವೆ, ಒಟ್ಟು 75,796.83 ಚದರ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2.3% ರಷ್ಟಿದೆ, 1973 ರಲ್ಲಿ 18,278 ಚದರ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮೂಲ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಮೀಸಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೊದಲ ಹುಲಿ ಮೀಸಲು 1973 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಲಮೌ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 53 ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಣಿಪುರ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು 53 ನೇ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವೀರಾಂಗಣ ದುರ್ಗಾವತಿ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಈ ಮೀಸಲುಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

List Of Tiger Reserves In India

S. No.	State (No. of TRs)	Tiger Reserve (TR)	Year
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1	Andhra Pradesh (1)	Nagarjunsagar Srisailam TR	2007
2	Arunachal Pradesh (3)	Kamlang TR	2017
3		Namdapha TR	1987
4		Pakke TR	2012
5	Assam (4)	Kaziranga TR	2007
6		Manas TR	2008
7		Nameri TR	2000
8		Orang TR	2016
9	Bihar (1)	Valmiki TR	2012
10	Chhattisgarh (3)	Achanakmar TR	2009
11		Indravati TR	2009
12		Udanti-Sitanadi TR	2009
13	Jharkhand (1)	Palamau TR	2012
14	Karnataka (5)	Bandipur TR	2007
15		Bhadra TR	2007
16		Biligiri Ranganatha Temple TR	2007
17		Dandeli-Anshi TR	2007
18		Nagarahole TR	2007
19	Kerala (2)	Parambikulam TR	2009
20		Periyar TR	2007
21	Madhya Pradesh (6)	Bandhavgarh TR	2007
22		Kanha TR	2007
23		Panna TR	2007
24		Pench TR	2007
25		Sanjay-Dubri TR	2011
26		Satpura TR	2007
27	Maharashtra (6)	Bor TR	2012
28		Melghat TR	2007
29		Nawegaon-Nagzira TR	2013
30		Pench TR	2007
31		Sahyadri TR	2012
32		Tadoba-Andhari TR	2007
33	Mizoram (1)	Dampa TR	2007
34	Odisha (2)	Satkosia TR	2007
35		Similipal TR	2007
36	Rajasthan (4)	Mukandra Hills TR	2013
37		Ramgarh Vishdhari TR	2022
38		Ranthambore TR	2007
39		Sariska TR	2007
40	Tamil Nadu (5)	Anamalai TR	2007
41		Kalakad-Mundanthurai TR	2007
42		Mudumalai TR	2007
43		Sathyamangalam TR	2013
44		Srivilliputhur Megamalai TR	2021
45	Telangana (2)	Amrabad TR	2015
46		Kawal TR	2012
47	Uttar Pradesh (3)	Dudhwa TR	2010
48		Pilibhit TR	2014
49		Ranipur WLS-TR	2022

50	Uttarakhand (2)	Jim Corbett TR	2010
51		Rajaji TR	2015
52	West Bengal (2)	Buxa TR	2009
53		Sunderbans TR	2007

322. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ.) 1 ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ರ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಡೌ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರ ಸ್ವಾಷ್ ತಂಡ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಲು ಭಾರತವು ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ c ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಏಷ್ಯಾ (OCA) 1982 ರಿಂದ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭೂ-ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಏಷ್ಯಾದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 19 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನಾ (ವೆನ್ಯೂ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಡೌ ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋ ಸೆಂಟರ್) ಆತಿಥೇಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು 2-1 ಗೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತವು ಪುರುಷರ ಸ್ವಾಷ್ ತಂಡ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

- ಇದು ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಎರಡನೇ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವಾಗಿದೆ. 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಚಿಯಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರ ತಂಡವು ಹಿಂದಿನದನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಸೌರವ್ ಘೋಸಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹೇಶ್ ಮಂಗಾಂವರ್ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಚಿಯಾನ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ತಂಡದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಪುರುಷರ ಸ್ವಾಷ್ ತಂಡವು ಸೆಮಿಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 2018 ರ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಮಲೇಷ್ಯಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 2-0 ಅಂತರದ ಕಠಿಣ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಜಯ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿತು. ಪುಲ್ 0 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ನಂತರ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ನಾಕೌಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪುಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ತಂಡಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊನೆಯ-ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದವು.
- ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 2018 ರ ಜಕಾರ್ತಾ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರುಷರ ತಂಡವು ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿತ್ತು.
- ಸೆಮಿ-ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಂಗ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ ಚೀನಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸೋತ ನಂತರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ತಂಡವು ತನ್ನ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಡೌ 2023 ಸ್ವಾಷ್ ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿತು.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವಾಷ್ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಸಿಂಗಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಶ್ರ ಡಬಲ್ಸ್ ಈವೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

323.ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ)ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ರೈಲು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.

- ಚಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೈಲುಗಳ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ರೈಲು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ (ATP) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕವಚ್ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ರೈಲು ಅಪಘಾತಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ 'ಕವಚ್' ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಆಂಟಿ-ಕೊಲಿಶನ್ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಚಿವ ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ವೈಷ್ಣವ್ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

➤ "ಕವಚ್" ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತವಾಗಿ ರೈಲಿನ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ.

- ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ರೈಲು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ (ATP) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಕವಾಚ್, ರೈಲ್ವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ - ಶೂನ್ಯ ಅಪಘಾತಗಳು.
- ಕವಾಚ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗ್ಗದ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ರೈಲು ಅಪಘಾತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು.

324. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ

- PSLV -4 ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಹಂತಗಳು ಘನ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಮೋಟಾರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ (ಮೇಲಿನ) ಹಂತಗಳು ಭೂಮಿ-ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ದ್ರವ ಎಂಜಿನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಪಿಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಬಳಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.
- GSLV-Mk IIರ ಮೂರನೇ ಹಂತವು ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಂತದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ (CUSP), CE-7.5. ಇದು ಲಿಕ್ವಿಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಪಲ್ಸನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. CE-7.5 ಒಂದು ಹಂತದ ದಹನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಚಕ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- LVM-3 ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು (C25) ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು CE-20 ನಿಂದ ಚಾಲಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಲಿಕ್ವಿಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಪಲ್ಸನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಸೆಂಟರ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನ (SSLV) ಮೂರು-ಹಂತದ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮೂರು ಘನ ಪ್ರೊಪಲ್ಸನ್ ಹಂತಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟರ್ಮಿನಲ್ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ದ್ರವ ಪ್ರೊಪಲ್ಸನ್-ಆಧಾರಿತ ವೇಗ ಟ್ರಿಪ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ (VTM) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾನ್ಫಿಗರ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. SSLV ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಹಂತ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 4 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್

- ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಹಂತವು ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೈಸರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೈಸರ್ (ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡೂ) ದ್ರವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ತಾಪಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾದ ಅನಿಲಗಳು.
- ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರವಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುವ ಮತ್ತು ಇರಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ತಾಪಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ (-150 ° C ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ) ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ದ್ರವ ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ (LOx) ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರವ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ (LH2).
- ಘನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿ-ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ದ್ರವ ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಹಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಹಂತವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಯು ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ (ದ್ರವ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರವ ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ) ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ದ್ರವ ಮತ್ತು ಘನ ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದ ಪೆಲೋಡ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಒಂದು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪೌಂಡ್ (ಅಥವಾ ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ) ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪೌಂಡ್‌ಗಳ (ಅಥವಾ ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂಗಳಷ್ಟು) ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊಪೆಲ್ಲಂಟ್‌ನ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಯು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅವುಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಆರು ದೇಶಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿವೆ: ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್, ಚೀನಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಭಾರವಾದ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ವಾಹನಗಳಾದ GSLV ಮತ್ತು GSLV Mk III ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೋಮೋಜೆನಿಕ್ ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Liquid Propellant

- liquid fuel
- liquid oxidizer
- pumps
- combustion chamber

Solid Propellant

- solid fuel and oxidizer
- spark ignites core which burns from inside outward
- combustion chamber

THE ABC OF CRYOGENIC UPPER STAGE

GSLV MkIII Rocket

- Payload fairing
- Lander housing rover
- Orbiter
- 14 Payloads
- C25 Cryogenic stage
- L110 liquid stage Vikas engine
- S200 Boosters

HELIUM LIQUID
Helium is used to maintain pressure in cryogenic chambers

LIQUID HYDROGEN
LIQUID OXYGEN

Liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen from respective tanks are fed by individual booster pumps to main turbopump (at around 40,000 rpm) to ensure a high flow rate of propellants into the combustion chamber

Two tanks with liquid hydrogen (at -253°C), fuel, and liquid oxygen (at -183°C), oxidiser, connected to combustion chamber

Combustion Chamber

Combustion nozzle

The cryo stage carries 28 tonnes of propellants in two tanks that provide a thrust of 20 tonnes

- Two small steering engines provide for control of stage during its thrusting phase
- Thrust control and mixture ratio control are achieved by two independent regulators
- Main engine and two steering engines together develop a nominal thrust of 73.55 kN in vacuum

MAIN PROBLEMS

- Due to large temperature difference, heat transfer is very high. Therefore, lot of insulation needed
- Boiling causes sudden pressure rise in tanks. So proper venting is required
- Material properties vary at low temperatures. Most materials become brittle. So if valve seats or seals become brittle and break, it causes leaks

325. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತವಾದ ಗಣಿತದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಯುವ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ರುಯಿಕ್ಸಿಯಾಂಗ್ ಜಾಂಗ್, ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಬರ್ಕ್ಲಿ, USA, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ 2023 SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಭಾಜನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು C ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ರುಯಿಕ್ಸಿಯಾಂಗ್ ಜಾಂಗ್, ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಬರ್ಕ್ಲಿ, USA, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ 2023 SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಭಾಜನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಗಣಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು \$10,000 ನಗದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಮೂರನೇ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂಭಕೋಣಂನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಗಣಿತಜ್ಞ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರ ತವರೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ, ಅವರ 32 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದುರಂತದ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, SASTRA ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಅದರ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ 32 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವು ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್ ಅವರ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

326. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯು ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆ:

- ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಾಸರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: 1980 ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ನ ತೈಲ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 1979 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತೈಲದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಾಗಿ ತೈಲ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಠಾತ್ ಏರಿಕೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿತು, ನಂತರ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.
- ಉದ್ದೇಶ:** ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಮರುಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯ:** ದೇಶೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಧನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜುಲೈ 1, 2022 ರಂದು ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಗ್ಯಾಸೋಲಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ರಫ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಅನುಕೂಲ	ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಆದಾಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ: ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು, ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದಾದ ಅಧಿಕ ಲಾಭದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಆದಾಯದ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು. 	<p>ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹ: ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುವ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಮರುಹಂಚಿಕೆ: ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳು ಅಧಿಕ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಾಲ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮರುಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಆದಾಯದ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. 	<p>ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆ: ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳು ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಊಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿದ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು: ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲು, ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 	<p>ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ: "ವಿಂಡ್‌ಫಾಲ್" ಏನೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ತೆರಿಗೆ ದರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸುವುದು ಸವಾಲಾಗಿದೆ</p>

327. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) ಉದಯಪುರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ (CPA) ನ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೇ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನಗರವಾದ ಉದಯಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾದ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಓಂ ಬಿರ್ಲಾ ಅವರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ D ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ (CPA) ನ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ನಗರವಾದ ಉದಯಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಡೆದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಓಂ ಬಿರ್ಲಾ ಅವರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಗೊಂಡಿತು. "ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್‌ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು" ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಅದರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳನೋಟವುಳ್ಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ವಿವಿಧವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ದೇಶದ ವಿವಿಧ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಿಂದ 31 ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗಗಳ ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಈ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಸಭೆಯು ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅನನ್ಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಂತರ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಶಾಖೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಪ್ರವಚನವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

328. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) ಪಿಯರೆ ಅಗೋಸ್ಟಿನಿ, ಫೆರೆಂಕ್ ಕ್ರೌಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನ್ನೆ ಎಲ್‌ಹುಲ್ಲಿಯರ್

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಪಿಯರೆ ಅಗೋಸ್ಟಿನಿ, ಫೆರೆಂಕ್ ಕ್ರೌಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನ್ನೆ ಎಲ್‌ಹುಲ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 2023 ರ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು "ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ನಾಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ." ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರು 2023: ಸ್ವೀಡನ್‌ನ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹೋಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವೀಡಿಷ್ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯು 2023 ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 5, 2023 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 10, 2023 ರಂದು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅವರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಆಲ್ಫ್ರೆಡ್ ನೊಬೆಲ್‌ರವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು.
- 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು 11 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಸ್ವೀಡಿಷ್ ಕ್ರೋನರ್ (SEK) ನ ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 7, 2023 ರಂತೆ, ಈ ಮೊತ್ತವು 986,000 US ಡಾಲರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 8.1 ಕೋಟಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುವಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

List of Nobel Prize Winners 2023				
Nobel Category	Prize	Nobel Prize Winners	ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು	Date
Medicine		Katalin Kariko Drew Weissman	COVID-19 ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿರುವ mRNA ಲಸಿಕೆಗಳ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	2nd October 2023
Physics		Pierre Agostini Ferenc Krausz Anne L'Huillier	ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ದ್ವಿಧರ್ಮ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ.	3rd October 2023
Chemistry		Moungi G. Bawendi	ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ಡಾಟ್‌ಗಳ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ.	4th Wednesday 2023

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	Louis E. Brus Alexe I. Ekimov		
Literature	Jon Fosse	ಅವರ ನವೀನ ನಾಟಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗದ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದವರಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.	5th October 2023
Peace	Narges Mohammad	ಇರಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುವ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.	6th October 2023
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economics Sciences	Claudia Goldin	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	9th October 2023

329. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ : 1ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2023 ರಂದು MSME ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ 'ಶ್ರಮದಾನ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ: 'ಶ್ರಮದಾನ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಥೀಮ್ "ಕಸ ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ." ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ A ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- 1 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2023 ರಂದು, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MSME) "ಕಸ ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ" ದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುವತ್ತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿತು. ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು 'ಶ್ರಮದಾನ' ಎಂಬ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ವಿವಿಧ MSME ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- "ಕಸ ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ" 'ಶ್ರಮದಾನ'ದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಷಯವು "ಕಸ ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ" ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುವ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿತು.
- ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಫೆಸಿಲಿಟೇಶನ್ ಆಫೀಸ್, ಓಖ್ಲಾ, ಹಂತ-1, ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿದರು, ಇದು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

330. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ: 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು, ಸ್ಕಾಟ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ 2023 ಚೀನಾದ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ಝೌನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 23 ರಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 8, 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಹು-ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನ 19 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನಾ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಆತಿಥ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಿತು.
- ಒಲಂಪಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದ ನಂತರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಹು-ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಏಷ್ಯಾದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 2023 ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್ ಒಟ್ಟು 48 ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ, 481 ಈವೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲಿವೆ. ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನ

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ಕೆಲವು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥ್ಲೆಟಿಕ್ಸ್, ಅಕ್ವಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್, ಬ್ಯಾಡ್ಮಿಂಟನ್, ಬಾಸ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್, ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಂಗ್, ಸ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್, ಫೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್, ಪುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್, ಜಿಮ್ನಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್, ಜೂಡೋ, ಕರಾಟೆ, ರೋಯಿಂಗ್, ಶೂಟಿಂಗ್, ಈಜು, ಟೇಬಲ್ ಟೆನ್ನಿಸ್, ಟೇಕ್ವಾಂಡೋ, ಟೆನಿಸ್, ವಾಲಿಬಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ. .

- 28 ಚಿನ್ನ, 38 ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ, ಮತ್ತು 41 ಕಂಚು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 107 ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ 19 ನೇ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಪಡೆ ಮಿಂಚಿತು. ಈ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವು 2018 ರ ಜಕಾರ್ತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ 70 ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿತ್ತು.

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	People's Republic of China	201	111	71	383
2	Japan	52	67	69	188
3	Republic of Korea	42	59	89	190
4	India	28	38	41	107
5	Uzbekistan	22	18	31	71

331. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು Churpi ಗಾಗಿ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ D ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಯಾಕ್ Churpi GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ
- ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹುಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪ್ಪು ಚುರ್ಪಿ, ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಎತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಯಾಕ್ ಹಾಲಿನಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹುದುಗಿಸಿದ ಚೀಸ್, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (GI) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪಾಕಶಾಲೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಯಾಕ್ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಚುರ್ಪಿ, ಪ್ರೋಟೀನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಠಿಣ, ಸಸ್ಯವರ್ಗದ ಹಸಿವು, ಶೀತ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡು ಪರ್ವತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಯಾಕ್ ಕುರುಬರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಾಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಚುರ್ಪಿ, ಯಾಕ್ ಹಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಚೀಸ್, ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಹಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರೊಪೈಲ್, ಪ್ರೋಟೀನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಹಾರದ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ತಾಜಾ ತರಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಕಮೆಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ತವಾಂಗ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೋಕ್ಸಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊನ್ಸಾ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಯಾಕ್ ಕುರುಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಚುರ್ಪಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳು ಸರಕುಗಳ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1999 ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋವಾದಿಂದ ಖೋಲಾ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಕೇಸರಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ, ಕರಕುಶಲ, ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳು.

List of GI Tags in India 2023

- Kashmir Saffron- Agriculture - Jammu & Kashmir
- Manipuri Black Rice- Food Stuff- Manipur
- Kandhamal Haladi - Agricultural - Odisha
- Rasagola - Food Stuff - Odisha
- Kodaikanal Malai Poandu- Agricultural- Tamil Nadu
- Pawndum – Handicraft - Mizoram

- Ngotekherh – Handicraft - Mizoram
- Hmaram – Handicraft - Mizoram
- Palani Panchamirtham - Food Stuff - Tamil Nadu
- Tawlhlohpuan – Handicraft - Mizoram
- Mizo Puanchei – Handicraft - Mizoram
- Gulbarga Tur Dal – Agricultural - Karnataka
- Tirur Betel Leaf (Tirur Vettla) – Agricultural - Kerala
- Khola Chilli – Agricultural - Goa
- Idu Mishmi Textiles – Handicraft - Arunachal Pradesh
- Dindigul Locks – Manufactured - Tamil Nadu
- Kandangi Saree – Handicraft - Tamil Nadu
- Srivilliputtur Palkova - Food Stuff - Tamil Nadu
- Kaji Nemu – Agricultural - Assam

332. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ) ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಜಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗರಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಜಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.
- ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತದ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗಜನರು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
- ಈ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಅಂತರಗತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುವ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸದೆ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಯಿಸಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು

- ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ಡಿಸೆಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವಿಕಲಾಂಗ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಚಿಂಗ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ವಿಕಲಚೇತನ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ತರಬೇತಿ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ವಿಕಲಾಂಗ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗ್ಸ್), ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

333. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ಅಲ್ಲ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ : ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (GBA) ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. GBA 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 12 ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (GBA)

- ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರು G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (GBA) ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು.

- GBA 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 12 ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ G20 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾ, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಭಾರತ, ಇಟಲಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಸ್ ಸೇರಿವೆ. GBA ಅನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು G20 ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತ ದೇಶಗಳು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್, ಮಾರಿಷಸ್ ಮತ್ತು UAE.
- GBA ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು, USA, ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತವು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 85% ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು 81% ಎಥೆನಾಲ್ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

GBA ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ:

1. ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಿ: ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿ.
2. ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವರ್ಧನೆ: ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ-ವರ್ಧನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಗಳು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ಪಾಠ-ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.
3. ವರ್ಚುವಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಪ್ಲೇಸ್: ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ಅಂತಿಮ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು ವರ್ಚುವಲ್ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ.
4. ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳು: ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

334. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ: ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು 2015 ರಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿನವು ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಧನ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲದ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 10 ರಂದು ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 10 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ರುಡಾಲ್ಫ್ ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ದಿನ ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು 2015 ರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಧೀಮ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಚರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಧೀಮ್‌ನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಘೋಷಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ, 2022 ರ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, 'ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳು.'

335. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) ಭತ್ತಪತಿ ಶಿವಾಜಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಟರ್ಮಿನಸ್

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಭತ್ತಪತಿ ಶಿವಾಜಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಟರ್ಮಿನಸ್ ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ರೂ 1,813 ಕೋಟಿಗಳ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 06, 2023 ರಂದು ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ 508 ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಂಕುಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ 508 ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳ ಪುನರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ INR 25,000 ಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ.
- ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್‌ನ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪರಿಚಯವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್‌ನಾದ್ಯಂತ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನೀಕರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ್ಯಂತ

ಒಟ್ಟು 1275 ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನೀಕರಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದೊಳಗೆ, ಸೋನ್‌ಪುರ್ ವಿಭಾಗದಿಂದ 18 ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ತಿಪುರ ವಿಭಾಗದಿಂದ 20 ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಅಮೃತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿವಿಧ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ಲಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಧನೆಗಳು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಲಿಫ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್ಕಲೇಟರ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಳು, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ, ಉಚಿತ ವೈ-ಫೈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, 'ಒಂದು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ' ದಂತಹ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿಯೋಸ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು, ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು. ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಅನನ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದು.
- ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು, ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು, ಮಲ್ಟಿಮೋಡಲ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು, ವಿಕಲಾಂಗ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ (ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗಜನರು) ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು, 'Roo' ಅನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪ್ಲಾಜಾಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತ ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವುದು ಅಂತಿಮ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

336. ಉತ್ತರ: c) ೩) ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಸಿರಿಯಾ, ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಜೋರ್ಡಾನ್, ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಸಿರಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಜಾಸ್ಟ್ರಿಪ್‌ನ ಪ್ಯಾಲೆಸ್ಟೀನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸೈಪ್ರಸ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಡಲ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ೩ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.



337. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ) ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ

- ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಐಕಾನಿಕ್ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡ್ ಕಮ್ ತೂಗು ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಲ್ಲಮಲ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದುಹೋಗುವ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಐಕಾನಿಕ್ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡ್-ಕಮ್-ತೂಗು ಸೇತುವೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ಸಚಿವ ನಿತೀನ್ ಗಡ್ಕರಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಐಕಾನಿಕ್ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಗಾಜಿನ ಪಾದಚಾರಿ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಗೋಪುರದಂತಹ ಪೈಲಾನ್‌ಗಳು, ಸಿಗ್ನೇಚರ್ ಲೈಟಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾನ್‌ನಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಗಡ್ಕರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

- ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪಥದ ಕ್ಯಾರೆಂಜ್‌ವೇ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನ ಕೇಬಲ್ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಕಳೆದ ವಾರ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮೂರು ಕಿಮೀ ಉದ್ದದ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಿರುಪತಿ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು 80 ಕಿಮೀಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಸೇತುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.
- ಸೇತುವೆಯು ತೆಲಂಗಾಣದ ನಾಗರ್ ಕರ್ನೂಲ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮಸಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕರ್ನೂಲ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆತ್ಮಕೂರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ತೆಲಂಗಾಣದ ಜನರು ಮಹಾನಂದಿ, ಅಹೋಬಿಲಂ, ತಿರುಪತಿಯಂತಹ ಯಾತ್ರಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಕರ್ನೂಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ ದೂರದವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

338. ಉತ್ತರ. ಸಿ) ಸಿ. ರಂಗರಾಜನ್

- ಸಿ ರಂಗರಾಜನ್ ಅವರು "ಫೋರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ದಿ ರೋಡ್: ಮೈ ಡೇಸ್ ಅಟ್ ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಯಾಂಡ್" ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ಬ್ಯುಸಿನೆಸ್ (ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್) ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ, ಮಾಜಿ ಸಂಸದ, ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI) ಯ 19 ನೇ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಡಾ. ಸಿ. ರಂಗರಾಜನ್ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಸಿ ರಂಗರಾಜನ್ ಅವರು "ಫೋರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ದಿ ರೋಡ್: ಮೈ ಡೇಸ್ ಅಟ್ ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿಯಾಂಡ್" ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ಬ್ಯುಸಿನೆಸ್ (ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್) ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ, ಮಾಜಿ ಸಂಸದ, ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (RBI) ಯ 19 ನೇ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಡಾ. ಸಿ. ರಂಗರಾಜನ್ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಯುಗದಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು 3 ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾಗ 1- 'ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗ', ಭಾಗ 2- 'ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಗವರ್ನರ್' ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗ 3- 'ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಬಿಯಾಂಡ್'(Beyond RBI)
- ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನುಭವಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಕರು 1982 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರಂಗರಾಜನ್ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. 1990 ರ ದಶಕದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರಗಾಮಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ತಂಡದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

September 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Shri Apurva Chandra	eBook-"People's G20
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Chacha Chaudhary aur Chunavi Dangal'
IAS officer Sonal Goel	Nation Calling"
Stephen Ross and Bradford Jordan	"Introduction to Corporate Finance (sixth edition)".

August 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Shri Rishi Raj	Kargil: Ek Yatri Ki Jubani
Abhay K	Monsoon
PS Sreedharan Pillai	Heritage Trees of Goa
Dr. Dinesh Prasad Saklani	Let's Move Forward"

July 2023

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Authors Name	Book Name
T.N. Seshan	Through The Broken Glass
Ranjit Pratap	As the Wheel Turns
Dr. Y.S. Rajan, Dr. APJM Nazema Maraikayar, and Sripriya Srinivasan	Memories Never Die

June 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Shivanand Dwivedi and K K Upadhyay	Amrutkaal ki Ore
Satish Chandra	A Life Well Spent: Four Decades in the Indian Foreign Service
A.K. Bhattacharya	India's Finance Ministers
Kasturi Ray	Droupadi Murmu

May 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Narayanan Vaghul	"Reflections"
Amitabh Kant	Made In India
Boria Majumdar	Sachin @ 50
Ashok Kumar and OP Manocha	Cyber Encounters
Ajai Chowdhry	Just Aspire
K.K. Shailaja and Manju Sara Rajan	My Life as a Comrade
Lithuanian Embassy	First Lithuanian Travelers in India
Ruskin Bond	The Golden Years
Ram Madhav	Partitioned Freedom
Dr Vijay Darda	RINGSIDE – Up, Close and Personal on India and Beyond
Ramachandra Murthy Kondubhatla	NTR-A Political Biography

April 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Dr. MA Hasan	War and Women
Lekhnath Chhetri	Phoolange
V Pattami Ram and Sabya Sachi Dosh	The Great book robbery
Shree Somnath Sanskrit University	Saurashtra-Tamil Sangamprashastih'
Shashi Shekhar Vempati	'Collective Spirit, Concrete Actions'

March 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
R N Ravi	Pt. Deendayal Upadhaya : Dispersions of Thought
Sajjan singh Dev	India's vaccine Growth story
Jagdeep Dhankar	Mundaka Upanishad-The Bridge of immortality
KM Chandrashekhar	As Good As My Word
Dr.Gyan Chaturvedi	Pagalkhana
Abhay K	The Book of Bihari Literature
Dr. Karan Singh	Mundaka Upanishad: The Gateway to Eternity
P. Jyothimani, former Judge	India's Struggle for Independence – Gandhian Era

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Rachna Biswat Rawat	Bipin: The Man Behind the Uniform
Rao Inderjit Singh	Women and Men in India 2022
Shri Rajiv Malhotra and Mrs. Vijaya Viswanathan	Snakes in the Ganga
Anurag Behar	A Matter of the Heart: Education in India
Shrimant Kokate	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
Perumal Murugan	Pyre
Aniruddha Bhattacharjee	Basu Chatterji : And Middle-of-the-Road Cinema
Lekhnath Chhetri	Phoolange
Vani Tripathi Tikoo	Why can't Elephants be Red
Dr MA Hasan	War & Women

February 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Palagummi Sainath (P Sainath)	The Last Heroes
Satyajit Ray	The Best of Satyajit Ray
Salman Rushdie	Victory City
President J.P. Nadda	Modi: Shaping a Global order in flux

January 2023

Authors Name	Book Name
Shubhra Gupta	"Irrfan Khan: A Life in Movies"
British historian Simon Sebag Montefiore	"The World: A Family History"
Kaki Madhava Rao	"Breaking Barriers: the Story of a Dalit Chief Secretary"
Shashi Tharoor	"Ambedkar: A Life"
Dr. Ashvini Kumar Dwivedi	"Human Anatomy"
Sanjeev Sanyal	"Revolutionaries: The Other Story of How India Won Its Freedom"
"Mukhyamantrir Diary 1"	Himanta Biswa Sarma
Professor K.K. Abdul Gaffar's	"Njaan Sakshi"
Tamal Bandyopadhyay	"Roller Coaster: An Affair with Banking"
J. R. Moehring	"Spare"
Aashish Chandorkar and Suraj Sudhir	"Braving A Viral Storm: India's Covid-19 Vaccine Story"
Javed Akhtar by Arvind Mandloi	Jadunama
Ma. Subramanian	"Come! Let's Run"
Dr. Ashwin Fernandes	"India's Knowledge Supremacy: The New Dawn"
Kaushik and Ramakrishnan Sridhar	"COACHING BEYOND: My Days with the Indian Cricket Team"
Meghnad Desai	"The Poverty of Political Economy: How Economics Abandoned the Poor"

December 2022

Authors Name	Book Name
Vikram Sampath	"Brave Hearts of Bharat, Vignettes from Indian History"
Mansi Gulati	"Miracles of Face Yoga"

Retired Air Marshal PV Iyer	“Fit at Any Age: A Practitioner’s Guide”
Michelle Obama	The Light We Carry: Overcoming in Uncertain Times
C Rangarajan	“Forks in the Road: My Days at RBI and Beyond”

339. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ) ಕಳಿಂಗ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣ

- ಕಳಿಂಗ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಧದ ಗೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯುವ ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತವು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಅನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ a ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಕಳಿಂಗ ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಧದ ಗೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯುವ ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ ಭಾರತವು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಅನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯಿತು. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರದ ಕಳಿಂಗ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ 2-0 ಗೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಸುನಿಲ್ ಛೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರ 46 ನೇ ನಿಮಿಷದ ಗೋಲು 66 ನೇ ನಿಮಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಲಿಯಾನ್ಜುವಾಲಾ ಜಾಂಗ್ಲೆ 2-0 ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುವ ಮೊದಲು 1977 ರ ನಂತರ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿತು.

ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ. ಒಂದು 1960 ರಿಂದ 2004 ರವರೆಗೆ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಕಪ್/ಯುಇಎಫ್‌ಎ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಲೀಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಪಾ ಲಿಬರ್ಟಾಡೋರ್ಸ್ ವಿಜೇತರ ನಡುವಿನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು 2018 ರಿಂದ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ (ಎಐಎಫ್‌ಎಫ್) ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸೂಚನೆ:

- 2023 ರ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕಾಂಟಿನೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಪ್ ಭಾರತದ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರದಲ್ಲಿ 11 ರಿಂದ 18 ಜೂನ್ 2023 ರವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ತಂಡಗಳು ಭಾರತ, ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಸಿರಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಜಿಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್. ಭಾರತ ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು.

340. ಉತ್ತರ. ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ :FAME ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ :FAME ಎಂದರೆ FAME ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಾಹನಗಳ ವೇಗದ ಅಡಾಪ್ಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಯಾರಿಕೆ. FAME ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಅನ್ನು 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ: - ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
- ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ವರ್ಷ: - 2015
- ಜಾರಿ (ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿಂಗ್): -ಹೆವಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಟೋಮೋಟಿವ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ (National Automotive Board under D/o Heavy Industry)

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:-

ಫೇಮ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ:

- ದೇಶೀಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ವಾಹನ ತಯಾರಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು,
- ವಾಹನಗಳ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಿಂಗ್ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು, ಮತ್ತು 2030 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ವಾಹನಗಳಾಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾರಿಗೆಯ 30% ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು.
- ಫೇಮ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್‌ನ ಎರಡನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯುದೀಕರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರೂ 10,000 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ಮೀಸಲಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ

ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರವಾಹನಗಳು, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಚಕ್ರಗಳು, ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಚಕ್ರಗಳು, ಇ-ರಿಕ್ಷಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇ-ಬಸ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

341. ಉತ್ತರ. ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಹೊಸ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ಹೊಸ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು 18 ರಿಂದ 55 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ರೂ 2,00,000/- @ 5%ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅವಧಿಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ (ಎನ್‌ಬಿಸಿಎಫ್‌ಡಿಎಸ್) ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಚಾನೆಲ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳು (ಎಸ್‌ಸಿಎ) ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು

- ಸ್ವಯಂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ರೂ 2,00,000/- @ 5% ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಮೊತ್ತ. (ಉಳಿದ ಮೊತ್ತವು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ-ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.)
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ರೂ.2,00,000/- ವರೆಗಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿಕೆಮಾಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅರ್ಹತೆ

- ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು FEMALE ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ವಯಸ್ಸು 18 ಮತ್ತು 55 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಇರಬೇಕು.
- ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೋದ್ಯಮಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು
- ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆದಾಯವು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ರೂ 3 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರಬೇಕು

342. Answer: b) Kaveri

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಸ್ತಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಾವೇರಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಅಂಚೆಚೀಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಇ-ನೋಂದಣಿ - ಕಾವೇರಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ - ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ನೋಂದಣಿಯನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕಾವೇರಿ 2.0 ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಸಬ್-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡದೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಸ್ತಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಉಚಿತ ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 250 ಉಪ-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ, ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ತನ್ನ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಪಾವತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇ-ಸ್ವಾಂಪ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಈ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ, ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಗಳ (RTC) ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಡೇಟಾಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ವರ್ಚುವಲ್ ಶೇಖರಣಾ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪುಣೆ ಮೂಲದ C-DAC ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾವೇರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಟಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮನ್ನಣೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದೆ

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಕಣಜ ಎಂಬುದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಡೆತನದ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲು ವೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭೂಮಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಈ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಭೂ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗಣಕೀಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಭೂಮಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇ-ಕ್ಷಣ: ಇ-ಕ್ಷಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಅನ್ನು 2006 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ 10 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸುಲಭ ಮತ್ತು ತೊಂದರೆ-ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದೆ.

343. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ) ಅರಿವು

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತದಿಂದ ಅರಿವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅರಿವು:

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಮೂಲಕ (KMDC), ಅರಿವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ 2023 ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 2% ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗಬಹುದು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ರೂ.ಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. 50,000/- ರಿಂದ ರೂ. ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 3,00,000/-. ಅಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದ 6 ತಿಂಗಳ ನಂತರ 2% ಸೇವಾ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಅರ್ಹತೆ:

- ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕು.
- ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಖಾಯಂ ನಿವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ.8,00,000/- ಮೀರಬಾರದು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ರೈತ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ನಿಧಿ:

- ರೈತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ರೈತ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ನಿಧಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ 2022 ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೈತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರೂ 2500 ರಿಂದ ರೂ 11000 ವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೇರ ಲಾಭ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವಿಧಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೂ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರೈತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ರೈತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ರೈತ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಭೂರಹಿತ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ನೇಕಾರರು, ಮೀನುಗಾರರು, ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿ ಚಾಲಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಟೋರಿಕ್ಷಾ ಚಾಲಕರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು:

- "ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು" ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ 500 ಉನ್ನತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವಾದ KEA ಭರಿಸಲಿದೆ.

344. ಉತ್ತರ : (ಎ)

- ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ರಚಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೇಳಿಕೆ (ಎ) ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರಗೆ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಬಹುದು (ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು (PIO) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ನಾಗರಿಕ (OCI) ವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ). ಹೇಳಿಕೆ (ಬಿ) ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನಂತರದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಉನ್ನತ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪಡೆದವರು ನಂತರ ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ ಅಥವಾ ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು. ಹೇಳಿಕೆ (ಸಿ) ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು 5 ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ, 17 ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ ಮತ್ತು 110 ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಮಂದಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, 8 ಮಂದಿ ವಿದೇಶೀಯರು /ಎನ್‌ಆರ್‌ಐ/ಪಿಐಒ/ಒಸಿಐ ಮತ್ತು 9 ಮಂದಿ ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

- ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದಂದು (ಜನವರಿ 26) ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು 1954 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಗೌರವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯ ಅಂಶ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು.

ವರ್ಗಗಳು:

- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ:
 1. ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ (ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ),
 2. ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ (ಉನ್ನತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸೇವೆ) ಮತ್ತು
 3. ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ (ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸೇವೆ).

2024ರ ಪದ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು:

- **Padma Vibhushan (5)**

SN	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
1	Ms. Vyjayantimala Bali	Art	Tamil Nadu
2	Shri Konidela Chiranjeevi	Art	Andhra Pradesh
3	Shri M Venkaiah Naidu	Public Affairs	Andhra Pradesh
4	Shri Bindeshwar Pathak (Posthumous)	Social Work	Bihar
5	Ms. Padma Subrahmanyam	Art	Tamil Nadu

Padma Bhushan (17)

SN	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
6	Ms. M Fathima Beevi (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Kerala
7	Shri Hormusji N Cama	Literature & Education - Journalism	Maharashtra
8	Shri Mithun Chakraborty	Art	West Bengal
9	Shri Sitaram Jindal	Trade & Industry	Karnataka
10	Shri Young Liu	Trade & Industry	Taiwan
11	Shri Ashwin Balachand Mehta	Medicine	Maharashtra
12	Shri Satyabrata Mookherjee (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	West Bengal
13	Shri Ram Naik	Public Affairs	Maharashtra
14	Shri Tejas Madhusudan Patel	Medicine	Gujarat

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15	Shri Olanchery Rajagopal	Public Affairs	Kerala
16	Shri Dattatray Ambadas Mayaloo alias Rajdutt	Art	Maharashtra
17	Shri Togdan Rinpoche (Posthumous)	Others - Spiritualism	Ladakh
18	Shri Pyarelal Sharma	Art	Maharashtra
19	Shri Chandreshwar Prasad Thakur	Medicine	Bihar
20	Ms. Usha Uthup	Art	West Bengal
21	Shri Vijaykanth (Posthumous)	Art	Tamil Nadu
22	Shri Kundan Vyas	Literature & Education - Journalism	Maharashtra

Padma Shri (110) From Karnataka

Name	Field	State/Region/Country
Shri Rohan Machanda Bopanna	Sports	Karnataka
Ms. Prema Dhanraj	Medicine	Karnataka
Ms. Anupama Hoskere	Art	Karnataka
Shri Sridhar Makam Krishnamurthy	Literature & Education	Karnataka
Shri K S Rajanna	Social Work	Karnataka
Shri Chandrashekar Channapatna Rajannachar	Medicine	Karnataka
Shri Somanna	Social Work	Karnataka
Ms. Shashi Soni	Trade & Industry	Karnataka

345. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನೀಡುವ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಗೌರವವಾದ 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್' ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಇದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಎಂಟನೇ ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಗೌರವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಗೌರವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ (ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ) ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ' ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. <p>ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರೀತಿಯ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

346. ಉತ್ತರ : (ಸಿ)

<p>ರಾಜತರಂಗಿಣಿ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ರಾಮಚರಿತಮಾನಸ, ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ್ಯದಯಲೋಕ-ಲೋಕನವನ್ನು 'ಯುನೆಸ್ಕೋದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನೋಂದಣಿಯ ಸ್ಮರಣೆ'ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಹ್ಯದಯಲೋಕ-ಲೋಕನ', 'ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ' ಮತ್ತು 'ರಾಮಚರಿತಮಾನಸ'ಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಆನಂದವರ್ಧನ್, ವಿಷ್ಣು ಶರ್ಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಸ್ವಾಮಿ ತುಳಸಿದಾಸ್ ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. UNESCO's Memory of the World Asia-Pacific Regional Register ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮಂಗೋಲಿಯಾದ ಉಲಾನ್‌ಬಾತರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮಿತಿಯ (MOWCAP) 10 ನೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ರೀಜನಲ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ಮೆಮೊರಿಯಂ 2024 ರ ಚಕ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 20 ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಈ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ದಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ (IGNCA) ಪ್ರಮುಖ
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ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.

- 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ IGNCA ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

Indian Work	Description
Ramcharitmanas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಧಿ ಉಪಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಸ್ವಾಮಿ ತುಳಸಿದಾಸರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. • ಇದು ರಾಮಾಯಣ, ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಋಷಿಗಳ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ. • ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಒಳನೋಟಗಳು, ನೈತಿಕ ಪಾಠಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದು ಪೂಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
Panchatantra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಇದು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 3 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ BCE ವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ. • ಇದನ್ನು ಮೂಲತಃ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಶರ್ಮಾ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. • ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ • ಇದರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಮಾನವರೂಪಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. • ಇದರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಜೀವನವು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
Sahrdyaloka-Locana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಇದು ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಆನಂದವರ್ಧನ್ ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿದೆ.

UNESCO ದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ (MOW) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

ಇದನ್ನು 1992 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಚಿತ್ರ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

- ವಿಶ್ವದ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಚಿತ್ರ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಚಿತ್ರ ಪರಂಪರೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಚಿತ್ರ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.

347. Ans: (b)

- ಸುದ್ದಿ: ಬಂಗಾಳಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಳವಾದ ಖಿನ್ನತೆಯು ಸೈಕ್ಲೋನಿಕ್ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತವಾಗಿ ತೀವ್ರಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರೀ ಮಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲವಾದ ಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದ ಸೈಕ್ಲೋನ್ ರೆಮಲ್ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- "ರೆಮಲ್" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಅರೇಬಿಕ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮರಳು' ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಮಾನ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಸೈಕ್ಲೋನ್ ಎಂದರೇನು?

- ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಗಾಳಿಯು ಉತ್ತರ ಗೋಳಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಗೋಳಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಳಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಲನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

- ಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಕರು ಪ್ರತಿ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಗೋಳಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ (ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್), ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಚಂಡಮಾರುತಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆಯ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರುಷ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

348. Ans: (a)

- ಸುದ್ದಿ: ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಭಾರತ್ - ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ (ABPMJAY) ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವದ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಆರೈಕೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ AB-PMJAY:

- ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಭರವಸೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.5 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- 12 ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಡ ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಅರ್ಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು (ಅಂದಾಜು 55 ಕೋಟಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು) ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- AB-PMJAY ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು 2011 ರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜಾತಿ ಜನಗಣತಿ (SECC) ಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ದು ಅಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಔದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

349. Ans: (c)

- ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇನ್ಫ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ (ಡಿಪಿಐ) ವಿವಿಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

350. Ans : (a)

- ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆನ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ, ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಟರ್ (CEEW) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, LPG ಯ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಅಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯ ತಡೆಗೋಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪಹಲ್ (ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿತ್ ಲಾಭ್) ಯೋಜನೆ:

- ಇದನ್ನು 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರ 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್‌ಪಿಜಿ ಸಿಲಿಂಡರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ರಹಿತ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

351. Ans: (a)

- ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ವೈಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಚೀನಾದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೈಜ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ರೇಖೆಯ (ಎಲ್‌ಎಸಿ) ಸಮೀಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಉತ್ತರದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ವೈಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಅನ್ನು ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ (BADP) ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಗಡಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವುಗಳು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಿಧ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಏನಿದು ವೈಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ?

- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2022-23 (2025-26 ರವರೆಗೆ) ಉತ್ತರದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಗಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರ ಜೀವನದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ, ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ ಮತ್ತು ಲಡಾಖ್ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಲಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 2,963 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 663 ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿದೆ.
- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ರೋಮಾಂಚಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಉತ್ತರದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ, ಮಾನವ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಾಲಕರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ;
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ 'ಹಬ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟೋಕ್ ಮಾಡೆಲ್'ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ,

ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ;

- ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ;
- ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಎನ್‌ಜಿಒಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ 'ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ-ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ' ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಪರಿಸರ-ಕೃಷಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ-ಲಾ ಸುರಂಗದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

- ಲಡಾಖ್‌ನ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ನಿಮು-ಪದಮ್-ದರ್ಜಾ ರಸ್ತೆ ಲಿಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 4.1-ಕಿಮೀ ಸುರಂಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2025 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸುರಂಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶದ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಪಡೆಗಳ ಚಲನವಲನಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

352. Ans: (a)

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಗರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ಹೊಸ ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್ ವ್ಯಾಲಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದು ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳು, ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂವಹನಗಳ ಜಾಲದ ಬಲವಾದ ಏಕೀಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ICT ಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ನಗರ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟೀಸ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಎರಡು ಹಂತದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ 100 ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಉದ್ದೇಶ:** ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು 'ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳ' ಅನ್ವಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.

353. Ans : (b)

- **ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ:** ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆಯು 'ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ UDBHAV' ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ UDBHAV ಎಂಬುದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (USI) ನಡುವಿನ ಸಹಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳ ಬೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು

- ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲು;
- ಆಧುನಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಅನನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು;
- ಅಂತರಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಸೆಮಿನಾರ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲು;
- ನಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಆಳವಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

354. Ans : (a)

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾದ ಅಗ್ನಿಪಥ್ ಯೋಜನೆ — ಇದನ್ನು ಟೂರ್ ಆಫ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೇನೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ:** ನೀತಿಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು — 'ಅಗ್ನಿವೀರ್ಸ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ — ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಚ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ 25 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ನೇಮಕಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಗ್ನಿಪಥ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

ಕುರಿತು:

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ಇದು ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸೇನೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ಯುವಕರನ್ನು ಅಗ್ನಿವೀರ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು. ಯುವಕರು ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಗೆ ಸೇನೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 45,000 ರಿಂದ 50,000 ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ತೊರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ, ಬ್ಯಾಚ್‌ನ ಕೇವಲ 25% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನೇಮಕಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡ:

- ಇದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ (ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಂತೆ ಪಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರದವರಿಗೆ).
- ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇನೆಯ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 17.5 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ 23 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

355. Ans: (c)

- **ಎರಡೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ:** ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 500 ನಗರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಮೃತ್ ಮಿಷನ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಖಚಿತ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- ಉದ್ಯಾನವನಗಳಂತಹ ಹಸಿರು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾದ ತೆರೆದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಗರಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಮೋಟಾರುರಹಿತ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ಅಮೃತ್ 2.0: ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು 'ನೀರಿನ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ' ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ನೀರಿನ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- 500 ಅಮೃತ್ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 100% ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತಹ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

356. Ans: (a)

ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್

ಸಂದರ್ಭ

- ಭಾರತ-ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಜಂಟಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ 7 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಮೇಘಾಲಯದ ಉಮ್ಮೋಯ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು
- "ಶಕ್ತಿ" ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ದ್ವೈವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೊನೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- 90 ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ತುಕಡಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್‌ಪುಟ್ ರೆಜಿಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ ಬೆಟಾಲಿಯನ್ ಇತರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Exercise Name	Participant Nations
Sampriti	India & Bangladesh
Mitra Shakti	India & Sri Lanka
SLINEX	India Sri Lanka
Maitree Exercise	India & Thailand
Siam Bharat	India & Thailand

Vajra Prahar	India & US
Yudh Abhyas	India & US
Cope India	India & US
Nomadic Elephant	India & Mongolia
Garuda Shakti	India & Indonesia
IND-INDO CORPAT	India & Indonesia
Samudra Shakti	India & Indonesia
Shakti Exercise	India & France
Varuna Exercise	India & France
Garuda Exercise	India & France
Dharma Guardian	India & Japan
JIMEX	India & Japan
Surya Kiran	India & Nepal
Hand in Hand Exercise	India & China
SIMBEX	India & Singapore
AUSINDEX	India & Australia
Indo-Thai CORPAT	India & Thailand
AUSTRALIA HIND	India & Australia
IN-BN CORPAT	India & Bangladesh
Table Top	India & Bangladesh
Prabal Dostyk	India & Kazakhstan
Khanjar	India & Kyrgyzstan
Ekuberin	India & The Maldives
IMBEX	India & Myanmar
IMCOR	India & Myanmar
Al Nagah	India & Oman
Naseem Al Bahr	India & Oman
Eastern Bridge	India & Oman
Exercise Indra	India & Russia
Ajeya Warrior	India & UK
Konkan	India & UK
Indradhanush	India & UK
Eastern Bridge	India & Oman
Lamitiye	India & Seychelles
VINBAX	India & Vietnam

357. Ans: (b)

- ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ಐವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೇ 18, 1974 ರಂದು, ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಲಿಂಗ್ ಬುದ್ಧ ಎಂಬ ಕೋಡ್-ಹೆಸರಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪೋಖ್ರಾನ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿತು.

ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಲಿಂಗ್ ಬುದ್ಧನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಐದು ಖಾಯಂ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಯಿತು.

ಪೋಖ್ರಾನ್-II ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

- 1998 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪೋಖ್ರಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಣಿ ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿತು, ಇದನ್ನು ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಕೇತವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ

- 1974 ರ ಪರಮಾಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಪರಮಾಣು ಸ್ಫೋಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ, ಮೇ 1998 ರ ಪರಮಾಣು

ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

- ಮತ್ತು ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಪರಮಾಣು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.

ಭಾರತದ ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಎಂದರೇನು?

- ಭಾರತವು "ನೋ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಯೂಸ್" ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಪರಮಾಣು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಪರಮಾಣು ದಾಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತೀಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

358. Ans : (c)

- ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆರಿಸ್ ರೆಡ್ ಫ್ಲಾಗ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಏರ್ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ಯುದ್ಧ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ಯುದ್ಧ ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ವಾಯುಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಿಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು US-ಭಾರತದ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮವು ಎರಡೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

359. Ans: (c)

- ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ: ಇರಾನ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅಪಘಾತಕ್ಕೀಡಾದ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಇರಾನ್‌ನಿಂದ ವಿನಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ (EU) ತನ್ನ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಮ್ಯಾಪಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಮ್ಯಾಪಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವೆಯು EU ನ ಕೋಪರ್‌ನಿಕಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ತುರ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಸೇವೆಯ (EMS) ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

EU ನ ಕೋಪರ್‌ನಿಕಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

- 1998 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಕೋಪರ್‌ನಿಕಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು 15 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ನಿಕೋಲಸ್ ಕೋಪರ್‌ನಿಕಸ್ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೋಪರ್‌ನಿಕಸ್ ತುರ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಸೇವೆ (ಇಎಂಎಸ್)

- ಇದು 2012 ರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಪತ್ತುಗಳು, ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ತುರ್ತುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ದೂರಸಂವೇದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಟು ಡೇಟಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಭೂ-ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

360. Ans: (a)

- ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ: ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಜಿಂಭಾಬ್ವೆ ತನ್ನ ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ ಮತ್ತು ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಕುಸಿತದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ನಡುವೆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯಾದ ZiG (ಜಿಂಭಾಬ್ವೆ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್) ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ.
- ZiG ಕಳೆದ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಂಭಾಬ್ವೆಯ ಆರನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 2009 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಂಭಾಬ್ವೆ ಡಾಲರ್‌ನ ಅತ್ಯದ್ಭುತ ಕುಸಿತವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಅಧಿಕ ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ, ಇದು 5 ಶತಕೋಟಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿತು - ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿ ಕುಸಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ: ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವವರ್ತಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ, ZiG ಭೌತಿಕ ಚಿನ್ನದ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಿಜವಾದ ಚಿನ್ನದಿಂದ ಅದರ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಇದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವರ್ಗಗಳು: ZiG ನೋಟುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಪಂಗಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿವೆ: 1ZiG, 2ZiG, 5ZiG, 10ZiG, 20ZiG, 50ZiG, 100ZiG, ಮತ್ತು 200ZiG.

361. Ans: (a)

- ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ: ಭಾರತವು 2003 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಕೊಲಂಬೊ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ಕೊಲಂಬೊ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮತ್ತು SE ಏಷ್ಯಾದಿಂದ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೂಲದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಲಹಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದು ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

362. Ans: (b)

- ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವರೂಪದ ಸಾರಜನಕವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ದ್ರವ ಸಾರಜನಕ

- ಇದು ಜಡ, ಬಣ್ಣರಹಿತ, ವಾಸನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ, ದಹಿಸಲಾಗದ, ನಾಶವಾಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶೀತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು $-196^{\circ}C$ ನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕುದಿಯುವ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಣೆಯ ಉಷ್ಣಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿಲವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು: ಇದು ಅಂಗಾಂಶ ಹಾನಿ, ನುಂಗುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಗಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕದ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉಸಿರುಕಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಉಸಿರಾಟದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ದ್ರವರೂಪದ ಸಾರಜನಕದ ಅಪಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು: ದ್ರವ ಸಾರಜನಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ತ್ವರಿತ ಘನೀಕರಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಟಕೀಯ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಾಕಶಾಲೆಯ ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

363. Ans: (c)

- ಎರಡೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಸುನೀತಾ ವಿಲಿಯಮ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ (ಐಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್) ಬೋಯಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಲೈನರ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಸ್ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಲೈನರ್ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ರಾಕೆಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಪ್ರವೇಶದಿಂದ ಬದುಕಲು ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಗಗನಯಾತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಗಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಪಮಾನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು, ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.
- ಇದು ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ನೌಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

364. Ans: A.

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿಯವರು PM-SURAJ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ I ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ II ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಕುರಿತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ A ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಫಾರ್ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಫಾರ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ 300 ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಉಚಿತ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಿಗಲಿದೆ.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 1 ಕಿಲೋವ್ಯಾಟ್ ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಪ್ಯಾನೆಲ್‌ಗೆ ₹30,000, 2 ಕಿಲೋವ್ಯಾಟ್ ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಪ್ಯಾನೆಲ್‌ಗೆ ₹60,000 ಮತ್ತು 3

ಕಿಲೋವ್ಯಾಟ್ ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಪ್ಯಾನೆಲ್‌ಗೆ ₹78,000 ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು, ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರೋಸ್ಟ್ರಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ.
- ನೋಂದಣಿಯ ನಂತರ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಛಾವಣಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೌರ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ 30 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಘರ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಲು, ನೀವು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಿವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

365. Ans : (a)

ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮೇ 31 ರಂದು ವಿಶ್ವ ತಂಬಾಕು ರಹಿತ ದಿನವನ್ನು (WNTD) ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ವಿಶ್ವ ತಂಬಾಕು ರಹಿತ ದಿನದ 2024 ರ ಥೀಮ್ "ತಂಬಾಕು ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪದಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು".

ತಂಬಾಕು

- ಇದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ರೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- 2005 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ WHO ನ ತಂಬಾಕು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಮಾವೇಶದ (FCTC) 168 ಸಹಿದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ದೇಶಗಳು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಕಡಿತ ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ಯಂತ ತಂಬಾಕು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

366. Ans: (a)

- ಬೂಕರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅದರ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಕ ಬೂಕರ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್‌ನ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಲಿಂಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೂಕರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ

- ಬೂಕರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್ ಮತ್ತು/ಅಥವಾ ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾದ ನಿರಂತರ ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ ಕಥೆಯ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಏಕ ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬೂಕರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 1969 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್‌ನ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಗೆ, ಆದರೆ ನಂತರ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತೆರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಹಿಂದಿನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರು: ಅರುಂಧತಿ ರಾಯ್ (ಗಾಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಥಿಂಗ್ಸ್), ಕಿರಣ್ ದೇಸಾಯಿ (ನಷ್ಟದ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರ), ಅರವಿಂದ್ ಅಡಿಗ (ದ ವೈಟ್ ಟೈಗರ್).

367. Ans: (b)

- ಸುದ್ದಿ: ಚೀನಾದ ಮೂರನೇ ವಿಮಾನವಾಹಕ ನೌಕೆ ಫ್ಯೂಜಿಯಾನ್ ತನ್ನ ಎಂಟು ದಿನಗಳ ಮೊದಲ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಫ್ಯೂಜಿಯಾನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಇದು ವಿಮಾನ ಉಡಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕಾಂತೀಯ ಕವಣಿಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 80,000-ಟನ್ ಸೂಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೂಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಯರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯುಎಸ್ ನಂತರ ಚೀನಾವನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಪೂರ್ವ ಚೀನಾದ ಫ್ಯೂಜಿಯಾನ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ವಾಹಕವನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಚೀನಾದ ಮೊದಲ ವಿಮಾನವಾಹಕ ನೌಕೆ ಲಿಯಾನ್‌ನಿಂಗ್, ನವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ವಾಹಕ ನೌಕೆಯನ್ನು 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೋಜಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ವಾಹಕ ಷಾಡಾಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

368. Ans: (b)

- ಬ್ಲೆಚ್ಲಿ ಫೋಷನೆಯು ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯ (AI) ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿದೆ. 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಕೆಯ ಬ್ಲೆಚ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ AI ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಫೋಷನೆಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು (ಇದುವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮರ II ರ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಯೆಡ್ ಕೋಡ್ ಬ್ರೇಕರ್‌ಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ

ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ).

- ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ 28 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದೇಶಗಳು (ಭಾರತ, ಯುಎಸ್, ಚೀನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಸುಧಾರಿತ AI ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಅಪಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

369. Ans: (b) Luis Montenegro

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಹಗರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಆಂಟೋನಿಯೊ ಕೋಸ್ತಾ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೆಂಟರ್-ರೈಟ್ ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರಟಿಕ್ ಅಲೈಯನ್ಸ್ (AD) ನಾಯಕ ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್‌ನ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊದ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯು ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ನಂತರ, ಸೆಂಟರ್-ರೈಟ್ ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರಟಿಕ್ ಅಲೈಯನ್ಸ್ (AD) ನ ನಾಯಕ ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಬಲಪಂಥೀಯ ಚೀಗಾ ಪಕ್ಷದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ದುರ್ಬಲ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ:

- ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ-ಬಲ ನಾಯಕನ ಮರಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವಿಜಯದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ, AD ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮತದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, 230 ರಲ್ಲಿ 80 ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಬಲಪಂಥೀಯ ಚೀಗಾ ಪಕ್ಷದೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ಮಾಂಟೆನೆಗ್ರೊ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವನ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ಬೆಂಬಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

370. Answer : (b) 2 only

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 23, 1993 ರಂದು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (MPLADS) ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿತು .ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಎರಡು ಸಮಾನ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂಸದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (MPLADS)

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಸದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ MPLADS ನಿಧಿಯ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ರೂ. 5 ಕೋಟಿ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1993 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು
- ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಯ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಎರಡರ ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಬರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸಲಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು (MP) ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತ:

- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿತು.

- ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ (ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ, ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ). ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

371. ಉತ್ತರ.ಬಿ

- ಲಡಾಖ್ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಡಾರ್ಕ್ ನೈಟ್ ಸ್ಕೈ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಅನ್ನು ಚಾಂಗ್‌ಥಾಂಗ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹಾನ್ಲೆ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಹ್ಯಾನ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತ ದೂರದರ್ಶಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಲಡಾಖ್ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ದೂರದರ್ಶಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ

ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- 4,500 ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹ್ಯಾನ್ಲಿಯು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಆಪ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ದೂರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೋಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್ 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು.

ಇದರ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಹಾನ್ಲೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಭೇಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಲಡಾಖ್ ಲೆಫ್ಟಿನೆಂಟ್ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಆರ್.ಕೆ. ಮಾಥುರ್ ಅವರು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು

ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ:

- ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಜೂನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಲೇಹ್ ಹಿಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೋಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್ ನಡುವಿನ ತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ನಂತರ, ಡಾರ್ಕ್ ಸ್ಕೈ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

372. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

- ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣೆ (ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ) ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ನಗರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ, ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 2 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2019 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ಬಯಲು ಶೌಚ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೊದಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು 73 ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು (ಒಂದು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್‌ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 53 ನಗರಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗಳು); 2019 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯು 4237 ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (QCI):

- ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (QCI) ಅನ್ನು 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಮದಿಂದ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದರೆ.
 - ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಟೆಡ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (ASSOCHAM),
 - ಕಾನ್ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (CII) ಮತ್ತು
 - ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ (FICCI)
- ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, QCI ಗಾಗಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ QCI ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

373. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ (Gol) "ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್, 2023" 2024ರ ಜೂನ್ 18ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್, 2023 125 ವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್, 1898 ಅನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಸೇವೆಗಳು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೂರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಸರಳವಾದ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ಅಂಚೆ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಅಂಚೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಕಳ್ಳತನ, ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ನಾಶದಂತಹ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ದಂಡನಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಾರಣದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯಲು, ತೆರೆಯಲು, ಬಂಧಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು.

374. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಖ್ಯಾತ ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯ ನೃತ್ಯಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ (ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿವಿಐ ಅಥವಾ ಚಂದ್ರು ಅನ್ನ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) ತಮ್ಮ 89ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು 1935ರ ಮೇ 22ರಂದು ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶಿಮ್ಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2011ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ 'ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ' (ಕಲೆ) ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣತಜ್ಞ, ನರ್ತಕ, ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರ, ನೃತ್ಯ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಾದ ಸಿ.ವಿ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಅವರು 1946ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಚೆನ್ನೈನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಲಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ (ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಲಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ) ನೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.
- ಈತ ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸಂಗೀತ ನಾಟಕ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ (1978), ಗುಜರಾತ್ ನೃತ್ಯ ನಾಟಕ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ (1988) ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ್ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ (2008) ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪಡೆದರು.

375. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಮೇ 22, 2024 ರಂದು, ಭಾರತದ ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತ, ಚೀಫ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ (CDS) ಜನರಲ್ ಅನಿಲ್ ಚೌಹಾಣ್ ಅವರು 'ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆರಿಸ್ ಸೈಬರ್ ಸುರಕ್ಷಾ 2024' ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸೈಬರ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯು 2024ರ ಮೇ 20ರಿಂದ 24ರವರೆಗೆ ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೆಹಲಿ) ನಡೆಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಸೈಬರ್ ಡೊಮೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ನಡುವೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ ಚೌಹಾಣ್ ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳಿದರು, ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ಸೈಬರ್ ಅಪಾರದ/ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಿದರು.
- ಸೈಬರ್ ಸುರಕ್ಷೆ-2024 ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಈ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರ ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು, ತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಢವಾದ ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣಾಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

376. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಸೆಬಾಸ್ಟಿಯನ್ ಅವರ "ದಿ ಬುಕ್ ಬ್ಯೂಟಿಫುಲ್" ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಜಾಕೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಡಿಸೈನರ್ ಭವಿ ಮೆಹ್ರಾ ಅವರು ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್ ಬುಕ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕವರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ (2024) 9 ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

- ದಿ ಬುಕ್ ಬ್ಯೂಟಿಫುಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಚೆಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಟ್ರೋಫಿ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಗದು ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

377. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ನಬಾರ್ಡ್) ತನ್ನ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ 2030ರ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಭೂದಿನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ (2023ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 22) ಈ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಬಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶಾಜಿ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಅವರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಹವಾಮಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ 2030ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳು:

1. ವಲಯಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹಸಿರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
2. ವಿಶಾಲ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವುದು.
3. ನಬಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಹಸಿರು ರೂಪಾಂತರ. ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಣ

378. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆ (ಐಎಎಫ್) ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸು-30 ಎಂಕೆಐ ಫೈಟರ್ ಚಿಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ರಾಕ್ಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟಲ್ ಮೇಜ್-2 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ವಾಯು-ಉಡಾವಣೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ಹೊಸ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವಾಯುಪಡೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್ ಕಮಾಂಡ್‌ನ ತ್ರಿ-ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟಲ್ ಮೇಜ್-2 ಸುಮಾರು 250 ಕಿ. ಮೀ.ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

379. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಕುವೈತ್‌ನ ಎಮಿರ್, ಹಿಸ್ ಹೈನೆಸ್ ಶೇಖ್ ಮೆಶಲ್ ಅಲ್-ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಲ್-ಜಾಬರ್ ಅಲ್-ಸಬಾ ಅವರು ಕುವೈತ್ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಶೇಖ್ ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್-ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಲ್-ಸಬಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕುವೈತ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿ (ಪಿಎಂ) ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಎಮಿರಿ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಶೇಖ್ ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ಅವರು ಮಾಜಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶೇಖ್ ಡಾ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಸಬಾ ಅಲ್ ಸಲೀಂ ಅಲ್-ಸಬಾ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇವರು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ನಂತರ ಎಮಿರ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

380. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಕೇರಳದ ತಿರುವನಂತಪುರಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯಮಾಲಾ ಜೀವಗೋಳ ಮೀಸಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು "ಇಂಪೇಟಿಯನ್ಸ್ ನಿಯೋ-ಯುನಿನಾಟಾ" ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಇಂಪೇಟಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಭೇದದ (ಬಾಲ್ನಾಮಿನೇಸಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ) ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಭೇದವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಭೇದದ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಜರ್ನಲ್ ಫೈಟೋಟಾಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಪೇಟಿಯನ್ಸ್ ನಿಯೋ-ಯುನಿನಾಟಾ ಇಂಪೇಟಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಯುನಿನಾಟಾ (ಹುಕ್-ಟೈಲ್ ಬಾಲ್ನಾಮ್) ಗೆ ರೂಪವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಹೂವುಗಳ ಗಾತ್ರ, ತಳ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರದ ಹಾಲೆಗಳು, ಡೋರ್‌ಸಲ್ ದಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಚರ್ (ಐಯುಸಿಎನ್) ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

381. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- 27 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2024 ರಂದು, ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮುರ್ಮು ಅವರು ಭಾರತದ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವಾದ ಲೋಕಪಾಲ್ ನ ಹೊಸ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಜಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಅಜಯ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ರಾವ್ ಖಾನ್ವಿಲ್ಕರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪಾಲ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ

ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಲೋಕಪಾಲ್ ನ ಎರಡನೇ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಲೋಕಪಾಲ್ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಭವನ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯು ಲೋಕಪಾಲ್‌ನ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಖಾನ್ವಿಲ್ಕರ್ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಂಜಯ್ ಯಾದವ್ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ರಿತು ರಾಜ್ ಅವಸ್ಥಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗೇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಶೀಲ್ ಚಂದ್ರ, ಪಂಕಜ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಜಯ್ ಟಿರ್ಕಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತ ಸುಶೀಲ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಅವರು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವಸ್ಥಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾನೂನು ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

382. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೀಸಲು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪಡೆ (ಸಿಆರ್‌ಪಿಎಫ್) ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ NSG ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ನಳಿನ್ ಪ್ರಭಾತ್ ಅವರನ್ನು NSGಯ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನಾ ನಿಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಹರಣ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಡಿಒಪಿಟಿ) ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, NSG ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾತ್ ಅವರ ನೇಮಕವು 2028ರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 31ರಂದು ಅವರ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- NSG ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಅಪಹರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಪಾಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

383. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮೂಲದ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮತ್ತು ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಫ್ಲೈಯಿಂಗ್ ವೆಡ್ಜ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಬಾಂಬರ್ ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವಿಮಾನವಾದ FWD-200B ಅನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- ವೆಚ್ಚ-ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವೆಚ್ಚ-ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಇನ್ನೋವೇಶನ್ (Cost-Effective Innovation) ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸುಹಾಸ್ ತೇಜಸ್ವಂದ ಅವರು ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಹವರ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕಡಿತವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು, FWD-200B ಕೇವಲ ₹25 ಕೋಟಿ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನುಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಯು.ಎಸ್‌ಮಾದರಿಗಳವೆಚ್ಚದ ಒಂದುಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ದರವು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

384. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ವಾಯು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಐರನ್ ಡೋಮ್‌ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಯು.ಎಸ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಆಫ್ ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೇಟಿವ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

- ಐರನ್ ಡೋಮ್: ಇದು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್‌ನ ಅಲ್ಪ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ, ನೆಲದಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ, ವಾಯು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಗುಮ್ಮಟವು ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ರಾಡಾರ್: ಇದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಳಬರುವ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್ ರಾಡಾರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ: ಇದು ಯುದ್ಧ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು (ಬಿಎಂಸಿ) ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ದಹನ: ಇದು ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ದಹನ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಬಿಎಂಸಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ರಾಡಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್ಸೆಪ್ಟರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಫಿರಂಗಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಫಿರಂಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮಾನಗಳು, ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವರಹಿತ ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು (ಯು.ಎ.ವಿ) ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಹಗಲು ಮತ್ತು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಶೇಕಡಾ 90 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

- ಇದು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಶಲತೆಯ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ಸ್ ಆಪರೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೇಸ್ (FOB) ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಮಾನಿಕ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

385. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ವರದಿಗಾರರ ವಿತೌಟ್ ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ಸ್ (ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಫ್) ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು 180 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 159ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ 161ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದರೂ ಇದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

- ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದ ಅವಲೋಕನ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವು ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 180 ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕಗಳು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ. ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸವಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವ ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಯನ್ಮಾರ್, ಚೀನಾ, ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವಾರು ದೇಶಗಳು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ದೇಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದ ಅಗ್ರ 15ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಏಷ್ಯಾದ ದೇಶವು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

386. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- 2024ರ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂತೋಷದ ದಿನವು "ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮರುಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು" ("Reconnecting for Happiness: Building Resilient Communities") ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಯುವಜನರು, ವೃದ್ಧರು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂತೋಷದ ದಿನ 2024: ಥೀಮ್

- 2024 ರ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂತೋಷದ ದಿನದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ "ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮರುಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು". ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಲವಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಈ ಥೀಮ್ ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಬಲ ಜಾಲಗಳು, ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇರಿದ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷದ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

387. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ i4 ನೀತಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ರೂಪವೆಂದರೆ ಐಟಿ, ಐಟಿಇಎಸ್, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ ನೀತಿ (IT, ITES, Innovation and Incentives).ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಐ4 ನೀತಿ :

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನೀತಿ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಐ4 (ಐಟಿ, ಐಟಿಇಎಸ್, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ ನೀತಿ 2014-2019), ಇಎಸ್ಡಿಎಂ, ಎವಿಜಿಸಿ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿ 14-19, ನವೋದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ-ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ("ಐಟಿ") ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ("ಐಟಿಇಎಸ್") ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಐ4 ನೀತಿ ("ಐ4 ನೀತಿ"), 1 ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಐಟಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರವೂ ಸೇರಿದೆ.
- ಐ4 ನೀತಿಯು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಐ. ಟಿ/ಐ.ಟಿ.ಇ. ಎಸ್, ಅನಿಮೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಿತಿಗಳ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

388. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಕಾಮನ್ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕ ವಿಜೇತ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವಿ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಟೆನಿಸ್ ಆಟಗಾರ ಶರತ್ ಕಮಲ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ತಂಡದ ಧ್ವಜಧಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಇದನ್ನು 2024ರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 22ರಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

- ವಿಶ್ವದ 88ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದ ಕಮಲ್ ಅವರ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು, ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 88ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕದ ಕಮಲ್ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಟೆನಿಸ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶೀಪ್ ಅನ್ನು 10 ಬಾರಿ ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಇವರು ಕಾಮನ್ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಜಿ) ಏಳು ಚಿನ್ನ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 13 ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಂತಕಥೆಯ ಆಟಗಾರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶೀಪ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕ ವಿಜೇತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಎಂ.ಸಿ.ಮೇರಿ ಕೋಮ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಚೆಫ್ ಡಿ ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಲ್ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಂ.ಸಿ.ಮೇರಿ ಕೋಮ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ 2024ರ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದ ಚೆಫ್ ಡಿ ಮಿಷನ್ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವಿಶ್ವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಬಾಕ್ಸರ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇರಿ ಕೋಮ್ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಐದು ಬಾರಿ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ಮೇರಿ ಕೋಮ್ ಅವರು 2014ರ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಬಾಕ್ಸರ್ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರು ಲಂಡನ್ 2012ರ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದರು, ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಮೇರಿ ಕೋಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ 18ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆನ್ನಿಲ್ವೇನಿಯಾದ ಸ್ನಾನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು.
- 2012ರ ಲಂಡನ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಮೀಟರ್ ಏರ್ ರೈಫಲ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕ ವಿಜೇತರಾದ ಗಗನ್ ನಾರಂಗ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನ ಶೂಟಿಂಗ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನ ದಿನಾಂಕಗಳು ಜುಲೈ 26 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 11 ರವರೆಗೆ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೂಟ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ.

389. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- WPL 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರು ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕಾ ಪಾಟೀಲ್. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- WPL 2024 ಫೈನಲ್ ರಾಯಲ್ ಚಾಲೆಂಜರ್ಸ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಆರ್ಸಿಬಿ) ಮಹಿಳಾ ತಂಡವು ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರೀಮಿಯರ್ ಲೀಗ್ (WPL) 2024 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿದೆ.
- ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ಅರುಣ್ ಜೇಟ್ಟಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಫೈನಲ್ ಪಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಬಿ ತಂಡವು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮಂಥಾನ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಡೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ಸ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು 8 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಸೋಲಿಸಿತು.
- WPL 2024ರ ಅಂತಿಮ-ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಬೌಲಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಬಿ ಮೊದಲು ಬ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ದೆಹಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ಸ್, ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಬಿ ಯ ಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ಬೌಲಿಂಗ್ ದಾಳಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿತು, 113 ರನ್‌ಗಳ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲೌಟ್ ಆಯಿತು.
- ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಬೌಲರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದರು, ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ 4 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು, ಆದರೆ ಸೋಫಿ ಮೊಲಿನಕ್ಸ್ 3 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಲೈನ್‌ಅಪ್‌ಗೆ ಆಫಾತ ನೀಡಿದರು.
- WPL 2024 ಫೈನಲ್-ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಗೌರವಗಳು ಆರೆಂಜ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ (ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿದ) ರಾಯಲ್ ಚಾಲೆಂಜರ್ಸ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಿಸ್ ಪೆರ್ಫೆ 9 ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 69.4ರ ಸರಾಸರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 341 ರನ್ ಗಳಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಆರೆಂಜ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ ಗೆದ್ದರು.
- ಪರ್ಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ (ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಡೆದ) ಪಡೆದ ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಬಿ. ಯ ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಕಾಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರು ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರ್ಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು, ಅವರ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಬೌಲಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವು ತಂಡದ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿತು.
- WPL 2024ರ ಫೈನಲ್-ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿಕ್ಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಡೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ಸ್‌ನ ಶೆಫಾಲಿ ವರ್ಮಾ ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿಕ್ಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದರು, 9 ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ 20 ಸಿಕ್ಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದರು.

390. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಯುಎಇಯ ಅಬುಧಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಹಿಂದೂ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯವಾದ BAPS ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಂದಿರವನ್ನು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 14ರಂದು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಅಬುಧಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

BAPS ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಂದಿರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:

- ಅಬುಧಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ ಮಂದಿರದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯು ಯು.ಎ.ಇ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಷನ್ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 14, 2024 ರಂದು ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ.
- BAPS -ಬೋಚಸನ್ವಾಸಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಕ್ಷರ್ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂರಿರುವ ಈ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಇ ನಡುವಿನ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸ್ನೇಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಆಳವಾದ ಸಂಕೇತ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ, ದೇವಾಲಯವು ಏಕತೆ, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ದಾರಿದೀಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಬಿಎಪಿಎಸ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಹಿಂದೂ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯವಾದ ಬಿಎಪಿಎಸ್ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಂದಿರವು ಯುಎಇಯ ಅಬುಧಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. 262 ಅಡಿ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು 180 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲದ 108 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಈ ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ರಚನೆಯು ದುಬೈ-ಅಬುಧಾಬಿ ಶೇಖ್ ಜಾಯೆದ್ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಲ್ ರಹ್ಮಾ ಬಳಿಯ ಅಬು ಮುರೇಖಾದಲ್ಲಿ 27 ಎಕರೆ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಇದು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನಾ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಂದಿರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯುಎಇಯ ಅಬುಧಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಿಎಪಿಎಸ್ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಂದಿರ,

- ಒಂದು ನೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಎಪಿಎಸ್ ಬೋಚಸನ್ವಾಸಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಕ್ಷರ್ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,
- ಸ್ಥಳ : ಅಬುಧಾಬಿ, ಯುಎಇ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಷನ್
- ಸಮಾರಂಭ : 14 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2024
- ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವೆಚ್ಚ : 400 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ದಿಹ್ರಾಮ್
- ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ : 27 ಎಕರೆ

391. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ಅನುರಾಗ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಠಾಕೂರ್, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (ಎಂಐಬಿ), ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲ್ ಪಾಂಡೆ ಬರೆದ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ವಾರ್ ಡೈರಿ "ಸುರಿಸಾ ಐರ್ ಸಿ 4" ("SuRiSa aiR Si4") ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ರೆಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಮೂವ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಹರಾಕತ್ ಅಲ್-ಮುಗಾವಾಮಾ ಅಲ್-ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಯಾ (ಹಮಾಸ್) ನಡುವಿನ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ಯಾಲೇಸ್ಟಿನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಉಗ್ರಗಾಮಿ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾತ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ್ ಪ್ರೆವೇಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ.

392. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

ಅಗ್ನಿ -5 ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ:

- ಅಗ್ನಿ-5 ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಅಗ್ನಿ 5 ಭಾರತದ ದೀರ್ಘ-ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಹಾರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು 5,000 ಕಿಮೀ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಹೊಡೆಯಬಲ್ಲದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು 1989ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸರಣಿಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು, ಅಗ್ನಿ 1, ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ, ಸುಮಾರು 1,000 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

(DRDO) ಲ್ಯಾಬ್‌ಗಳು ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿವೆ, ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಅಗ್ನಿ 5 ಅನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು "ಕ್ಯಾನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೋಸ್" ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರರ್ಥ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈಲು ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಉಡಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು, ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ತ್ವರಿತ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಂದು ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕ್ಯಾನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೋಸೇಶನ್, ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಕಠಿಣ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 1,500 ಕೆಜಿಯಷ್ಟು ಸಿಡಿಲೆ ಹೊತ್ತೊಯ್ಯಬಲ್ಲದು ಮತ್ತು 50,000 ಕೆಜಿ ಉಡಾವಣಾ ತೂಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

393. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ಪ್ರಧಾನ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಅನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆ:

- ✚ PMGKAY ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗರಿಬ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ (PMGKP)ಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ✚ ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 2013ರ ಅಡಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ 5 ಕೆ.ಜಿ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು (ಗೋಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಕಿ) ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (PDS) ಮೂಲಕ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ 5 ಕೆ.ಜಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ✚ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, ಮೇ ಮತ್ತು ಜೂನ್ 2020) ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು 80 ಕೋಟಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2022 ರವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಇದರ ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ**
- ✚ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪಡಿತರ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಒನ್ ನೇಷನ್ ಒನ್ ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ (ONORC) ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ವರ್ಗಾಂತರ (ಪೋರ್ಟಬಿಲಿಟಿ) ಮೂಲಕ ಉಚಿತ ಪಡಿತರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

394. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ಕೇಪ್ ಟೌನ್ ಸಮಾವೇಶ:

- ವಿಮಾನ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್‌ನಂತೆ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಮಾವೇಶವನ್ನು 16 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2001 ರಂದು ಕೇಪ್‌ಟೌನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ICAO) ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಶನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಫಾರ್ ಯೂನಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಲಾ (UNIDROIT) ಜಂಟಿ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ICAOಯು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ (UN) ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು 1944ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವಾಯು ಸಂಚರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿತು. ಭಾರತ ಇದರ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚದಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಏರ್‌ಫೇಮ್‌ಗಳು, ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಜಿನ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ಉನ್ನತ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸಾಧನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಸಮಾವೇಶದ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್‌ನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೇಪ್ ಟೌನ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ನಾಗರಿಕ ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತಿ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ವಹಿವಾಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅಂತಹ ವಾಯುಯಾನ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎರವಲು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಏರ್ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಆಜ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಬಿಲ್, 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾರಿ ಕರಡನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

395. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

- ❖ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀನೀ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊದಲ ಜಂಟಿ ಗಸ್ತು ತಿರುಗಿದವು, ಹಡಗುಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಗಸ್ತು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಟ್ಸುಗರು ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದುಹೋದವು. ಈ ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ❖ ತ್ಸುಗರು ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯು ಜಪಾನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರವನ್ನು ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಜಪಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಕ್ಕೆಡೊ ನಡುವಿನ ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಡಿ) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.**
 - **ಹಾರ್ಮುಚ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಇದು ಪರ್ಷಿಯನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯನ್ನು (ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ) ಓಮನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ (ಆಗ್ನೇಯ) ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 - **ಮಲಕ್ಯಾ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಮಲಕ್ಯಾ ಜಲಸಂಧಿಯು ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ (ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರ) ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಚೀನಾ ಸಮುದ್ರ (ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಮಹಾಸಾಗರ) ವನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 - **ಬೆಬ್ರಾಲ್ಟರ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಇದು ಮೆಡಿಟರೇನಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಜಾನಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಸ್ಪೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯುವ್ಯ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ನಡುವೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
 - **ಹಡ್ಸನ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಸೇರುವ ಸಮುದ್ರಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳು : ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಆಫ್ ಹಡ್ಸನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರ
 - **ಮೆಗಲ್ಲನ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರ
 - **ಮಕಾಸ್ಸರ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಜಾವಾ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಲೆಬ್ಸ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ
 - **ಟಾಟರ್ ಜಲಸಂಧಿ:** ಜಪಾನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಓಖೋಟ್ಸ್ಕ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ



396. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಫೋರಮ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವರದಿಗಳು:

1. ಎಂಗೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಟುಮಾರೊ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವರದಿ.
2. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರ ವರದಿ.
3. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವರದಿ.
4. ಮಾನವ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವರದಿ.
5. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಅಪಾಯದ ವರದಿ.
6. ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯ ವರದಿ.
7. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ.
8. ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಆಕಿಟಿವಿಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ವರದಿ
9. ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಔಟ್‌ಲುಕ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮಾನಿಟರಿ ಫಂಡ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
10. ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು (WDR) ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

397. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

- ಭಾರತವು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 27,000 ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಆನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಆನೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆನೆ ಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ (2017), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ (6,049), ನಂತರದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ (5,719) ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ (3,054). **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಆನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ (EN) ಎಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಗಾತ್ರವು ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 50% ನಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ (ರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1972 ಆಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ 1 ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಬಂಧ 1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಆನೆಗಳು:

- ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಆನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ, ಸುಮಾತ್ರನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಉಪಜಾತಿಗಳಿವೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಪವರ್ಗವು ವಿಶಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆನೆಗಳ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಆನೆ ಹಿಂಡಿನ ನೇತೃತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾತೃಪ್ರಧಾನ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೃಪಕ್ಷದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಆನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂತತಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ.
- ಆನೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಸ್ತನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಗರ್ಭಾವಸ್ಥೆಯ (ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ) ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ, ಇದು 680 ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ (22 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು) ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.
- 14 ರಿಂದ 45 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಆನೆಗಳು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು ಪ್ರತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಾಸರಿ ಜನನ ಆನಂತರದ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರಗಳು 52 ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು 60 ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ಆನೆಗಳು:

- ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ಆನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸವನ್ನಾ (ಅಥವಾ ಪೊದೆ) ಆನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಆನೆ ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಉಪಜಾತಿಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಇವು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸುಮಾರು 4,00,000. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜುಲೈ 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೋಟ್ಸ್ವಾನಾ (ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ)ವು ನೂರಾರು ಆನೆಗಳ ಸಾವಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಯಿತು.

398. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

- ನಾಸಾ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ನೆರೆಯ ಶುಕ್ರ ಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು DAVINCI+ ಮತ್ತು VERITAS ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

DAVINCI+:

- DAVINCI+ ಎಂಬುದು 'ಡೀಪ್ ಅಟ್ಮಾಸ್ಫಿಯರ್ ವೀನಸ್ ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೋಬಲ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್, ಕೆಮಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಮೇಜಿಂಗ್'ಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು 1978 ರಿಂದ ಗ್ರಹದ ವಾತಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ US ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಹವು ಹೇಗೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಇದು ಶುಕ್ರನ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಗೋಳವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಅದು ಗ್ರಹದ ದಪ್ಪ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಲೋಕನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನೋಬೆಲ್ ಅನಿಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಳತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ, ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯು ಶುಕ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಭೂವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಶನ್ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- "ಟೆಸ್ಟೆರಾ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಈ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಖಂಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಟೆಸ್ಟೆರಾಗಳ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು, ಶುಕ್ರವು ಭೂಮಿಯಂತೆ ಟೆಕ್ಟೋನಿಕ್ ಪ್ಲೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

ವೆರಿಟಾಸ್:

- ವೆರಿಟಾಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಎರಡನೇ ಮಿಷನ್ 'ವೀನಸ್ ಎಮಿಸಿವಿಟಿ, ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಸೈನ್ಸ್, ಇನ್ಸಾರ್, ಟೋಪೋಗ್ರಫಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಸ್ಕೋಪಿ' ಗಿಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಅದರ ಭೂವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ಗ್ರಹದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಭೂಮಿಗಿಂತ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವೆರಿಟಾಸ್ ರಾಡಾರ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶುಕ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಭ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದು ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಳಾಕೃತಿಯ 3D ಪುನರ್‌ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಟೆಕ್ಟೋನಿಕ್ ಪ್ಲೇಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿಯಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯು ಶುಕ್ರನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮ್ಯಾಪ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಇದು ಶುಕ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ತುಣುಕಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಜ್ವಾಲಾಮುಖಿಗಳು ನೀರಿನ ಆವಿಯನ್ನು ವಾತಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

399. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

- ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಫುಡ್ ಪ್ರೈಜ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ 2022, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ನ ಡಾ. ಸಿಂಧಿಯಾ ರೋಸೆನ್‌ಜ್‌ವೀಗ್ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ರೋಸೆನ್‌ಜ್‌ವೀಗ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತಜ್ಞ ಡಾ. ಶಕುಂತಲಾ ಹರಕಸಿಂಗ್ ಥಿಲ್‌ಸ್ಟೆಡ್ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು 2020 ಭಾರತೀಯ-ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ - ಡಾ. ರತ್ನನ್ ಲಾಲ್ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

- ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಅಥವಾ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಅಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗೌರವವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು:

- ಇದು ಸಸ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆಹಾರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪೋಷಣೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಅರ್ಹತೆ:

- ಇದು ಜನಾಂಗ, ಧರ್ಮ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಗದು ಬಹುಮಾನ:

- USD 2,50,000 ನಗದು ಬಹುಮಾನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಲಾವಿದ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾದ ಸಾಲ್ ಬಾಸ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಶಿಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದಾನ:

- ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ UN ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ದಿನದಂದು (16ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್) ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು 80 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಫುಡ್ ಪ್ರೈಜ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಫುಡ್ ಪ್ರೈಜ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎ ನ ಡೆಸ್ ಮೊಯಿನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 1970ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಶಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ಡಾ. ನಾರ್ಮನ್ ಇ. ಬೋರ್ಲಾಗ್ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಸಿರು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಪಿತಾಮಹ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 1986 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಲ್ ಫುಡ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಕತ್ವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದನ್ನು "ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಗಾಗಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ" ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ ಹಸಿರು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಪಿತಾಮಹ ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎಸ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಥನ್ ಅವರು 1987 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

400. ಉತ್ತರ ಎ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ (ASI) ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿಯ ಹರಪ್ಪಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಉತ್ಖನನವು ಕೆಲವು ಮನೆಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ASI ಉತ್ಖನನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಮ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಆಭರಣಗಳು, ಟೆರಾಕೋಟಾ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಮಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಲುಗಳು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಈ ಉತ್ಖನನದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು

ಒದಗಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಎರಡು ಮಾನವ ಅಸ್ಥಿಪಂಜರಗಳಿಂದ ಆಫಿಂ ಮಾದರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವು ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಜನರ ಪೂರ್ವಜರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿ:

- ರಾಖಿಗಡಿ ಭಾರತದ ಉಪಖಂಡದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹರಪ್ಪಾ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಉಪಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಧೂ ಕಣಿವೆ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ (ಹರಪ್ಪನ್ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ) ಇತರ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಾಣಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಹರಪ್ಪಾ, ಮೊಹಂಜೋದಾರೋ ಮತ್ತು ಗನ್ವೇರಿವಾಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಧೋಲಾವಿರಾ (ಗುಜರಾತ್). ಆಗಿವೆ.
- ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದರ ಆರಂಭವನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಮತ್ತು 6000 BCE (ಪೂರ್ವ-ಹರಪ್ಪನ್ ಹಂತ)ನಿಂದ 2500 BCE ವರೆಗಿನ ಅದರ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ವಿಕಾಸವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಉತ್ಖನನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ASI ನ ಅಮರೇಂದ್ರ ನಾಥ್ ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಖನನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**
- 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ಐದು ಐಕಾನಿಕ್ ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹಸ್ತಿನಾಪುರ, ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಶಿವಸಾಗರ, ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ಧೋಲಾವಿರಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಆದಿಚನ್ನಲ್ಲೂರು ಅಂತಹ ಇತರ ತಾಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಹರಪ್ಪನ್ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ತಾಣಗಳು:

- ಭಾರತದ ವಿಭಜನೆಯ ನಂತರ ಹರಪ್ಪನ್ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ತಾಣಗಳು ಈಗ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಮೊಹಂಜೋದಾರೋ, ಗನ್ವೇರಿವಾಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಪ್ಪಾ, ಕೆಲವು ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಣಗಳು ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ, ಗುಜರಾತ್, ಪಂಜಾಬ್, ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿಯಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಲೋಥಲ್, ಗುಜರಾತ್:

- ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ಅಹಮದಾಬಾದ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇದು ಸಿಂಧೂ ಕಣಿವೆಯ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಳೆಯದಾದ ಹಡಗುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸುಮಾರು 3700 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಥಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗುಜರಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು 'ಸತ್ತವರ ದಿಬ್ಬ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹಡಗು ಕಟ್ಟೆಯು ಈ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬರಮತಿ ನದಿಯನ್ನು ಅರೇಬಿಯನ್ ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಆ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಥಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಉತ್ಖನನಗಳು ಮಣಿ-ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು, ಬಣ್ಣಬಣ್ಣದ ಜಾಡಿಗಳು, ಗುಂಡಿಯ ಮುದ್ರೆ, ಅಗ್ನಿ ಬಲಿಪೀಠಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಶಃ ಭತ್ತದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಸುಳಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿವೆ.

ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿ-ಹರಿಯಾಣ:

- ಇದು ಸಿಂಧೂ ಕಣಿವೆ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಹರಿಯಾಣದ ಹಿಸಾರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಉತ್ಖನನವು 1963 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ 2014ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಇತರ ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳು ತಡವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಮೊಹಂಜೋದಾರೋವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಿಂಧೂ ಕಣಿವೆಯ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ತಾಣವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಿಸಿ, 350 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯು ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ. 2600 ರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ. 1900 ರವರೆಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಉತ್ಖನನವು ಟೆರಾಕೋಟಾ ಪಾಣಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಹೂವಿನ ಮಾದರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಡಿಕೆ ಚೂರುಗಳು, ಸೀಲುಗಳು, ಮೀನಿನ ಬಲೆಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಶೆಲ್ ಬಳೆಗಳು, ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು, ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹಗಳು, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ವಸತಿ ಮನೆಗಳು, ಒಳಚರಂಡಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಕಲಾಕೃತಿಗಳ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.
- ರಾಖಿಗರ್ಹಿಯ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರವು ಸಿಂಧೂ ಕಣಿವೆ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯು 5000 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ ದಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದಿನದು ಮತ್ತು ಹರಪ್ಪನ್ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರು ನಂಬುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿತು.

ಅಲಂಗೀರ್‌ಪುರ-ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ:

- ಈ ತಾಣವು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೀರತ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 3300 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ ದಿಂದ 1300 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ.ದವರೆಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಈ ವಸಾಹತು ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಉತ್ಖನನವು ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಛಾವಣಿಯ ಅಂಚುಗಳು, ಕಪ್‌ಗಳು, ಬಂಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಣಿಗಳಂತಹ ಸೆರಾಮಿಕ್ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಕಾಲಿಬಂಗನ್:ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ

- ಇದು ಘಗ್ಗರ್ ನದಿಯ ದಡದ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹನುಮಾನ್‌ಗಢ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು 1900ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದು ಸುಮಾರು 3500 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ ದಿಂದ 1750 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ.ದವರೆಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕಾಲಿಬಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯವು ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ, ಬೇಯಿಸಿದ/ಸುಟ್ಟ ಬಳೆಗಳು, ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಬಲಿಪೀಠಗಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಲಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಂಡಗಳು, ಒಂಟಿಯ ಅಸ್ತಿಪಂಜರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಧೋಲಾವಿರಾ-ಗುಜರಾತ್:

- ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ಕಚ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾದಿರ್ ಬೆಟ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ದ್ವೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಹರಪ್ಪನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದರ ಉತ್ಖನನವು 1989 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು, ಅದರ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ನಂತರ, ಈ ಸೈಟ್ 2650 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂದಿಂದ 1450 ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ ದವರೆಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳೆಂದರೆ 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಬಾವಿಯು, ಮೊಹೆಂಜೋದಾರೋದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೂರು ಪಟ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ, ಸುಧಾರಿತ ನೀರು-ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳು, ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗಳು, ರಥವನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸುವ ನಗ್ನ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಆಕೃತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು.
- ಭಾರತದ ಇತರ ಹರಪ್ಪಾ ತಾಣಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಬಾಲು, ಹರಿಯಾಣದ ಫರ್ಮಾನ್, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬರೋರ್, ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ಭಗತ್ರವ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ತಾಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

401. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, 2022ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವನ್ನು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಫೋರಮ್ (WEF) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ WEF ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಇದು ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು 2006ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವತ್ತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿಕಾಸನವನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ,ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬದುಕುಳಿಯುವಿಕೆ, ಮತ್ತುರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ.ಎಂಬ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶ-ದೇಶದ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ನೀತಿಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ.

2022 ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು:

- 2022ರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು 146 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 135 ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.
- 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು 156 ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 140 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆ:

- ಭಾರತವು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 662 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ (ಅಥವಾ 66.2 ಕೋಟಿ) ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತದ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಯಾಗಿ 0.625 (2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ) ನಿಂದ 0.629ಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತದ (135 ನೇ) ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಂತರದ ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 0.593 ಮತ್ತು 0.683 ರ ನಡುವೆ ಅಂಕವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತು. 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು 0.629 ಅಂಕ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಕಳೆದ 16 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಏಳನೇ ಅತ್ಯಧಿಕ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಅಂಕಗಳಾಗಿದೆ.**ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.**

402. ಉತ್ತರ ಎ

- ಸ್ಟೆಲ್ತ್ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ-ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳ ಸರಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17 ಆಲ್ಫಾ ಫಿಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು (P-17A) ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ - ಮಜಗಾನ್ ಡಾಕ್ ಶಿಪ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡರ್ಸ್ (MDL) ಮತ್ತು ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ರೀಚ್ ಶಿಪ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ಸ್ (GRSE).ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.
- ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ-ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಯುದ್ಧನೌಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಟೆಲ್ತ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ರೇಡಾರ್-ಹೀರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಲೇಪನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ-ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದರಿಂದ ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

- ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 17A ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಟೆಲ್ಟ್ ಹಡಗು ನೀಲಗಿರಿ, ಇದನ್ನು 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಾಡಾರ್, ದೃಶ್ಯ, ಸೋನಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿಗಂಪು ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಟೆಲ್ಟ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ದುನಗಿರಿ P17A ಫ್ರಿಗೇಟ್‌ನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಹಡಗು ಆಗಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಹಡಗುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 76 ಎಂಎಂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗನ್, ಎರಡು 30 ಎಂಎಂ ಎಕೆ-630 ಎಂ ವಿಮಾನ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಫಿರಂಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಎರಡು ಟಾರ್ಪೆಡೋ ಟ್ಯೂಬ್‌ಗಳು, ಎಂಟು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋಸ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ರೂಸ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಾಂಚರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬರಾಕ್ -8 ಮೇಲ್ವಿನ್ಯಯಿಂದ ವಾಯು ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**

403. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರಟಿಕ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಂಗೋ (DRC) ತನ್ನ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಎಮ್‌ಪಾಕ್ಸ್ ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ತಡೆಯಲು ಪರದಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ರೋಗದ ಹೊಸ ರೂಪವು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹರಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಜನವರಿಯಿಂದ, DRC (ಕಾಂಗೋ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ) 4,500 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಂಕಿತ ಎಮ್‌ಪಾಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರು 300 ಸಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (WHO). ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಕಾಂಗೋ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ನೆರೆಯ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಂಗೋನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**

404. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋದ ಎಲಿಸಾ ಡಿ ಆಂಡಾ ಮಡ್ರಾಜೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಟಾಸ್ಕ್ ಫೋರ್ಸ್ (FATF) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಇವರು ಸಿಂಗಪುರದ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ರಾಜಾ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾದರು.
- ಎಲಿಸಾ ಅವರು 1 ಜುಲೈ 2024 ರಿಂದ 30 ಜೂನ್ 2026 ರವರೆಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಡಿ ಆಂಡಾ ಅವರು ಮನಿ ಲಾಂಡರಿಂಗ್ ವಿರೋಧಿ (AML) ಮತ್ತು ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು (CFT) ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಶಕಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಡಿ ಆಂಡಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೋದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಾಲ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲಿಸಾ 2015ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದರು.

405. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಅಮೆರಿಕವು ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಡಿ. ಸಿ. ಯಲ್ಲಿ 3 ದಿನಗಳ ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಜುಲೈ 9 ರಿಂದ 11 ರವರೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿರುವ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಮೈತ್ರಿಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಾರ್ಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಡನ್ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿತು.
- ಈ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮಿತ್ರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ಗೆ ಬಲವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧ ಪೀಡಿತ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಈಗ 32 ದೇಶಗಳ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ನಾರ್ತ್ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ರೇಟಿ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (ನ್ಯಾಟೋ) ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ 75 ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸ್ವೀಡನ್‌ನ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ : ನ್ಯಾಟೋದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸ್ವೀಡನ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ ನಂತರ ನಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ.
- ಬಿಡನ್ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಮಿತ್ರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ರಷ್ಯಾದಿಂದ.

- ನ್ಯಾಟೋದ ಇಂಡೋ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪಾಲುದಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ (ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಜಪಾನ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊರಿಯಾ, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್) ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ವಿಶಾಲ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ : ಸೈಬರ್ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವುದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನ್ಯಾಟೋದ ವಿಕಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉತ್ತರ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ನ್ಯಾಟೋ) ಬಗ್ಗೆ

1. ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ - 1949
2. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿ - ಬ್ರಸೆಲ್ಸ್, ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ
3. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ - ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ರುಟ್ಟೆ
4. ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು- 32 (32ನೇ ಸ್ವೀಡನ್, 31ನೇ ಪಿನ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್)
5. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು - ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್, ಕೆನಡಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಐಸ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಲಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ಗ್, ನೆದರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್, ನಾರ್ವೆ, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ದೇಶಗಳು.
6. ನ್ಯಾಟೋ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಮೆರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

406. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಮೊದಲ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಡೈರಿ ಫೆಡರೇಶನ್ ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಡೈರಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,

ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಗಳು

- ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ನೋಡುವಂತಹ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಈ ಮಾತುಕತೆಯ ಗುರಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಡೈರಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಏಷ್ಯಾ-ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

407. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಶ್ರೀನಗರವು ವಿಶ್ವ ಕರಕುಶಲ ಮಂಡಳಿ (WCC) ಯಿಂದ 'ವಿಶ್ವ ಕರಕುಶಲ ನಗರ' ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಗರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೈಪುರ, ಮಲಪ್ಪುರಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕರಕುಶಲ ನಗರಗಳೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಇತರ ಮೂರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಗರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.



Srinagar Named 4th Indian 'World Craft City' by World Craft Council

408. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

2025ನೇ ವರ್ಷವು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಲಿದೆ

- ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು 2025 ಅನ್ನು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ವರ್ಷವೆಂದು

ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ.

- 193 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು 7 ಜೂನ್ 2024 ರಂದು ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿತು.
 - ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ, ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 2025 ಅನ್ನು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಷ, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಿಮನದಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ವರ್ಷ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತ್ತು.
 - ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು, ಅದನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಯುವಜನರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಬಯಸಿದೆ.
 - 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಂಟೆ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. (ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟಿಯನ್ ಒಂಟೆಗಳು, ಡ್ರೋಮೆಡರಿ ಒಂಟೆಗಳು, ಲಾಮಾಗಳು, ಅಲ್ಪಾಕಾಗಳು, ಗ್ವಾನಾಕೊ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕುವಾನಾಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂಟೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.)
- ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

409. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಚುಬಿಚಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಜಿಐ ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಆಲ್ಪೊಹಾಲ್ಯುಕ್ ಪಾನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (ಜಿಐ) ನೋಂದಾವಣೆಯ ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ, ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ತ್ರಿಪುರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ 22 ಹೊಸ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿತು.
- ಈ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಜಿಐ ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಜಿಐ ನೋಂದಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.
 1. ಆಶರಿಕಂಡಿ ಟೆರಾಕೋಟಾ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್
 2. ಪಾನಿ ಮೆಟೆಕಾ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್
 3. ಸಾರ್ಥಬರಿ ಲೋಹದ ಕರಕುಶಲ
 4. ಜಾಪಿ (ಬಿದಿರಿನ ಶಿರಸ್ತ್ರಾಣ)
 5. ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಮಿಶಿಂಗ್
 6. ಬಿಹು ಧೋಲ್
 7. ಬೋಡೋ ದೋಖೋನಾ (ಬೋಡೋ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗೆ)
 8. ಬೋಡೋ ಗಾಮ್ (ಬೋಡೋ ಪುರುಷರ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗೆ)
 9. ಬೋಡೋ ಎರಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ
 10. ಬೋಡೋ ಜ್ವಾಮ್ (ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಸ್ಕಾರ್ಫ್)
 11. ಬೋಡೋ ಥೋರ್ಬಾ (ಸಂಗೀತ ವಾದ್ಯ)
 12. ಬೋಡೋ ಸಿಪುಂಗ್ (ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಕೊಳಲು)

ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು GI ನೋಂದಣೆಗೆ ಐದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದೆ

1. ಬನಾರಸ್ ಥಂಡೈ, ಬೀಜಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಮಸಾಲೆಗಳ ಮಿಶ್ರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಬೆರೆಸಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಪಾನೀಯ
2. ಬನಾರಸ್ ತಬಲಾ
3. ಬನಾರಸ್ ಶೆಹನಾಯ್
4. ಬನಾರಸ್ ಲಾಲ್ ಭರ್ವಾಮಿರ್ಚ್
5. ಬನಾರಸ್ ಲಾಲ್ ಪೇಡಾ

ತ್ರಿಪುರಾ

ತ್ರಿಪುರಾದ ಎರಡು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

1. ಪಚ್ರಾ-ರಿಗ್ನು (ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಿಸುವ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗೆ)
2. ಮಾತಾಬರಿ ಪೇಡಾ (ಸಿಹಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ)

ಮೇಘಾಲಯ

ಮೇಘಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು GI ನೋಂದಣೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:

1. ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಗಾರೋ ಜವಳಿ ನೇಯ್ಗೆ

2. ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಲಿನ್ಯೆ ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ
3. ಮೇಘಾಲಯ ಚುಬಿಟ್ಟಿ (ಆಲೋಹಾಲ್ಯುಕ್ತ ಪಾನೀಯ)

410. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ : ಐಸಿಸಿ ಟಿ20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ 2024ರ ಮೊದಲ ಪಂದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಯುಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನಡಾ ನಡುವೆ ಆಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಭಾರತವು 2007 ಮತ್ತು 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಐಸಿಸಿ ಟಿ20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ :ಜಸ್ಟೀತ್ ಬೂಮ್ರಾ ಸರಣಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿರಾಟ್ ಕೊಹ್ಲಿಯು ಐಸಿಸಿ ಪುರುಷರ ಟಿ20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂದ್ಯಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ICC ಪುರುಷರ T20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ 2024 ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು

ICC ಪುರುಷರ T20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ:

- ವಿಜೇತ ತಂಡ - ಭಾರತ (ನಾಯಕ - ರೋಹಿತ್ ಶರ್ಮಾ)
- ರನ್ಸ್-ಅಪ್ - ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ (ನಾಯಕ - ಐಡೆನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ರಾಮ್)
- ಸರಣಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ (Man of the Series) (ಪಂದ್ಯಾವಳಿಯ ಆಟಗಾರ) - ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೇಗದ ಬೌಲರ್ ಜಸ್ಟೀತ್ ಬುಮ್ರಾ
- ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಮ್ಯಾಚ್ - ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ವಿರಾಟ್ ಕೊಹ್ಲಿ
- ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರನ್‌ಗಳು - ರಹಮಾನುಲ್ಲಾ ಗುರ್ಬಾಜ್ (ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ) 281 ರನ್‌ಗಳು
- ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು - ಅರ್ಷದೀಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ (ಭಾರತ) ಮತ್ತು ಫಜಲ್ಹಕ್ ಫಾರೂಕಿ (ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ) 17 ವಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು
- ಈವೆಂಟ್ ದಿನಾಂಕ - 1 ಜೂನ್ ನಿಂದ 29 ಜೂನ್
- ಸ್ಥಳ - ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು USA (USA)
- ಆವೃತ್ತಿ -9
- ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರು - ಅಚಿತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಮಂಡಳಿ
- ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಸ್ವರೂಪ -T20
- ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ತಂಡಗಳು - 20
- ಒಟ್ಟು ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳು - 55
- ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಹಾಡು -ಔಟ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿಸ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್
- ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ತಂಡ - USA, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಉಗಾಂಡಾ

ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ICC ಪುರುಷರ T20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ವಿಜೇತರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ವಿಜೇತ

- ಭಾರತ- 2 (2007, 2024)
- ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡೀಸ್- 2 (2012, 2016)
- ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ - 2 (2010, 2022)

ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ವಿಜೇತ

- ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ -1 (2009)
- ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ - 1 (2014)
- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ - 1 (2021)

411.ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ) ಲಸಿಕೆ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭ: ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವ, ಡಾ. ಜಿತೇಂದ್ರ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರು ಗರ್ಭಕಂಠದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಲಸಿಕೆ "CERVAVAC" ಅನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು.
- ಗರ್ಭಕಂಠದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಲಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದಾದರೂ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಗರ್ಭಕಂಠದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಸಾವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಗರ್ಭಕಂಠದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಒಂದು ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪವೆಂದರೆ ಮಾನವ ಪ್ಯಾಪಿಲೋಮವೈರಸ್ (HPV) ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು.
- HPV ವಿಧಗಳು 16 ಮತ್ತು 18 HPV-16 ಮತ್ತು HPV- (18ಬಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿ ಗರ್ಭಕಂಠದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 70% ಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- CERVAVAC ಅನ್ನು ಬಯೋಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ (BIRAC) ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಲಿಂಡಾ ಗೇಟ್ಸ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್‌ನ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೀರಮ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

412. (ಬಿ) ಈಶಾನ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.

PM-DevINE (ಈಶಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ):

- 2022-23 ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ PM-DevINE ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ PM-DevINE ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ರೂ. ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 1,500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗತಿಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದರಿಂದ ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಚಿವರು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಇದು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

413 .ಉತ್ತರ : ಸಿ) ಎರಡೂ ಸರಿ

- ಟೆಲಿ ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಅಕ್ವಾಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್) ಅನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ (NMHP) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿ-ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾನವಾದ, ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ .
- ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ/UT ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎರಡೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.

ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2022-23 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಟೆಲಿ ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ (NTMHP) ಅನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.
- ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಉಚಿತ ಟೆಲಿ-ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು 23 ಟೆಲಿ-ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಕ್ಸಲೆನ್ಸ್, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ (ಐಐಟಿ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (NHRSC) .
- ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ/ಗಡಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್ ಸೆಲ್ ತೆರೆಯುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಟೋಲ್-ಫ್ರೀ, 24/7 ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು (14416) ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಹಂತದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ;

- ಶ್ರೇಣಿ 1 - ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಟೆಲಿ-ಮಾನಸ್ ಕೋಶಗಳು.
- ಶ್ರೇಣಿ 2 - ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (DMHP)/ ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು/ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿನಿ-ದೃಶ್ಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಇ-ಸಂಜೀವನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಜ್ಞರು .

414 .ಉತ್ತರ : ಡಿ

- ರೋಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಹಂಗೇರಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಕ್ರೇನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿರುವ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ಕರೆತರಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಗಂಗಾವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಜೋಡಿಗಳು 1 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ : ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸುಕೂನ್
- 2006 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್-ಲೆಬನಾನ್ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಬನಾನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಗಾತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದವರು, ನೇಪಾಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಬನಾನಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ನೌಕಾಪಡೆಯು ಜುಲೈ 2006 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸುಕೂನ್ ಅಥವಾ ' ಬೈರುತ್ ಸೀಲಿಫ್ಟ್ ' ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು

ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸೇಫ್ ಹೋಮ್ ಕಮಿಂಗ್:

- ಅಂತರ್ಯುದ್ಧದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಬಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಲುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ 15,400 ಭಾರತೀಯರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 26 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2011 ರಂದು ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಸೇಫ್ ಹೋಮ್‌ಕಮಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು .

ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಮೈತ್ರಿ:

- 25 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2015 ರಂದು ನೇಪಾಳ ಭೂಕಂಪದ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು .

ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ದೇವಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ

- ತಾಲಿಬಾನ್ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ತೆರವು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು "ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ದೇವಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ .

ವಂದೇ ಭಾರತ್ ಮಿಷನ್

- ಕೋವಿಡ್ -19 ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವಿಕೆಗಳು: ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮೇ 7, 2020 ರಂದು 'ವಂದೇ ಭಾರತ್ ಮಿಷನ್' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಬೃಹತ್ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
- ಜೋಡಿ 3 ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ರಾಹತ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
- 2015 ರ ಯೆಮೆನ್ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆಮೆನ್‌ನಿಂದ 4,640 ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಮತ್ತು 41 ದೇಶಗಳ 960 ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದವು.

INSPIRING CREATIVITY

415 .ಉತ್ತರ : ಬಿ

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ಚಿರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಭಾರತದಿಂದ ಐದು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಿಯೋಗವು ನಮೀಬಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿತು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಚಿರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುನೋ ಪಾಲ್ಪುರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನಕ್ಕೆ ಮರು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನವನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ 12-15 ಚಿರತೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ: ಕುನೋ ಪಾಲ್ಪುರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವು ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. 344-ಚದರ ಕಿಮೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನವನ್ನು 1992 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರತೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಮೂರು ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಚಿರತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಚಿರತೆ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಋತ್ಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೇಗದ ಭೂ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಚಿರತೆಗಳು ಕಿರಿದಾದ ಸೊಂಟ, ಆಳವಾದ ಎದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಾನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ತಲೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಳ್ಳಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಅವುಗಳ ತುಪ್ಪಳವು ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒರಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಅಂತರದ ಕಪ್ಪು ಚುಕ್ಕೆಗಳ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅವಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಖದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಅವರ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳ ಒಳ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಾಯಿಯ ಮೂಲೆಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಚಿರತೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಹಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟೆಯಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಅವರ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಕೊಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಚಿರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ದಿ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಚರ್ (IUCN) ರೆಡ್ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಥ್ರೆಟೆನ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಪೀಷೀಸ್ ನಿಂದ "ದುರ್ಬಲ" ಎಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

416. ಉತ್ತರ : ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಪರಿಸರ ಅಸಂಭವ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯು ದಶಕಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಪರಾಕಾಷ್ಠೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, 1972 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹೋಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಯುಎನ್ ಕಾನ್ಫರೆನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸುಸಂಬಂಧ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. UNEA ಅನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ವಿಶ್ವ ನಾಯಕರು ಯುಎನ್ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ, ಇದನ್ನು RIO + 20 ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪರಿಸರದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಇದು ಇಂದು ಜಗತ್ತು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ನೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಇದು ದ್ವೈವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅದರ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಕರೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ, ಅಸಂಭವ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂತರ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
- ಯುಎನ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಸಂಭವ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಈಗ 193 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

417. ಉತ್ತರ : ಎ

- ಸುದ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ : ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲ ಭಗತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಶ್ಯಾರಿ ಅವರು ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣಾವಾದಿ ದಂಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರಾವ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿಬಾಯಿ ಫುಲೆ ಅವರ ಟೀಕೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಫ್ಲಾಕ್ ಪಡೆದರು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು 1 ,2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ : ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ PM-SYM ಎಂಬ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ.
- PM-SYM ಎಂಬುದು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜೀವ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮ ಮತ್ತು CSC E ಗವರ್ನನ್ಸ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (CSC SPV) ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು 50:50 ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ-ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
- ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಅಸಂಘಟಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗೃಹಾಧಾರಿತ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಬೀದಿಬದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಊಟದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಹೆಡ್ ಲೋಡರ್‌ಗಳು, ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗೂಡು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಚಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಚಿಂದಿ ಆಯುವವರು, ಮನೆಗಲಸದವರು, ತೊಳೆಯುವವರು, ರಿಕ್ವಾ ಚಾಲಕರು, ಭೂರಹಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಸ್ವಂತ ಖಾತೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಬೀಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಚರ್ಮದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು, ಶ್ರವಣ-ದೃಶ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು

ಅಂತಹುದೇ ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ. 15,000/ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು 18-40 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ವಯೋಮಿತಿಯವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 4 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಅವರು ಹೊಸ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (NPS), ನೌಕರರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಮಾ ನಿಗಮ (ESIC) ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (EPFO) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅವನು / ಅವಳು ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿದಾರರಾಗಿರಬಾರದು.

418. ಉತ್ತರ : ಸಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಆರ್ಟಿಎಮಿಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಗುರಿಯು 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಳಿಸುವುದು, ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲ ಬಣ್ಣದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ:

ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ (NASA)

- ಕೆನಡಾದ ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಗೇಟ್‌ವೇಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ರೊಬೊಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ,
- ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಹ್ಯಾಬಿಟಾಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ESPRIT ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

419. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ :

ಹೊಸ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆ :

- ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗದ ದಂಪತಿಗಾಗಿ (ಅಥವಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಪುರುಷ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಗಾಗಿ) ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಗರ್ಭ ಧರಿಸಿ, ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಹೆತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಗು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದ ದಂಪತಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಗರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ, ಒಂಬತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಭ್ರೂಣದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ, ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಬಳಿಕ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪಾಲಕರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ .
- ದೈಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದ ದಂಪತಿಯು ಮಗು ಹೊಂದುವ ತನ್ನ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಈಡೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಧ: ಒಂದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ (traditional) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವಾದರೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ (gestational) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಅಂಡಾಣುವನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದ ತಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ದಾನಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ವೀರ್ಯಾಣುವಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಮಗು, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಂಶವಾಹಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ .
- ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಬಯಸಿದ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪಡೆದ ಅಂಡಾಣು ಮತ್ತು ವೀರ್ಯಾಣುವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರೂಣ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗರ್ಭಾಶಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಜತೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ವಂಶವಾಹಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಸದ್ಯದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವು ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಮಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಪಡೆದರೆ,

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಜತೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ .

- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆಯು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಲು (ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ, ಆರೈಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ) ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ?

- ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಗರ್ಭಧರಿಸಿ ಮಗು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನಿಸಿದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ನೆರವು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
- ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ನಂತಹ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶವನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಸಹ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ?

- ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಜಾರ್ಜಿಯಾ, ಉಕ್ರೇನ್, ಕೊಲಂಬಿಯಾ, ಇರಾನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.
- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಫಿನ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಜಪಾನ್, ಸ್ವೀಡನ್, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಹಂಗರಿ, ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ಮೇಲಿನ ಎರಡೂ ವಿಧಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಮಧ್ಯದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ (ವಿದೇಶಿಯರಿಗೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ವಿಧಿಸಿ, ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಇಸ್ರೇಲ್, ನೆದರ್ಲೆಂಡ್ಸ್, ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ, ಥಾಯ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ, ನೇಪಾಳ, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೊ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಭಾರತ ಸದ್ಯ ರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಇವೆ .

ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಹಾದಿ

- 2005ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು (ಐಸಿಎಂಆರ್) ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ನೆರವು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ (ಎಆರ್‌ಟಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿತು .
- ಇದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 2010 ಹಾಗೂ 2014ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತಾದರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಲಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಎಆರ್‌ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ರೂಪ ನೀಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 2006ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಆಯೋಗವು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ.ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು 2009ರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 5ರಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಇದು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿತು.
- ಕಾನೂನು ಆಯೋಗದ ಸಲಹೆ-ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯ್ತನ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕುರಿತ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಲಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು 2017ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದವು. ಆದರೆ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಲೆಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2016ರ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನೇ 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಮಸೂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಯು ಬಿಜೆಪಿ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಭೂಪೇಂದ್ರ ಯಾದವ್ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು. ಆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂಥ ಮಸೂದೆ ಈಗ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಮಂಡನೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಕುಟುಂಬದವರೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾದರೆ ಮಗು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏರ್ಪಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಗು ಪಡೆದರೆ, ಜನಿಸಿದ ಮಗು ಹಾಗೂ ಜೈವಿಕ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪರೋಪಕಾರ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನವಾದರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಹೆತ್ತು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪರ ಸಲಹೆ
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ 16 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯ ವಿಮಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು 36 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು
- ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವ ದಂಪತಿಯು, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು

ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೇನು?

- ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವ ದಂಪತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿ ಆಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮ ರದ್ದು
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದಂಪತಿಯು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮ ರದ್ದು.
- ವಿಧವೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿತೆಗೂ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ
- ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ.
- ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾರತ ಮೂಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ

ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

- ಕುಟುಂಬದವರೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಾಹಿತ ಜೋಡಿಯು ಭೌತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ ದೂರ ವಾಸವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು.
- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತಾಯನವು ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಗೌಪ್ಯವಾಗಿಡಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಬಯಸಬಹುದು. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರೇ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮವು ಖಾಸಗಿತನದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
- ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕಗಳಂತೆ ಬಳಕೆಮಾಡುವ ಅಪಾಯ ಇದೆ.

420. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡವು ಆರು ಬಗೆಯ ನೀಲಕುರಿಂಜಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ
- ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಸಂತಾನಪಾರಾಪ್ರದೇಶ.

ನೀಲಕುರಿಂಜಿ ಹೂವಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಇದು ಅಕಾಂಠೇಸಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದಪೊದೆಸಸ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿ 12 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಅರಳುತ್ತದೆ. . ಇದು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕೇರಳ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಇಳಿಜಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಅವರ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಹೆಸರು 'ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬಿಲಾಂಥೆಸ್ ಕುಂತಿಯಾನ',
- ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬಿಲಾಂಥೆಸ್ ಅಕಾಂಠೇಸಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 350 ಜಾತಿಯ ಹೂಬಿಡುವ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳ ಕುಲವಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಡಗಾಸ್ಕರ್‌ಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಟೋಪ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ವಿ (ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬಿಲಾಂಥೆಸ್ ಸೆಸಿಲಿಸ್), ಕಾರ್ವಿ (ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬಿಲಾಂಥೆಸ್ ಕ್ಯಾಲೋಸಾ) ಮತ್ತು ಕುರಿಂಜಿ (ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬಿಲಾಂಥೆಸ್ ಕುಂಠಿಯಾನ), ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬಿಲಾಂಥೆಸ್ ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿವೆ.

- ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೋಪ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ವಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕಾರ್ವಿ ಮರಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಕಡಿದಾದ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ
- ಅವುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದು ಹೂವುಗಳಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ - 'ನೀಲಾ', ಅಂದರೆ ನೀಲಿ ಮತ್ತು 'ಕುರಿಂಜಿ', ಹೂವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



421. ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ (PM-DevINE) ಕುರಿತು:

- ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು (PM-DevINE) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು 2022-23 ರಿಂದ 2025-26 ರವರೆಗೆ 15 ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗದ ಉಳಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು 6,600 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. PM-DevINE ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗುರಿಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ.
- ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
- ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ:
- ಇದು 100% ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಿಧಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ
- PM-DevINE ಅನ್ನು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (DONER) ಮೂಲಕ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

422. ಉತ್ತರ ಡಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

GM ಸಾಸಿವೆ

- GM ಸಾಸಿವೆಯನ್ನು DMH-11 ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- GM ಸಾಸಿವೆಯ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಧವನ್ನು 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
- ದೀಪಕ್ ಪೆಂಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೆಹಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಸೌತ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ DMH-11 ಸಾಸಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆನುವಂಶಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪರಾಗಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಮಾಡುವ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡ-ಪರಾಗಸ್ಪರ್ಶವನ್ನು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ, ತಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ (GM) ಸಾಸಿವೆ ಧಾರಾ ಮಸ್ಪರ್ಡ್ ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ (DMH-11) ಅನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- DMH-11 ವಿಧದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು ಜೇನುನೋಣಗಳ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಪರಾಗಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- GM ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಸ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದರ ವಂಶವಾಹಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃತಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಜೀವಿಯಿಂದ ಆನುವಂಶಿಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಹೊಸ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಇಳುವರಿ, ಸಸ್ಯನಾಶಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ, ರೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ, ಅಥವಾ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು GM ಬೆಳೆ, Bt ಹತ್ತಿಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು, ಆದರೆ ಜೆನೆಟಿಕ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಅಪ್ರೈಸಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ (GEAC) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ GM ಸಾಸಿವೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

423. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ವಿಪತ್ತು ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು (ಡಿಆರ್‌ಐಎಮ್‌ಎಸ್) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ವಿಪತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಹಾನಿಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನಿಧಿ (ಯುನಿಸೆಫ್) ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ವಿಪತ್ತುಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾನಿಯ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಸೂಚಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಧಿತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಪತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ (ASDMA) ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ರವಿ ಕೋಟಾ ಅವರು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಗುವಾಹಟಿಯ ಖಾನಪಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟಿವ್ ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ (ಎಎಎಸ್ಐ) ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

424. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ (ಡಿಪಿಐಐಟಿ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಿನ್ನೈ (ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿಯು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮಿರಾಜ್ ತನ್ನರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿರಾಜ್ ಸಿತಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಬುಂದೇಲ್ಖಂಡ್ ಕಥಿಯಾ ಗೆಹು (ಗೋಧಿ) ಗೆ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (ಜಿಐ) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಮಿರಾಜ್‌ನ ಸಿತಾರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾನ್ಪುರಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ
- ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಾಂಗ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಿರಾಜ್‌ನ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಸಂಗೀತ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಿತಾರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾನ್ಪುರಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಕರಕುಶಲತೆಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಇವುಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಮೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಈಗ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚಕ (ಜಿಐ) ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚನೆ (GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್) ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮೂಲದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಮೂಲದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು (IPR) ಆಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ, ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇತರ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ (ಟ್ರಿಪ್ಸ್) ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ-ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ

ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ GI ಗಳನ್ನು IPR ಗಳ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು:

- ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸದಂತೆ ಇತರರು ತಡೆಯಲು ಇದು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ:
- ಇತರರಿಂದ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಾನೂನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ.
- ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಹಕ್ಕು.
- GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ನ ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆ, ಅನುಕರಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪುದಾರಿಗಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ.
- ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಾನೂನು ಆಶ್ರಯ.

ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು:

- ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು, ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು, ವೈನ್‌ಗಳು, ಮದ್ಯಸಾರಗಳು, ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು.
- ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಅಂತಹ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗುಣಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.

ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡ:

- ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಯ ಗುಂಪು, ಸಂಘ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರವಾದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು.
- GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ; ಅವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ನೂರಾರು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ	GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಗಳು
ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಶ್ರೀಕಾಳಹಸ್ತಿ ಕಲಮಕಾರಿ, ಕೊಂಡಪಲ್ಲಿ ಬೊಮ್ಮಲ್ಲು, ಬುದಿತಿ ಬೆಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಾಸ್ ಮೆಟಲ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್, ಉಪ್ಪಡ ಜಮದಾನಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು, ಬೊಬ್ಬಿಲಿ ವೀಣೆ, ದುರ್ಗಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳು, ಏಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪಕ ಆಟಕೆಗಳು. • ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ: ತಿರುಪತಿ ಲಡ್ಡು, ಬಂದರ್ ಲಡ್ಡು • ಕೃಷಿ: ಗುಂಟೂರು ಸಣ್ಣಂ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ, ಬನಗಾನಪಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾವು.
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಇಡು ಮಿಶ್ರಿ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟೈಲ್ಸ್ • ಕೃಷಿ: ಖಾವ್ ತೈ (ಖಾಮ್ಪಿ ರೈಸ್), ಯಾಕ್ ಚುರ್ಪಿ
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಮುಗ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ • ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ: ಜುಡಿಮಾ
ಬಿಹಾರ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಮಧುಬನಿ ಪೇಂಟಿಂಗ್, ಸುಜಿನಿ ಕಸೂತಿ • ತಯಾರಿಸಿದವರು: ಭಾಗಲ್ಪುರಿ ಜರ್ದಾಲು, ಕಟರ್ನಿ ರೈಸ್ • ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ: ಸಿಲಾವ್ ಖಾಜಾ
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಬಸ್ತಾರ್ ಧೋಕ್ರಾ, ಚಂಪಾ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಸೀರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು
ಗೋವಾ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ: ಫೆನಿ • ಕೃಷಿ: ಖೋಲ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ
ಗುಜರಾತ್	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಸಂಖೇಡ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು, ತಂಗಲಿಯಾ ಶಾಲು, ಜಮ್ಮಗರಿ ಬಂಧನಿ, ಮಾತಾ ನಿ ಪಚ್ಚೆಡಿ • ಕೃಷಿ: ಭಲಿಯಾ ಗೋಧಿ
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಕುಲು ಶಾಲ್ • ಕೃಷಿ: ಕಾಂಗ್ರಾ ಟೀ
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಸೊಹೈ - ಖೋವರ್ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್, ಕಸೂತಿ ಕಸೂತಿ, ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮುರು ಸೀರೆಗಳ ಕರಕುಶಲ, ಸಂಡೂರ್ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಕಸೂತಿ, ಕಿನ್ನಾಲ್ ಆಟಕೆಗಳು, ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರಿ ಚಪ್ಪಲ್ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದವರು: ಮೈಸೂರು ಸ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಸೋಪ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಗರಬತ್ತಿ ಕೃಷಿ: ಕೂರ್ಗ್ ಆರೆಂಜ್, ಕೂರ್ಗ್ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ, ದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪೊಮೆಲ್ಲೋ, ಅಪ್ಪೆಮಿಡಿ ಮಾವು, ಬ್ಯಾಡಗಿ ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ, ಇಂಡಿ ಲಿಂಬೆ, ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಲಬಾರ್ ರೋಬಸ್ಪಾ ಕಾಫಿ, ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಲಬಾರ್ ಅರೇಬಿಕಾ ಕಾಫಿ
ಕೇರಳ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಆರನ್ನುಲ ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಅಲೆಪ್ಪಿ ಕಾಯಿಲ್. ಕೃಷಿ: ನವರ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಪೊಕ್ಕಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಕೈಪಾಡ್ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಚಿಂಗಲಿಕೋಡನ್ ನೇಂದ್ರನ್ ಬಾಳೆ, ನಿಲಂಬೂರ್ ತೇಗ, ತಿರೂರ್ ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ (ತಿರೂರು ವೆಟ್ಟಿಲ), ಅಟ್ಟಪ್ಪಾಡಿ ತುವಾರ
ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಚಂದೇರಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು, ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ್ ಸೀರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ: ಶರ್ಬತಿ ಗೆಹು ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ: ಝಬುವಾ ಕಡಕ್ಕಾಥ್ ಕಪ್ಪು ಕೋಳಿ ಮಾಂಸ, ರತ್ನಾಮಿ ಸೆವ್
ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಚಂದೇರಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು, ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ್ ಸೀರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ: ಶರ್ಬತಿ ಗೆಹು ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ: ಝಬುವಾ ಕಡಕ್ಕಾಥ್ ಕಪ್ಪು ಕೋಳಿ ಮಾಂಸ, ರತ್ನಾಮಿ ಸೆವ್
ಮಣಿಪುರ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಶಾಫೀ ಲ್ಯಾನ್ವೀ
ಮಿಜೋರಾಂ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಪಾಂಡಮ್, ತವ್ಲೋಹ್ಪುವಾನ್
ಒಡಿಶಾ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್ ಸ್ಟೋನ್ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ, ಖಿಂಡುವಾ ಸೀರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು, ಗೋಪಾಲ್ಪುರ್ ಟಿಸ್ಸಾರ್ ಫ್ಯಾಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್, ಡುಂಗರಿಯಾ ಕೊಂಡ್ ಕಸೂತಿ ಶಾಲು ಕೃಷಿ: ಕಂಧಮಲ್ ಹಾಲಾಡಿ, ಕೊರಾಪುಟ್ ಕಳಜೀರ ರೈಸ್
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ತೇವಾ ಆರ್ಟ್ ವರ್ಕ್, ಮೋಲೆಲಾ ಕ್ಲೇ ವರ್ಕ್, ಸಂಗನೇರಿ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್, ಬಗ್ರು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್, ಪೋಕರನ್ ಪಾಟರಿ. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ: ಮಕ್ರಾನಾ ಮಾರ್ಬಲ್
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಸೇಲಂ ಫ್ಯಾಬ್ರಿಕ್, ಕಾಂಚೀಪುರಂ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್, ಮಧುರೈ ಸುಂಗುಡಿ, ತಂಜಾವೂರ್ ಪೇಂಟಿಂಗ್, ಸೇಲಂ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ (ಸೇಲಂ ವೆನ್ವಟ್ಟು), ಕೋವೈ ಕೋರಾ ಕಾಟನ್ ಸೀರೆಗಳು, ಅರಣಿ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್, ಪಟ್ಟಮಡೈ ಪೈ (ಪಟ್ಟಮಡೈ ಮ್ಯಾಟ್), ತೋಡಾ ಕಸೂತಿ, ಮಹಾಬಲಿಪುರಂ ಸ್ಟೋನ್ ಸ್ಕಲ್ಪರ್, ತಿರುಬುವನಂ ಸಿಲ್ಪರ್ , ಕಂಡಂಗಿ ಸೀರೆಗಳು. ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ: ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲೆದರ್. ಕೃಷಿ: ಮಧುರೈ ಮಲ್ಲಿ, ಈರೋಡ್ ಮಂಜಲ್ (ಈರೋಡ್ ಅರಿಶಿನ). ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ: ಕೋವಿಲ್ಲಟ್ಟಿ ಕಡಲೈ ಮಿಟ್ಟೈ, ಸೇಲಂ ಸಾಗೋ. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ: ಮಾತಾಂಡಮ್ ಹನಿ.
ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಪೋಚಂಪಲ್ಲಿ ಇಕಾತ್, ನಿರ್ಮಲ್ ಟಾಯ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್, ಗದ್ವಾಲ್ ಸೀರೆಗಳು, ಚಿರಿಯಾಲ್ ಪೇಂಟಿಂಗ್, ಪೆಂಬರ್ತಿ ಮೆಟಲ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್, ಅದಿಲಾಬಾದ್ ಡೋಕ್ರಾ, ತೇಲಿಯಾ ರುಮಾಲ್
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಖುರ್ಜಾ ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ, ಮಹೋಬ ಗೌರ ಪತ್ತರ್ ಹಸ್ತಾಶಿಲ್, ಮೈನ್ಪುರಿ ತರ್ಕಾಶಿ, ಸಂಭಾಲ್ ಹಾರ್ನ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಕೃಷಿ: ಮಾವು ಮಲಿಹಬಾದಿ ದುಸೆಹೇರಿ, ಕಾಳನಾಮಕ ಅಕ್ಕಿ.
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ನಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕಾಂತ, ಬಲುಚಾರಿ ಸೀರೆ, ಧನಿಯಾಖಲಿ ಸೀರೆ, ಪುರುಲಿಯಾ ಚೌ ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಕೃಷಿ: ಡಾರ್ಜಿಲಿಂಗ್ ಟೀ, ತುಲಪಂಜಿ ರೈಸ್, ಗೋಬಿಂದೋಭೋಗ್ ರೈಸ್ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ: ಜೋಯ್ನಗರ ಮೋವಾ, ಬರ್ಧಮಾನ್ ಸೀತಾಭೋಗ್.
ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ಗಳು	
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಕಣಿ ಶಾಲು,

ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕೃಷಿ: ರಾಂಬನ್ ಸುಲೈ ಜೇನು, ಮುಷ್ಕುಡಿ ರೈಸ್, ಭದರ್ವಾಹ್ ರಾಜ್ಕಾಲ್, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಕೇಸರಿ
ಪಾಂಡಿಚೇರಿ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ವಿಲಿಯಮ್ ಟೆರಾಕೋಟಾ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್, ತಿರುಕನೂರ್ ಪೇಪಿಯರ್ ಮ್ಯಾಚಿ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್
ಲಡಾಖ್	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ಕರಕುಶಲ: ಪಶ್ಮಿನಾ ಉಣ್ಣೆ ಕೃಷಿ: ಲಡಾಖ್ ರಕ್ತೇ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್ ಏಪ್ರಿಕಲ್ಟ್

ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ GI ಟ್ಯಾಗ್ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ: ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಲಬಾರ್ ರೋಬಸ್ಟಾ ಕಾಫಿ, ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಲಬಾರ್ ಅರೇಬಿಕಾ ಕಾಫಿ
- ಕೇರಳ ಮತ್ತು TN: ಅಲೆಪ್ಪಿ ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ
- ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಗುಜರಾತ್, ದಾದಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಹವೇಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ದಮನ್ ದಿಯು: ವಾರ್ಲಿ ಪೇಂಟಿಂಗ್
- ಪಂಜಾಬ್ / ಹರಿಯಾಣ / HP / ದೆಹಲಿ / ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ / UP / J&K: ಬಾಸ್ಕೆತಿ
- ಪಂಜಾಬ್ , ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿಯಾಣ: ಫುಲ್ಕರಿ
- ಮಣಿಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್: ಚಕ್-ಹಾವೊ

425. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನೋಯ್ಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿ ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ವಿಜಯ್ ಜೈನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಪವರ್ ಐಕಾನ್ 2024 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ವಿಜಯ್ ಜೈನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಿನಿ ಐಕಾನ್ ಅದಾ ಶರ್ಮಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಲೆಬ್ರಿಟಿಗಳ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಸಂಭ್ರಮಾಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಉನ್ನತ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು

- ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಪವರ್ ಐಕಾನ್ 2024 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ವಿಜಯ್ ಜೈನ್ ಅವರ ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಿಸಿತು.
- ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಜೈನ್, "ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಪವರ್ ಐಕಾನ್ 2024 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗೌರವವಾಗಿದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯು ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಇಡೀ ತಂಡದ ಕಠಿಣ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿದೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

426. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಫೆರಾರಿ ಚಾಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಪೋಸ್ ಸೈಂಜ್ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯನ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಋತುವಿನ ರೆಡ್ ಬುಲ್ ಅಲ್ಲದ (non-Red Bull) ಗೆಲುವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು, ಇವರು ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಸುತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವೆರ್ಸ್ಟಾಪ್‌ನಿಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ತೊಂದರೆಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು, ಇದು ಹಾಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

427. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಪೂರ್ವ ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಜೋರ್ಹತ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಅಹೋಮ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಲಚಿತ್ ಬೋರ್ಪುಕನ್ ಅವರ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 125 ಅಡಿ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಘಟನೆಯು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಪುಕನ್ ಶೌರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಅನಾವರಣ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು :ಸ್ಥಳ: ಈ ಅನಾವರಣದ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಟಿಯೋಕ್ ಬಳಿಯ ಹೊಲ್ಲೊಂಗಾಪರ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲಚಿತ್ ಬರ್ಪುಕನ್ ಮೈದಾಮ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗೆ : ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿ, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿರಸ್ತ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದರು.
- ಅಹೋಮ್ ಆಚರಣೆ : ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಅಹೋಮ್ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿಯವರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು, ಇದು ಅನಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿತು.
- ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿ : ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಹಿಮಂತಾ ಬಿಸ್ವ ಶರ್ಮಾ ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗಿದ್ದರು.

428. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- MAHE ಯು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 29, 2024 ರಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಕಾಮತ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಆಫ್ ಹೈಯರ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ (MAHE), ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಫಾರ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಇನ್ಫ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಯೋ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಕಾಮತ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 29, 2024 ರಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮತ್ ಅವರ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ನಾಯಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು, ಭಾರತದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿತು.
- ಘಟಕೋತ್ಸವದ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಸಂತಿ ಆರ್. ಪೈ, ಡಾ. ರಂಜನ್ ಆರ್. ಪೈ, ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ್, ಲೆಫ್ಟಿನೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ (ಡಾ.) ಎಂ. ಡಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಗಣ್ಯರು ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಎನ್. ಡಿ. ಬಿ, ಐಸಿಐಐಐ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ NaBFIDಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾದ ಕಾಮತ್ ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

429. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಅಡ್ವಿನ್ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ಸ್ (ನಾಸಾ) ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಕೋಪ್ (ಜೆಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎಸ್ಪಿ) ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು 55 ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಕ್ರಿ ಇ (55 Cancri e) ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಅನಿಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾನ್ಸನ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ 41 ಬೆಳಕಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳ (41 light-years from Earth) ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಷ್ಣ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಕ್ಸೋಪ್ಲಾನೆಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರವು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುವುದಿರುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್-ಅರ್ಥ್ ಎಂದು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭೂಮಿಗಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ, ನೆಪ್ಚೂನ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸೌರವ್ಯೂಹದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ.

430. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಕುರಿತಾದ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (ಯುಎನ್) ಆಯೋಗವು (CSW) 2025ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ 69ನೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಲು ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ. ಯುಎನ್‌ಗೆ ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಖಾಯಂ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾದ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಅಜೀಜ್ ಅಲ್ವಾಸ್ ಅವರನ್ನು CSW ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಯು. ಎನ್. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಯು. ಎನ್. ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು (CSW) 1946ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಜೀವನದ ವಾಸ್ತವತೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ 45 ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸಮಾನ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಸಿಒಎಸ್‌ಒಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಯುಎನ್ ವುಮೆನ್ ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಘಟಕವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

431. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಸೆಮಿಕಂಡಕ್ಟರ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಂಪನಿಯಾದ ಇಂಟೆಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು (ಎಐ) ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಹಾಲಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯೂರೋಮಾರ್ಫಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಕೋಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟೆಲ್‌ನ ಲೋಯಿಹಿ 2 ಪ್ರೊಸೆಸರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ಯಾಂಡಿಯಾ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲ್ಯಾಬೋರೇಟರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿಗೆ 20 ಕ್ವಾಡ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆಳವಾದ ನರ ಜಾಲಗಳನ್ನು (neural networks) ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯಾಟ್‌ನ ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿಗೆ 15 ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ 8-ಬಿಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು (TOPS/W) ಮೀರಿದ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯೂರೋಮಾರ್ಫಿಕ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಟೆಲ್ ಇಂದು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆ. "ಹಾಲಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಈ ಬೃಹತ್ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡಿಯಾ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲ್ಯಾಬೋರೇಟರಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಇದು ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ (ಎಐ) ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟೇಶನಲ್ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮರುರೂಪಿಸುವ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹಾಲಾ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ನ ಹೃದಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟೆಲ್‌ನ ಲೋಯಿಹಿ 2 ಪ್ರೊಸೆಸರ್ ಇದೆ, ಇದು ಮಾನವ ಮೆದುಳಿನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕರಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್‌ನ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಇಂಟೆಲ್‌ನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾದ ಪೋಹೋಯಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ನರಕೋಶದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ (neuron capacity) 10 ಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು 12 ಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ವರ್ಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

432. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ.

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ಖ್ಯಾತ ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಕವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲೇಖಕಿ ಪ್ರಭಾ ವರ್ಮಾ ಅವರು "ರೌದ್ರ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕಂ" ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ 2023 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಭಾಜನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇವರು ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಬಿರ್ಲಾ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ ಪಡೆದ 33ನೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಇದು 12 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಕವಯಿತ್ರಿ ಸುಗತಕುಮಾರಿ ಅವರು 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕವನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮನಾಲೆಯುತ್ತುಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದರು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

'ರೌದ್ರ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕಂ'-ಒಂದು ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ

- ಬಿರ್ಲಾ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್‌ನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾದ ವರ್ಮಾ ಅವರ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ "ರೌದ್ರ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕಂ", ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವನ್ನು

ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿಯು "ಧರ್ಮ (ಸದಾಚಾರ) ಮತ್ತು ಅಧರ್ಮ (ಅನ್ಯಾಯ) ದ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ" ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನವು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ವಿಜೇತರು

- ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ ವಿಜೇತರನ್ನು ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ ಮಾಜಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಜುನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಸಿಕ್ರಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಹರಿವಂಶ್ ರಾಯ್ ಬಚ್ಚನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಂಪುಟಗಳ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ 32ನೇ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರು ತಮಿಳು ಬರಹಗಾರ್ತಿ ಶಿವಶಂಕರಿ ಅವರ 'ಸೂರ್ಯ ವಂಶಂ' ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಾಗಿ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ನಗದು ಬಹುಮಾನ, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ವರ್ಮಾ ಅವರು ನೀಡಿದ ಅಪಾರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

433. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

ವಿವರಣೆ:

- ನದಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲು ನದಿಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 14 ರಂದು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ದಿನವು ನದಿಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಪಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. 2024ರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 14 ರಂದು "ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನೀರು" ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನದಿಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ದಿನದ 27ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ನದಿಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ದಿನದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹತ್ವ

- ನದಿಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ದಿನವು 1997ರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೆಜಿಲ್‌ನ ಕುರಿಟಿಬಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾದ ಜನರ ಮೊದಲ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಪರಿಸರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳು, ನದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅವನತಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 20 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನದಿ ತಜ್ಞರು ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 14 ಅನ್ನು "ನದಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯ ದಿನ" ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು.
- ನದಿಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಮರುಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿನವು ಆಳವಾದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ನದಿಗಳು ವಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

434. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರಾದ ಕರ್ಪೂರಿ ತಾಕೂರ್, ಲಾಲ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅಡ್ವಾನಿ, ಪಿ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹ ರಾವ್, ಚೌಧರಿ ಚರಣ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಥನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದವರು ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ ಸಿ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಾಚಾರಿ, ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಸರ್ವಪಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ 1954ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ

- ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಇದನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಅಂದಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಡಾ|| ಭಾಬು ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದರನ್ನು ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲ ರೂವಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ 1954
- ನೀಡುವವರು - ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡುವ ದಿನ - ಜನವರಿ 26
- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವವರು - ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು
- ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಾಡುವವರು- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು
- ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸಮಾಜಸೇವೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೊತ್ತವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪದಕ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವರು- ಕಲಕತ್ತಾದ ಆಲಿವೋರ್ ಮಿಂಟ್
- 1977 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದರು.
- 1980ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು 53 ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

1954 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದವರು.

- 1) ಸಿ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಚಾರಿ
- 2) ಸಿ.ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್
- 3) ಡಾ|| ಎಸ್. ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್

1955 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದವರು

- 1) ಭಗವಾನ್ ದಾಸ್ (ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆ)
- 2) ಸರ್.ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ (ಮೊದಲ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ)
- 3) ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು (ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ)

ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪಡೆದ 3 ಜನ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು

- 1) ಸರ್.ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ - 1955
 - 2) ಭೀಮಸೇನ್ ಜೋಶಿ - 2008
 - 3) ಸಿ. ಎನ್ ರಾವ್ - 2014
- 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು - ಸುಭಾಸ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಭೋಸ್
 - 1966 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ - ಲಾಲ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ
 - 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಹಿಳೆ - ಅರುಣ ಅಸಫ್ ಅಲಿ
 - 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ - ಸಚಿನ್ ತೆಂಡುಲ್ಕರ್

435. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರ 'ಇರಾ' ಚಿತ್ರಕಥೆ ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ (ಎಐ) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ, ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಹಿಂದಿ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರವಾದ "IRAH," ನ ಟ್ರೇಲರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಡಿನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಮುಂಬೈನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಹಿತ್ ಬೋಸ್ ರಾಯ್, ರಾಜೇಶ್ ಶರ್ಮಾ, ಕರಿಷ್ಮಾ ಕೋಟಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಿತ್ ಭಂಡಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಬಿಗ್ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಾ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಯಾಮ್ ಭಟ್ಟಾಚಾರ್ಜಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ "IRAH," ಚಿತ್ರವು ಐಯಾಂಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಥಿಯೇಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 4, 2024 ರಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಚಿತ್ರಮಂದಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಸಮೀರ್ ಸೇನ್ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋರಿಂಗ್ ದಿ ಡಾರ್ಕ್ ಸೈಡ್ ಆಫ್ AI

- "IRAH" ನ ಟ್ರೇಲರ್ AI ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಡಾರ್ಕ್ ಅಂಡರ್‌ಬೆಲ್ಡಿಯ ಒಂದು ನೋಟವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ರೋಹಿತ್ ಬೋಸ್ ರಾಯ್, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕವು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 5, 2024 ರಂದು ಅವರ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

436. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಂತೂರ್ ವಾದಕ ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ ಶರ್ಮಾ ಅವರು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಗೀತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರು ಮೇ 10 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿವಶರಾದರು. ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಇವರು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ವಾದ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಗಳು

- ವಾದ್ಯ : ಸಂತೂರ್ ಪಂ. ಶಿವ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶರ್ಮಾ, ಭಜನ್ ಸೋಪೋರಿ, ತರುಣ್ ಭಟ್ಟಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಸತೀಶ್ ವ್ಯಾಸ್.
- ಮೃದಂಗ : ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಪ್ರಸಾದ್, ಎಸ್. ವಿ. ರಾಜರಾವ್, ಉಮಾಲಯಪುರಂ ಶಿವರಾಮನ್, ಪಾಲ್ವಾಟ್ ಮಣಿ ಅಯ್ಯರ್.
- ತಬಲಾ : ಜಾಕಿರ್ ಹುಸೇನ್, ಅಲ್ಲಾ ರಖಾ, ಸಬೀರ್ ಖಾನ್, ಪಂ. ಕಿಶನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ್, ಪಂ. ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಘೋಷ್.
- ಕೊಳಲು : ಹರಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಚೌರಾಸಿಯಾ, ಪನ್ನಾಲಾಲ್ ಘೋಷ್, ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗಂ, ಎನ್. ರಮಣಿ.
- ಸರೋದ್ : ಅಲ್ಲಾವುದ್ದೀನ್ ಖಾನ್, ಅಲಿ ಅಕ್ಬರ್ ಖಾನ್, ಅಮ್ದದ್ ಅಲಿ ಖಾನ್, ಬುದ್ಧದೇವ್ ದಾಸ್ ಗುಪ್ತಾ, ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಖಾನ್.

437. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಸೈಬರ್ ವಂಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳ ಪ್ರಸಾರವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ. (DIGITA) ವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು, ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- **ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ. ಯು ಡಿಜಿಟಾ ಉಪಕ್ರಮ:** ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್‌ಗಳ ಪ್ರಸಾರವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆರ್. ಬಿ. ಐ.) ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು (ಡಿಜಿಟಾ) ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಸೈಬರ್ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಾಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಸದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

438. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- **ವಿವರಣೆ:** ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ (ಯುಪಿ) ಅಮೇಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಂಟು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು (No Objection Certificate (NOC) ನೀಡಿದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣಗಳ ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣವನ್ನು ಯುಪಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ.

- Fursatganj railway station to Tapeshwarnath Dham
- Kasimpur Halt to Jais City Jais to Guru Gorakhnath Dham
- Bani to Swami Paramhans
- Misrauli as Maa Kalikan Dham Nihalgarh to Maharaja Bijli Pasi
- Akbarganj to Maa Ahorwa Bhawani Dham
- Warisganj to Amar Shaheed Bhale Sultan

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು

Sl. No.	Old name	New name	State
1	ಮುಘಲ್‌ರಾಯ್ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್	ಪಂ. ದೀನ್ ದಯಾಳ್ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
2	ಮಂಡುವಾಡಿಕ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಬನಾರಸ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
3	ರಾಬರ್ಟ್‌ಗಂಜ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಸೋನಭದ್ರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
4	ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್	ಪ್ರಯಾಗ್ರಾಜ್ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
5	ಫೈಜಾಬಾದ್ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್	ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆ ಕ್ಯಾಂಟ್	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

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6	ಪಂಕಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಪಂಕಿ ಧಾಮ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
7	ದಂಡುಪುರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಾ ಬರಾಹಿ ದೇವಿ ಧಾಮ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
8	ಮಿಯಾನ್ ಕಾ ಬಡಾ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಹೇಶ್ ನಗರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ
9	ಹಬೀಬ್‌ಗಂಜ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ರಾಣಿ ಕಮಲಪತಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಭೋಪಾಲ್)
10	ಕೆವಾಡಿಯಾ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಏಕತಾ ನಗರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಗುಜರಾತ್
11	ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಸಿದ್ದಾರೂಢ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ತಾಣೆ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
12	ಓಶಿವಾರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ರಾಮಮಂದಿರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
13	ಎಲಿನ್‌ಸ್ಪೋನ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಪ್ರಭಾ-ಪ್ರಭಾದೇವಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
14	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
15	ಟಿಲ್ಡಾ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಟಿಲ್ಡಾ ನಿಯೋರಾ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢ
15	ಪಾತಾಳಪಾನಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ತಾಂತ್ಯ ಭಿಲ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ
16	ಝಾನ್ಸಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ವೀರಾಂಗಣ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
17	ಮಿಯಾನ್ ಕಾ ಬಡಾ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಮಹೇಶ್ ನಗರ ಹಾಲ್ಡ್	ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ
18	ಚರ್ಚ್‌ಗೇಟ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಸರ್ ಸಿಡಿ ದೇಶಮುಖ್	ಮುಂಬೈ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ
19	ಇಟ್ಟಾರಿ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ನೇತಾಜಿ ಸುಭಾಷ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್ ಇಟ್ಟಾರಿ (ಈಗಷ್ಟೇ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ)	ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
20	ಉಧಂಪುರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಹುತಾತ್ಮ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ತುಷಾರ್ ಮಹಾಜನ್ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ	ಜಮ್ಮು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ

439. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್

Varuna is a naval combat exercise between India and France.

Latest Military Exercises of India 2023		
Exercise Name	Participating Countries	Held At
Tropex-23	Indian Navy's biggest-ever biennial exercise. Of Indian Army, the Indian Air Force, and the Coast Guard.	Indian Ocean
Exercise Bold Kurukshetra	Indian Army and the Singapore Army	Jodhpur Military Station
Exercise La Perouse – 2023	Royal Australian Navy, French Navy, Indian Navy, Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force, Royal Navy and the United States Navy.	Indian Ocean Region
Exercise Sea Dragon 23	India, USA, Japan, Canada, and South Korea	Guam, USA
Konkan – 23	India and United Kingdom	Konkan Coast, India
SLINEX-23	India and Srilanka	Colombo
Balikatan	USA and Philippines	Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City
ASEAN-India Maritime Exercise 2023	India and ASEAN countries	South China Sea
CORPAT (35th Edition)	Indo-Thai Naval Exercise	Andaman Sea
Samudra Shakti – 23 (4th edition)	India-Indonesia Bilateral exercise	South China Sea
Joint air exercise COPE	India and USA	Kalaikunda, Panagarh, and Agra – India

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Ajeya Warriors – 23	India and United Kingdom	Salisbury Plains
Vostok 2022	India and Russia	Eastern Military District, Russia
Gagan Strike	Indian Army and Indian Air Force	Punjab
JIMEX 2022	India and Japan	Bay of Bengal Region
Joint Maritime Exercise (Nigeria's first joint operation deployment)	India and Nigeria	Gulf of Guinea
Abhyas-01/22	Coast Guard of India & United States	The coast of Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Parvat Prahar	Conducted by the One Strike Corps of the Indian Army	Ladakh
Vajra Prahar 2022	India and USA	Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
VINBAX 2022	Vietnam and India	Chandimandir, Haryana
Pitch Black 2022	India and Australia	Australia's Darwin
Yudh Abhyas 2022	India and the USA	Uttarakhand's Auli
Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2022	26 Countries including India	Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, Hawaii (United States military base)
Maritime Partnership Exercise (MPX)	Japan and India	Andaman Sea
IND-INDO CORPAT	India and Indonesia	The Andaman Sea and Malacca Strait
Khaan Quest 2022 (multinational exercise)	Mongolia and India	Mongolia
Sampriti-X	India and Bangladesh	Jashore Military Station, Bangladesh
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Exercise	Between Allies and Partners of the United States (US) and NATO	Eastern Europe, the Arctic High North, the Baltics, and the Balkans
Bongosagar 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and Bangladesh	Port Mongla, Bangladesh
Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT)	India and Bangladesh	Northern Bay of Bengal, Indian Navy-Bangladesh Navy (IN-BN)
Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) Maritime Exercise/ IMEX-22	Navies of Bangladesh, France, India and Iran	Goa in the Arabian sea
LAMITIYE 2022 (Joint Training Exercise)	India and Seychelles	Seychelles Defense Academy
VARUNA 2022 (Naval Exercise)	India and France	Arabian Sea
Exercise Khanjar 2022 (Joint Special Forces)	India and Kyrgyzstan	Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
KRIPAN SHAKTI (Integrated Fire Power Exercise)	Conducted by Trishakti Corps of the Indian Army	Teesta Field Firing Ranges (TFFR), near Siliguri, West Bengal
Dharma Guardian 2022	India and Japan	Foreign Training Node, Belagavi (Belgaum,

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		Karnataka)
Cold Response 2022 (Multilateral Military Exercise)	Conducted by NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	Norway
Prasthan (Offshore Security Exercise)	Conducted by Western Naval Command of India	Offshore Development Area of ONGC, Mumbai
SLINEX 21	Sri Lanka and India	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Suraksha Kavach 2	Conducted by Indian Army's "Agnibaaz Division" with Maharashtra Police	Lulla Nagar, Pune
Exercise Dustlik (ExDustlik) 2022	India and Uzbekistan	Yangiariq, Uzbekistan
Eastern Bridge-VI (Air Force Exercise)	Indian and Oman	Jodhpur Air Force Station, Rajasthan
Sainya Ranakshetram – 2021	Indian Army	Indore
MILAN 2022 (Biennial Multilateral Naval Exercise)	Conducted by the Eastern Naval Command (Indian Navy). Theme: 'Camaraderie – Cohesion – Collaboration'	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (Indian Ocean Region)
Exercise Sea Dragon 22 (Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW))	Conducted by the USA	Andersen Air Force Base, Guam Island
XPL 22 (also called Paschim Lehar 2022)	Conducted by the Indian Navy	Arabian Sea
Al Nagah-III	Oman	Jabal AL Akhdar training camp, Oman
Bold Kurukshetra	Singapore	Babina Military Station in JhGvÀÛgÀi district of Uttar Pradesh
Ekuverin	Maldives	Pune, Maharashtra
Garuda Shakti IV	Indonesia	Bandung, Indonesia
Hand in Hand	China	Umroi, Meghalaya
Indra	Russia	Andaman Sea
Khanjar V	Kyrgyzstan	Vairengte in Mizoram
Lamitye	Seychelles	Mahe Island in Seychelles
Maitree	Thailand	Umroi, Meghalaya
Mitra Shakti-VII	Sri Lanka	Pune, Maharashtra
Multi-national FTX/Exercise Force Eighteen	18 ASEAN Plus countries	Pune, India
Nomadic Elephant	Mongolia	Bakloh Cantonment, Himachal Pradesh
Prabal Dostyk	Kazakhstan	Himachal Pradesh
Sampriti-IX	Bangladesh	Umroi, Meghalaya
Surya Kiran XIV	Nepal	Saljhandi, Nepal
Yudh Abhyas	United States	Rajasthan

440. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ) ಯುದ್ಧಕಂತ್ರದ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ

C295 ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ:

- ಇದು ಹಗುರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಹೊಸ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನ ಯುದ್ಧತಂತ್ರದ ಏರ್‌ಲಿಫ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಯುಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಳೆಯ ಅವೋ ವಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಏರೋಸ್ಪೇಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಶನ್ ಏರ್‌ಬಸ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ದೃಢವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಇದು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಹುಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ವಿಮಾನವು 11 ಗಂಟೆಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಹಾರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಬಲ್ಲ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು-ಪಾತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ತ್ವರಿತ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕುಗಳ ಪ್ಯಾರಾ-ಡ್ರಾಪಿಂಗ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ರಾಂಪ್ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಅರೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗಳಿಂದ ಶಾರ್ಟ್ ಟೇಕ್-ಆಫ್/ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಇದರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

441. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ) ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಫಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು

ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ 2023

- 2023 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂವರು ಭೌತವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಾದ ಅನ್ನಿ ಎಲ್‌ಹುಲ್ಲಿಯರ್, ಪಿಯರೆ ಅಗೋಸ್ಟಿನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫೆರೆಂಕ್ ಕ್ರೌಸ್ತ್ ರವರು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಈ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಿತು ಮತ್ತು ರೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಳ ಗ್ಯಾಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ

- ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತರಾದ ಅನ್ನಿ ಎಲ್‌ಹುಲ್ಲಿಯರ್, ಪಿಯರೆ ಅಗೋಸ್ಟಿನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫೆರೆಂಕ್ ಕ್ರೌಸ್ತ್ ಅವರು ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನೈಜ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- 1×10^{-18} ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಫಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಅವರು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ಚಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಮಾಪನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಚಲನೆಯ ವೇಗದ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳ ಅಸಮರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಈ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಪರಮಾಣು ರಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೊಸ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ.

ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ (Attosecond Physics)

- ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಮಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ನಂಬಲಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಣುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಚಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿನ ಶತಕೋಟಿಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ತಿರುಗಬಹುದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಫೆಮ್ಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ಗಳು (10^{-15} ಸೆಕೆಂಡುಗಳು) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆದರೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಳು ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅಣುಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಚಲಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಫೆಮ್ಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಸುಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಳ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ನೂರು ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಅಟೋಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಒಂದು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿನ ಶತಕೋಟಿಯ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲಿಯನ್ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.

442. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ) ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು

- ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ UNESCOದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

UNESCO ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣಗಳು

- UNESCO ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ತಾಣಗಳು ಭೂವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ರಚನೆಗಳು, ಭೌತಿಕ, ಜೈವಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭೂದೃಶ್ಯಗಳಂತಹ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ತಾಣಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

The list of UNESCO Natural World Heritage sites in India is given below:

Natural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan	1985
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1988, 2005
Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
Western Ghats	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	2012
Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh	2014

UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites:

Cultural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	Karnataka	2023
Santiniketan	West Bengal	2023
Dholavira	Gujarat	2021
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	Telangana	2021
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	Chandigarh	2016
Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	Maharashtra	2018
Historic City of Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2017
Jaipur City	Rajasthan	2020
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)	Bihar	2016
Rani-Ki-Van	Gujarat	2014
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013
The Jantar Mantar	Rajasthan	2010
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	2004
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
Mountain Railways of India	Tamil Nadu	1999
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987

Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa	1986
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
Sun Temple, Konarak	Orissa	1984
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983

UNESCO Mixed World Heritage Sites

A mixed site comprises components of both natural and cultural importance:

Mixed World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

443. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿ (ಟಿಟಿಡಿಎಫ್) ಯೋಜನೆ

- ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಬ್ರಾಡ್‌ಬ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ದೇಶೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಫಂಡ್ (USOF), ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗುರಿಗಳು

- TTDF ವು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ-ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂವಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ R&D ಗೆ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಲಿಕಾಂ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್-ಅಪ್‌ಗಳು, ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮದ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ**
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸಹ-ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ, ಆಮದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ, ರಫ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, USOF ವು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಮೂಲಮಾದರಿ, ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು, ಪೈಲಟ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪುರಾವೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ದೇಶೀಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿ:

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನಾವಾರು ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬಹುದು.
- USOF/DoT ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

444. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: SCO ಯು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅದರ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಪಾನ್ SCO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: SCO ಯು ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್‌ನ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಟನೆ (SCO)

- ಇದು ಕಝಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ಚೀನಾ, ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಉಜ್ಬೇಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಜಿಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂತರ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾದ ಶಾಂಘೈನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- SCO ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಹೂಡಿಕೆ, ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯಂತಹ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯು SCO ಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೌಲ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಲಾಭ, ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು SCO ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.
- SCO ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ರಷ್ಯನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚೈನೀಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶಾಂಘೈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ (SCO) ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ

- SCO ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವು 2001 ರಿಂದ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಎಂಟು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- 1996: 'ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್' ಅನ್ನು ಕಝಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ಚೀನಾ, ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಜಿಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದವು.
- 2001: 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಜ್ಬೇಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಶಾಂಘೈ ಫೈವ್ ಅನ್ನು SCO ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- 2015: ರಶಿಯಾದ ಉಫಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲು SCO ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿತು.
- 2016: ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವು ತಾಷ್ಕೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ (ಉಜ್ಬೇಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್) ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿತು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ SCO ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಸೇರುವ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.
- 2017: ಅಸ್ತಾನಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ SCO ಅನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡವು
- 2021: ಇರಾನ್ SCO ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಚೀನಾ, ಭಾರತ, ಕಝಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ಕಿರ್ಗಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ರಷ್ಯಾ, ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ, ತಜಿಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ಇರಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಉಜ್ಬೇಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್
ವೀಕ್ಷಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು	ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಬೆಲಾರಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗೋಲಿಯಾ
ಸಂವಾದ ಪಾಲುದಾರರು	ಅರ್ಮೇನಿಯಾ, ಅಜರ್ಬೈಜಾನ್, ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ, ಟರ್ಕಿ, ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ನೇಪಾಳ, ಕತಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ

445. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ) ಇದು ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಯಾಟಲೈಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (GNSS) ನಲ್ಲಿನ ದೋಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಭೂಮಂಡಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಧನಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾಗರ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ

- ಬಂದರುಗಳು, ಶಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವರು 'ಸಾಗರ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ' ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಡಿಫರೆನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಯಾಟಲೈಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (DGNS) ಅನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ನ್ಯಾವಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಯಾಟಲೈಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (GNSS) ನಲ್ಲಿನ ದೋಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಭೂ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಧನೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

446. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ)ಭಾರತದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮರುಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

MISHTI ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಫಾರ್ ಶೋರ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಹ್ಯಾಬಿಟಾಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಂಜಿಬಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಕಮ್ಸ್ (MISHTI) ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2023-24ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಮರು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

447. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ:

- ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಭಾರತ-ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ G20 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯೇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 12 ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮೈತ್ರಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಲಯದ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ:

- ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಭಾರತ-ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ G20 ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯೇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು 19 ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 12 ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮೈತ್ರಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಲಯದ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ, ಬ್ರಿಜಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು US ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

448. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) 1,2 ಮತ್ತು 3

- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಜಲ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ 55 ಲೀಟರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಜಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2.30 ಲಕ್ಷ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 100 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಗೃಹ ಬಳಕೆಯ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು (FHTC) ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಗೋವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ 'ಹರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಜಲ್' ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.
- ದಾದ್ರಾ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಹವೇಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಮನ್ ಮತ್ತು ದಿಯುವು ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ 'ಹರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಜಲ್' ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕೃತ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ..

ಜಲ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್

- 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು, ಇದು 2024 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ 55 ಲೀಟರ್ ನೀರನ್ನು ಫಂಕ್ಷನಲ್ ಹೌಸ್‌ಹೋಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಕನೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ (ಎಫ್‌ಹೆಚ್‌ಟಿಪಿ) ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಜಲ ಜೀವನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಜನಾಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಜಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಇದರ ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗುರಿಗಳು:

- ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸರಬರಾಜು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು, ನೀರಿನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ; ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೂದು ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮರುಬಳಕೆ.

ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳು:

- JJM ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರೈಕೆಯ ಬದಿಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲು, ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮರುಪೂರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಗೃಹಬಳಕೆಯ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯನೀರಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಂತಹ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು/ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

449. ಉತ್ತರ (ಎ) ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾದ ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾ, ಮಲೇಷಿಯಾ, ಫಿಲಿಪೈನ್ಸ್, ಸಿಂಗಾಪುರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಫೋಷಣೆಗೆ (ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಕ್ ಫೋಷಣೆ) ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಮೂಲಕ 1967 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಥೈಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. 1984 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೂನಿ ದಾರುಸ್‌ಸಲಾಮ್, 1995 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಯೆಟ್‌ನಾಂ, 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾವೋ PDR ಮತ್ತು ಮಯನ್ಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಬೋಡಿಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ASEAN ಹತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 8 ರಂದು ASEAN ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಆಸಿಯಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನೀತಿ-ನಿರೂಪಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಆಸಿಯಾನ್ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲ ASEAN ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯಾದ ಬಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1976 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

450. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

ಭಾರತ-ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ-ಯುರೋಪ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್

- ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು, ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ US ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜೋ ಬಿಡೆನ್ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಭಾರತ-ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ-ಯುರೋಪ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ (IMEC) ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯ (PGII) ಜಂಟಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಬಳಿಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ (MoU) ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕುವಿಕೆಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಿದರು.
- IMEC ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಲ್ಫ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಯುರೋಪ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಾರಿಡಾರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಡಗು-ರೈಲು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಜಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- IMEC ಮೇಲಿನ MOU ಗೆ ಭಾರತ, USA, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, UAE, ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್, ಇಟಲಿ, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜರ್ಮನಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿವೆ.

451. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ): 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ವಿವರಣೆ: ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : 1ನೇ ಜನವರಿ 2004 ರಂದು ಅಥವಾ ನಂತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕವಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ (ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ) NPS ಅನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ/UT ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (NPS) ಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ. NPS ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 2009ರ 1ನೇ ಮೇನಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 18-70 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ (ನಿವಾಸಿ/ಅನಿವಾಸಿ/ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ) ಎನ್‌ಪಿಎಸ್ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗಬಹುದು.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : NRI ಗಳು ಸಹ NPS ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬಹುದು. NRI ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ RBI ಮತ್ತು ಈಇಬಂ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದೂ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು (HUFs) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೂಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು (PIOs) NPS ಗೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (NPS):

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (NPS) 2004 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಿತ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ

ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಇದನ್ನು ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನಿಧಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (PFRDA) ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- NPS ನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಂತರ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

NPS ನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

- **ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು:** ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ NPS ಖಾತೆಗೆ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
- **ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು:** NPS ಎರಡು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ: ಅ) **ಸ್ವಯಂ ಆಯ್ಕೆ:** ಚಂದಾದಾರರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ) **ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆ:** ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಆಸ್ತಿ ವರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು (ಇಕ್ವಿಟಿ, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.) ಮತ್ತು ಫಂಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್.
- **ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಬಲ್ ಖಾತೆ:** NPS ಖಾತೆಯು ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಬಲ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು:** ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಂತರ, ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಪಸ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವ ನಮ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಾಶನವನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು:** NPS ವು ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 80C ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
- **ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ:** NPS ಅನ್ನು PFRDA ಯು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದಾದಾರರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ:** ಸಂಬಳ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು, ಸ್ವಯಂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರು (NRIs) ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ NPS ಯು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

452. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ): 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಸ್ವಾತಿ ನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರು 2023 ರ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ನಾರ್ಮನ್ ಇ ಬೋರ್ಲಾನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೂರನೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಯಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ತಂಡವು ಒಡಿಶಾದ ಬರ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಸಹಭಾಗಿ ಧನ್ ಭತ್ತದ ತಳಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ರಾಕ್‌ಫೆಲ್ಲರ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಡಾ. ನಾರ್ಮನ್ ಇ. ಬೋರ್ಲಾನ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಫುಡ್ ಪ್ರೈಜ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಅಯೋಜನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಡೆಸ್ ಮೊಯಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯು ಒಟ್ಟು \$10,000 ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ-ಆಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ, 40 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ:** ಡಾ. ನಾರ್ಮನ್ ಇ. ಬೋರ್ಲಾನ್ ಅವರು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನ್ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹಸಿರು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸುಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ 1970 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಶಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

453. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಮಾಳವೀಯ ಮಿಷನ್

- ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಆಯೋಗವು (UGC) ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಎರಡು ವಾರಗಳ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧಕವರ್ಗದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ/ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹತ್ವ

- ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಘಟಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನವೀನ ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ (NEP) ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

454. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

- 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅರ್ಬನ್ (PMAY-U) ಎಂಬ ನಗರ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (MoHUA) ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ್ಯಂತ ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹವಾಮಾನದ ವಸತಿ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಜೂನ್ 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು 31ನೇ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಗುಜರಾತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇತರ ಉನ್ನತ-ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಮಿಷನ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜಂಟಿ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ (BLC), ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ವಸತಿ (AHP), ಸ್ವ-ನಿಲೆ ಸ್ವಂ ಪುನರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (ISSR) ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಲಿಂಕ್ಡ್ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ (CLSS) ಮೂಲಕ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾದರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. PMAY-U ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳು ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡುಗೆಮನೆಯಂತಹ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ-ನಗರ

- '2022 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಸತಿ' ಎಂಬ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಿಷನ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (PMAY) ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (MoHUA) ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು EMI (ಸಮಾನ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಕಂತುಗಳು) ಮೂಲಕ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹ ಸಾಲದ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಗರ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು:

- ಸ್ವಂ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ EWS/LIG ಮತ್ತು MIG ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗರ ವಸತಿ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಮಿಷನ್ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ದುರ್ಬಲ ವಿಭಾಗ (EWS) - ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ. 3,00,000.
- ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದಾಯದ ಗುಂಪು (LIG) - ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ. 6,00,000) ಮತ್ತು
- ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಆದಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು (MIG I & II) - ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ. 18,00,000)
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಪತಿ, ಪತ್ನಿ, ಅವಿವಾಹಿತ ಪುತ್ರರು ಮತ್ತು/ಅಥವಾ ಅವಿವಾಹಿತ ಪುತ್ರಿಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

455. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ: G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯು ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತವು 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.
- G20 ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕವಾಗಿ "ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಈ ಗುಂಪು ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಟ್ರಯೋಕಾ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

G-20 (The Group of Twenty)

About

- In 1999, following the **Asian Financial Crisis** of the **1990s**, **G20** was established as a Forum for **Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors**.
- Raised to the **Summit level in 2008** to address the global financial and economic crisis of 2008.

Aims

- Secure global financial stability by involving world's largest advanced and emerging economies.

Structure and Functioning of G20

- The **G20 Presidency** rotates annually
- No permanent **Secretariat** or **Headquarters**
- 19 countries** are divided into **5 groups**
- The presidency rotates between each group

Troika

- It is a working association between the **current presidency**, **past presidency** and **next presidency**.

Challenges

- No Enforcement mechanism
- No legal binding
- Polarization of Interests:
 - Russia Ukraine Conflict
 - China's strategic rise
 - NATO's expansion

G20 India 2023

- India assumed the **18th G20 Presidency from December 1, 2022** for a **one-year period**.
- Theme:**
 - "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" a Sanskrit word which Stands for "**One Earth - One Family. One Future**".
 - This is taken from the ancient Sanskrit text of the '**Maha Upanishad**'.

G20 COUNTRIES



456. ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿ)ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು

ಕಂಪಾಲಾ ಘೋಷಣೆ

- ವಲಸೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ (KDMECC) ಕುರಿತಾದ ಕಂಪಾಲಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೀನ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಉಗಾಂಡಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ವಲಸೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (IOM) ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಫ್ರೇಮ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆನ್ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಚೇಂಜ್ (UNFCCC) ಯ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

- ಈ ಘೋಷಣೆಯು ಹವಾಮಾನ-ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸದಸ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊದಲ ಸಮಗ್ರ, ಕಾರ್ಯ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ.

457. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) ಇವುಗಳು ತಂಬಾಕು ಸೇವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ತಂಬಾಕು ಹೊಗೆಯಿಂದ ಜನರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ

MPOWER ಕ್ರಮಗಳು

- 2008 ರಲ್ಲಿ, WHO ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು MPOWER ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು, ಇದು ಆರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ತಂಬಾಕು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.:
- M: ತಂಬಾಕು ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು (Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies)
- M : ತಂಬಾಕು ಹೊಗೆಯಿಂದ ಜನರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು (Protect people from tobacco smoke)
- O: ಧೂಮಪಾನವನ್ನು ತೊರೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು (Offer help to quit smoking)
- W: ತಂಬಾಕಿನ ಅಪಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದು (Warn about the dangers of tobacco)
- E: ತಂಬಾಕು ಜಾಹೀರಾತು, ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಕತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಷೇಧಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು (Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship)
- R: ತಂಬಾಕಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು (Raise taxes on tobacco)

458.ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಆಯೋಗ:

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಆಯೋಗವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 2019 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- NMCಯು 1934 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ (MCI) ಅನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಿತು.

NMC ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು -

- ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು; ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು;
- ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರರ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು;
- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ;
- ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವುದು;
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು;
- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು;
- ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

459. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

SWAMIH ನಿಧಿ:

- ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಆದಾಯದವರ ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿಂಡೋ (The Special Window for

Affordable and Mid-Income Housing -SWAMIH) ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ನಿಧಿ I ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒತ್ತಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಂಡ ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಈ ನಿಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯಾದ SBICAP ವೆಂಚರ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶೀಯ ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಇಕ್ವಿಟಿ ತಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಒತ್ತಡದ ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾದ ವರ್ಗ-II ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ AIF (ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ನಿಧಿ)ಸಾಲ ನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಧನಸಹಾಯದ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು

- ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ (RERA) 2016 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುತ್ಪಾದಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ (NPA) ಎಂದು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ದಿವಾಳಿತನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು "ಸ್ಥಗಿತ" ಅಥವಾ "ವಿಳಂಬ" ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ-ಆದಾಯದ ವಸತಿ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ನಿಧಿಯು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.

460. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೈಮಿಯಾ

- 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲನೆಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಕೆಚ್‌ಎ ಸೇತುವೆ/ಕ್ರೈಮಿಯಾ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೈಮಿಯಾ ನಡುವಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ರಷ್ಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಜಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿಯನ್ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ದ್ವೀಪದ ನಡುವಿನ ಏಕೈಕ ನೇರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ರಷ್ಯಾ-ಉಕ್ರೇನ್ ಯುದ್ಧದ ನಂತರ ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು, ವಾಹನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಬೆಂಗಾವಲು ಪಡೆಗಳು ಉಕ್ರೇನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತವೆ.

461. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) 1,2 ಮತ್ತು 3

ಅರಣ್ಯ (ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆ, 2023

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳು: ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯು ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡುವುದನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಮರು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು: ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ತೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ದೇಶದ ಪರಿಸರ, ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ-ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ" ಕುರಿತು ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ತಟಸ್ಥತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ತೋಟಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು: ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಡೆತನದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ (ಖಾಸಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ನಿಗಮ) ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

462. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್

ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಫೋಷಣೆ

- ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್‌ಗಳು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ U.S-UK ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಫೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿವೆ.
- ಈ ಫೋಷಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಯುಗದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಎರಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುರೂಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಹೊಸ ಫೋಷಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಎರಡೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಭದ್ರತೆ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

463. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ) ಖೈದಿಗಳ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜೈಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲು.

FASTER 2.0' ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್:

- ಈ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಜೈಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಖೈದಿಗಳ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತ ಸಂವಹನವನ್ನು ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಳಂಬವನ್ನು ಪ್ಲಗ್ ಮಾಡಲು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದು ಜೈಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ 'ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ' ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಚಾನೆಲ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

464. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಕೊಲಂಬೋ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಕ್ಲೇವ್ ಅನ್ನು 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್‌ನ ತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಕಡಲ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಗುಂಪಿನಂತೆ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- **ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ:** ಕೊಲಂಬೋ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಕ್ಲೇವ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಂತರ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಮಾರಿಷಸ್ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಂಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಶೆಲ್ಸ್ ವೀಕ್ಷಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿತು.

ಕೊಲಂಬೋ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಕ್ಲೇವ್ (CSC):

- ಇದು ಭಾರತ, ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾ, ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಿಷಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೂಲ:

- 2011 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಭಾರತ, ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದಿಂದ NSA ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪ NSA ಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಸಹಕಾರದ ತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ CSC ಯು ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್ ನಡುವೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಉದ್ವಿಗ್ನತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ 2014 ರ ನಂತರ ಇದು ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಂಡಿತು.
- ಅದರ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ CSC ಎಂದು ಮರು-ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ, ಮಾರಿಷಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- CSC ಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಭಾರತ, ಮಾಲ್ಡೀವ್ಸ್, ಮಾರಿಷಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಶೆಲ್ಸ್ ಎರಡು ವೀಕ್ಷಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
- ಕಾನ್‌ಕ್ಲೇವ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರವು ಐದು ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ - ಕಡಲ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಭೂತೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವುದು, ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುವುದು, ಸೈಬರ್-ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವೀಯ ನೆರವು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಪತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರ.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು NSA ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕೊಲಂಬೋ ಮೂಲದ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

465. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್

ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕ್ರಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಎಮರ್ಜಿಂಗ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ (iCET)

- iCET ಅನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು US ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮೇ 2022 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದವು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಜನವರಿ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- iCET ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಹ-ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ-ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಆರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿವೆ, ಇದು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ QUAD ಗೆ, ನಂತರ NATO ಗೆ, ನಂತರ ಯುರೋಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- iCET ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಡಿ ನೋಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು AI, ಕ್ವಾಂಟಮ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟಿಂಗ್, ಸೆಮಿಕಂಡಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವೈರ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ದೂರಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

466. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಭಾರತದ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು (FSSAI) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ (SFSI) 2023 ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 2019 ರಿಂದ, FSSAI ಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಜೂನ್ 7 ರ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ದಿನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವನ್ನು (SFSI) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಅಗ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಕೇರಳವು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನಂತರ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿವೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ, ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ, ದೆಹಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂಡೀಗಡಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ (SFSI)

- ಇದು ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯುವ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವು ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ ಪರಿಮಾಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾನದಂಡದ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು/UTಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲು 2018-19 ರಲ್ಲಿ SFSI ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

467. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಸಿ) 1 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ಮಾತ್ರ

ವಿಶೇಷ ದುರ್ಬಲ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು (PVTG)

- ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಗುಂಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ PVTG ಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.
 - ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಢವಾದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ PVTG ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿಧಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1975 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಧೇಬರ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ 52 ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು PVTG ಗಳಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.
- ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, 705 ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 75 PVTGಗಳಿವೆ.
- 2011 ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 18 ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (UT), PVTG ಗಳು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹರಡಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ.
- ಒಡಿಶಾ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು (2.5 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು) PVTG ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

PVTG ಗಳ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು:

- ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - ನಿಶ್ಚಲತೆ/ಇಳಿಸುವಿಕೆ
- ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ - ಪೂರ್ವ-ಕೃಷಿ
- ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟ - ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ - ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಮಟ್ಟ

468. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಎ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 3 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳದ ಮೇಲಿನ IPC ಯ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು BNSS ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ವರ್ಮಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ (2013) ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿಲ್ಲ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಲಿಂಗ ತಟಸ್ಥಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಎಸಗುವ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಧಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ವರ್ಮಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

469. ಉತ್ತರ: (ಬಿ) 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಮಾತ್ರ

ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ತ್ರಿಕೋನ/ಟ್ರೈಯಾಂಗಲ್

- ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ತ್ರಿಕೋನವು ಚಿಲಿ, ಬೊಲಿವಿಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಲವಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬೊಲಿವಿಯಾದ ಸಲಾರ್ ಡಿ ಯುಯುನಿ, ಚಿಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲಾರ್ ಡಿ ಅಟಕಾಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜೆಂಟೀನಾದ ಸಲಾರ್ ಡಿ ಅರಿರುಯಾರೊದ ಗಣಿಗಳು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲಾಗಿರುವ 45% ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಸಲಾರ್ ಡಿ ಯುಯುನಿಯು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಖನಿಜ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ ಬಡ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಬೊಲಿವಿಯಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- "ಬ್ರೈನ್" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಭೂಗತ ಲವಣಯುಕ್ತ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಕರಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಬಾವಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಪಂಪ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಮೋಣಕಾಲಿನ ಆಳವಾದ ಕೊಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಿಯಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಲಿಥಿಯಂ(Li) ಬಗ್ಗೆ

- ಪರಮಾಣು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 3
- ಇದು ಮೃದುವಾದ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಿಳಿ ಕ್ಷಾರ ಲೋಹವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಹಗುರವಾದ ಲೋಹ ಮತ್ತು ಹಗುರವಾದ ಘನ ಧಾತುವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ದಹಿಸುವ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜ ತೈಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಥಿಯಂನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪೆಗ್ಮಾಟಿಟಿಕ್ ಖನಿಜಗಳಂತಹ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಯಾನಿಕ್) ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅಯಾನುಗಳ ಕರಗುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಲೋಹವನ್ನು ಲಿಥಿಯಂ ಕ್ಲೋರೈಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಟ್ಯಾಸಿಯಮ್ ಕ್ಲೋರೈಡ್ ಮಿಶ್ರಣದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ವಿಚ್ಛೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿ (electrolytically) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

470.ಉತ್ತರ: (ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ನೇರಳೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ (ಅಥವಾ ಲ್ಯಾವೆಂಡರ್ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ): ಇದು ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಲ್ಯಾವೆಂಡರ್ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ಅರೋಮಾ ಮಿಷನ್ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆರೋಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಬೆಳೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕೃಷಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ: ಇದು ರೈತರ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಲ್ಯಾವೆಂಡರ್ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

471. ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ

PM ಯುವ ಸಾಧಕರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (PM YASASVI- PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for a Vibrant India)

- ಇದು ಇತರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ (OBC), ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ (EBC) ಮತ್ತು ಡಿನೋಟಿಫೈಡ್‌ಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ (DNT) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 9 ರಿಂದ 10 ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗಿನ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ಅಥವಾ ನಂತರದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ
- ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ, ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ OBC ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅರ್ಹತೆ:

- ಇತರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ (OBC), ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು (EBC), ಮತ್ತು ಡಿನೋಟಿಫೈಡ್, ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು (DNT) ವರ್ಗದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು
- ಪೋಷಕರ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ.ಗಿಂತ 2.50 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುವ.
- 9 ಅಥವಾ 11 ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.
- ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನಗಳು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿರುವ, ಅಂದರೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ/ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅರ್ಹತೆ: 9/10 ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 75,000, 11/12 ತರಗತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 1,25,000 ಶಾಲಾ ಬೋಧನಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ/ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ.

472. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ : 'ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ' ('Blue Flag') ವು ಕಡಲತೀರ, ಮರೀನಾ ಅಥವಾ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೋಟಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ನಿರ್ವಹಕರಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ : ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜವು ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ (ಎಫ್.ಇ.ಇ) ನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ

<p>ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ಇದು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಸರ-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು 33 ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು 4 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ಪರಿಸರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ➤ ಸ್ನಾನದ ನೀರಿನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ➤ ಪರಿಸರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ➤ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಸೇವೆಗಳು
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- ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜದ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ/ಕಡಲತೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸ್ನಾನದ ನೀರು, ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (UNEP), ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಟೂರಿಸಂ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ (UNWTO), ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಮೂಲದ NGO ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ (FEE) ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಶನ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಚರ್ (IUCN) - ಇದು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಾರರಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.)
- ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪರಿಸರ-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಬೀಮ್ಸ್ (ಬೀಚ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸೇವೆಗಳು/ BEAMS (Beach Environment & Aesthetics Management Services).) ಅನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಲಿ ಧ್ವಜದ ಕಡಲತೀರಗಳು

- ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಒಡಿಶಾ
- ಶಿವರಾಜಪುರ ಬೀಚ್ - ಗುಜರಾತ್
- ಕಪ್ಪಾಡ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಕೇರಳ
- ಫೋಫ್ಲಾ ಬೀಚ್ - ದಿಯು
- ರಾಧಾನಗರ ಬೀಚ್ - ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಬಾರ್
- ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಬೀಚ್ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
- ಪಡುಬಿದ್ರಿ ಬೀಚ್ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
- ರುಶಿಕೊಂಡ ಬೀಚ್ - ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- ಕೋವಲಂ ಬೀಚ್ - ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
- ಈಡನ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಪುದುಚೇರಿ
- ಮಿನಿಕಾಯ್ ತುಂಡಿ ಬೀಚ್ - ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ
- ಕಡ್ಮತ್ ಬೀಚ್ - ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ



473. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಲಿಂಗ ಅನುಪಾತ : ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅನುಪಾತವನ್ನು "ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ 1,000 ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ" ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 1000ರ ಅನುಪಾತವು ಎರಡು ಲಿಂಗಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- 1000ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಪಾತಗಳು ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿಂತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ; 1,000ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವವರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- 2011ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅನುಪಾತವು 943 ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಅನುಪಾತವು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಈ ಅನುಪಾತವು 2001ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ 933 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಂದ 2011ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ 943 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ.
- 2011ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರಳ 1,084ರ ಅನುಪಾತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಹರಿಯಾಣವು 1000 ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 877 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅನುಪಾತವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

474. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಎರಡೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ : ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024 ಹೊಸ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಲಾಬ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ. 7 ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ 10 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗಿನ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 10ರಷ್ಟು ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024-2025 : ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ ಅವರು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- 2024ರ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಡೀಫಾಲ್ಟ್ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಮಿತಿಯು 3 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿಯಿತು. ಸ್ಟಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಡಿಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು 75,000 ರೂ. ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ಕಡಿತ ಮಿತಿಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಮತ್ತು ಬದಲಾದ ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳು ರೂ. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 10 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಗಳಿಸುವ ತೆರಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ 17,500 ರೂ.

New Tax Regime: Latest Income Tax Slab (FY 2024-25) :

Tax Slab	Rates
Up to Rs. 3,00,000	NIL
Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 7,00,000	5% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A)
Rs. 7,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000	10% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A up to Rs 7 lakh)
Rs. 10,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	15%
Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000	20%
Above Rs. 15,00,000	30%

- ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಲಾಬ್‌ಗಳು (2023-24): ಬಜೆಟ್ 2023 ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ಸ್ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಡೀಫಾಲ್ಟ್ ಆಡಳಿತವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು, ಅದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಲಾಬ್‌ಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ.

Tax Slab	Rates
Up to Rs. 3,00,000	NIL
Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 6,00,000	5% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A)
Rs. 6,00,001 to Rs. 9,00,000	10% (Tax Rebate u/s 87A up to Rs 7 lakh)
Rs. 9,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000	15%
Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000	20%
Above Rs. 15,00,000	30%

475. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- THDCIL - UIVNL ಎನರ್ಜಿ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ಟಿಯುಇಸಿಒ) ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡದ ಹರಿದ್ವಾರದ ನಗರ ನಿಗಮ್ (ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್) ನೊಂದಿಗೆ 140 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹಸಿರು ಇಂಧನ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ 400 ಟನ್ ಪುರಸಭೆಯ ಘನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು 140 ಟನ್ ಹಸಿರು ಇದ್ದಿಲುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸ್ಥಾವರದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಗರ ನಿಗಮ ಹರಿದ್ವಾರವು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- 19 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2024 ರಂದು, ಕೊಚ್ಚಿನ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏರ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ಸಿಐಎಲ್) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ್ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ಬಿಪಿಸಿಎಲ್) ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದೊಳಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದವು.
- ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 9, 2024 ರಂದು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಡಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ) ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡದ ಸಿತಾರಗಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಲಿಥಿಯಂ-ಐಯಾನ್ (ಲಿ-ಐಯಾನ್) ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳು (ಎಲ್‌ಐಬಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಇ-ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ರೆಮೈನ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್‌ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿತು.
- ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 16, 2024 ರಂದು, ಇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಸ್ಥ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ (ಐಜಿಎಲ್) ದೆಹಲಿ, ಹರಿಯಾಣ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 19 ಸಿಬಿಜಿ ಸ್ಥಾವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಟೆಕ್ ಪಾಲುದಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿತು.

476. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ) ನ ಮಾಜಿ ಗವರ್ನರ್ (2008-2013) ಡಾ. ದುವ್ವರಿ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು 'ಜಸ್ಟ್ ಎ ಮರ್ಸೇನರಿ? : ನನ್ನ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ರಾಂಡಮ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್ ಅವರ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಯುವ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಜನವರಿ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾಜಿ ಸೇನಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ (ಸಿಒಎಎಸ್) ಜನರಲ್ ಮನೋಜ್ ಮುಕುಂದ್ ನರವಣಿ (ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ನರವಣಿ) ಅವರು "ಪೋರ್ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಡೆಪ್ಸಿ ಆನ್ ಆಟೋಬಯಾಗ್ರಫಿ" ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರು.
- ಇದನ್ನು ಜನವರಿ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ರಾಂಡಮ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ ಮುದ್ರೆಯಾದ ಪೆಂಗ್ವಿನ್ ವೀರ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿತು. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (ಯುಎನ್) ಮಾಜಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ಹರ್ದೀಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಪುರಿ ಅವರ ಪತ್ನಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಮುರ್ಡೇಶ್ವರ ಪುರಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಚೊಚ್ಚಲ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ಸ್ವಾತೋಯಿಂಗ್ ದಿ ಸನ್: ಎ ನಾವೆಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬರೆದರು.
- ಆಕೆ ಯು. ಎನ್. ವುಮೆನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಾಜಿ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ, "ಮೇಕರ್ ಆಫ್ ಗೋವಾ: ದಿ ಅನ್ಸ್ಟೋಲ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಟೋರಿ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರತಾಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ರಾಣಿ" ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಗೋವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರತಾಪ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ರಾಣಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಜಯದೇವಿ ರಾಣಿ (ಪ್ರತಾಪ್ ಅವರ ಪತ್ನಿ) ಬರೆದು ರೂಪಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿವೆ.

477. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಮೇ 9, 2024 ರಂದು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (ಬಿಒಐ) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ (ಐಸಿಜಿ) ಯೊಂದಿಗೆ "ಬಿಒಐ ರಕ್ಷಕ ಸಂಬಳ/ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆ" ಮೂಲಕ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸೇವಾ ವೇತನ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ನೀಡಲು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಕಿ ಶೂನ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬಿಒಐ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಓಪ್ನಿ ನಿಯೋ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದು ಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಬಿ.ಒ.ಐ ರಕ್ಷಕ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್, ವೆಟರನ್ಸ್, ರಿಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು

ಅಗ್ನಿವೀರ್‌ಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ 150 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಪಘಾತ ವಿಮೆ, 50 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, 100 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ ಅಪಘಾತ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು 25 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಸಾಲಗಳು, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಕರ್ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಈ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳು, ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

478. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- 2024ರ ಜೂನ್ 14ರಂದು, ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಎಚ್.ಒ) ತನ್ನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು "ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2023 ಆಂಟಿಬಯೋಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಜೀವಕಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಪೈಪ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಶೇ 84ರಷ್ಟು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (ಆರ್ & ಡಿ) ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ, ಚೀನಾ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಉನ್ನತ-ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಆದಾಯದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 12ರಷ್ಟು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಶೇ 7, ಶೇ 3 ಮತ್ತು ಶೇ 2ರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಭಾರತ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ-ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಆದಾಯದ ದೇಶಗಳು (ಎಲ್. ಎಂ. ಐ. ಸಿ. ಗಳು) ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪಾಲಿನ ಶೇಕಡಾ 4ರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿವೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಕೇವಲ 1 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಪ್ರತಿಜೀವಕಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಪೈಪ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಟೀರಿಯಾ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ಯಂತ 80 ರಿಂದ (2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ) 97 ಕ್ಕೆ (2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

479. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- 2024ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದ (ಇಪಿಐ) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತವು 27.6 ಇಪಿಐ ಅಂಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 180 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 176ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಇದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ, ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ, ಲಾವೋಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಮಾರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀರಿಸಿದೆ. ಎಸ್ಪೋನಿಯಾ 2024ರ ಇಪಿಐಯಲ್ಲಿ 75.3 ಇಪಿಐ ಅಂಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಲಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜರ್ಮನಿ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ, ಭಾರತವು ಇಪಿಐ 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ 180ನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಇಪಿಐ 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ 168ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಇಪಿಐ ಯೇಲ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಲಾ & ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಫಾರ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ನೆಟ್ವರ್ಕ್ ಅರ್ಥ್ ಇನ್‌ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್, ಕೊಲಂಬಿಯಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ದಿ ಮೆಕ್ಯಾಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿಮ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಬೆಂಬಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ದ್ವೈವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇಪಿಐ ಯುಎನ್ ಸಸ್ಟೇನಬಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಗೋಲ್ಸ್ (ಎಸ್ಡಿಜಿ), ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ 2015 ಮತ್ತು ಕುನ್ಮಿಂಗ್-ಮಾಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಗ್ಲೋಬಲ್ ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಫೋರಮ್ 2022ರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಪರಿಸರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ 2024ರ ಅಗ್ರ 10 ದೇಶಗಳು

1. ಎಸ್ಪೋನಿಯಾ-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 75.32.
2. ಲಕ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ಗ್-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 75.3.
3. ಜರ್ಮನಿ-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 74.64.
4. ಫಿನ್ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 73.75.
5. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 72.76.
6. ಸ್ವೀಡನ್-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 70.57.
7. ನಾರ್ವೆ-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 70.8.
8. ಆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾ-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 69.09.
9. ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 68.010
10. ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್-ಸ್ಕೋರ್ 67.9

480. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- 14 ಜೂನ್ 2024 ರಂದು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಸಂಸತ್ತು 2 ನೇ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಮಾತಮೆಲಾ ಸಿರಿಲ್ ರಾಮಫೋಸಾ (71 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ) ಅವರನ್ನು ಮರು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಇದನ್ನು 2024ರ ಜೂನ್ 19ರಂದು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಆಫ್ರಿಕನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ (ಎಎನ್‌ಸಿ) ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಮಾತಮೆಲಾ ಸಿರಿಲ್ ರಾಮಫೋಸಾ ಅವರು 400 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 44 ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ (ಇಎಫ್‌ಎಫ್) ಜೂಲಿಯಸ್ ಮಲೇಮಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 283 ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು.
- ಇವರು 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದರು, ಜಾಕೋಬ್ ಜುಮಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಎಎನ್‌ಸಿ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರು.

481. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಎಸ್ಡಿಜಿ) ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (ಯುಎನ್) ವಿಶ್ವ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ (ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇ) ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಜೂನ್ 27 ರಂದು ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇ ದಿನ 2024 ರ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ "ಬಹು ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ವೇಗಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡತನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ (ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇ) ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು". 2017ರ ಜೂನ್ 27ರಂದು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಜೂನ್ 2024 ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಿನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ : ಜೂನ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಮೈಲಿಗಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೂನ್ 2024ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಿನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಹೀಗಿದೆ

ಪ್ರಮುಖ ದಿನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ

- ಜೂನ್ 1, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಹಾಲು ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 1, 2024 ಪೋಷಕರ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 2, 2024 ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 2, 2024 ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ ರಚನೆಯ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 3, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಬೈಸಿಕಲ್ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 4, 2024 ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದ ಅಮಾಯಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 5, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 5, 2024 ಅಕ್ರಮ, ವರದಿಯಾಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 6, 2024 ಯುಎನ್ ರಷ್ಯನ್ ಭಾಷಾ ದಿನ 2024
- ಜೂನ್ 7, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಆಹಾರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 7, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಾಗರ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 8, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಬೈನ್ ಟ್ಯೂಮರ್ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 9, 2024 ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 9, 2024 ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರ್ಕೈವ್ಸ್ ದಿನ
- ಜೂನ್ 11, 2024 ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ

482. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗೃಹ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (ಎಂ.ಎಚ್.ಎ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಚಿವ ಅಮಿತ್ ಶಾ ಅವರು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 7ನೇ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನಾಕೋರ್-ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ (ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಓ.ಆರ್.ಡಿ) ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಾಕೋರ್‌ಟಿಕ್ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ 'ಮಾನಸ್' (ಮದಕ್ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ನಿಶೇಧ ಅಸುಚ್ಚಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ) ಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಇವರು ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಶ್ರೀನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ (ಜೆ & ಕೆ) ನಾಕೋರ್‌ಟಿಕ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ (ಎನ್‌ಸಿಬಿ) ವಲಯ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಚುವಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಎನ್ನಿಬಿಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿ 2023 ಮತ್ತು 'ನಶಾ ಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ್' ಕುರಿತ ಸಂಕಲನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.
- ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ನಾಕೋರ್‌ಟಿಕ್ ಹೆಲ್ಪ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮಾನಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ನಾಕೋರ್‌ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಇಂಟಿಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಟೋಲ್-ಫ್ರೀ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1933 ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಟೋಲ್ ಫ್ರೀ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಮಾನಸ್ ವೆಬ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ (ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್) ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಿಫೈಡ್ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಫಾರ್ ನ್ಯೂ-ಏಜ್ ಗವರ್ನೆನ್ಸ್ (ಉಮಂಗ್) ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

483. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ವೈಟ್-ಲೇಬಲ್ ಎಟಿಎಂಗಳ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಎಲ್.ಎ) ಶುಲ್ಕ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ (ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ) ಇಂಚನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ (ಐಬಿಎ) ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಸಿಇಒ) ಸುನಿಲ್ ಮೆಹ್ತಾ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಉದ್ದೇಶ : ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮತೋಲನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಶುಲ್ಕ ರಚನೆ, ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತ ಟೆಲ್ಲರ್ ಯಂತ್ರ (ಎಟಿಎಂ) ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐನ ಉಪ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಟಿ. ರಬಿ ಶಂಕರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಎಲ್.ಎಗಳು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕೇತರರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ, ಒಡೆತನದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಎಟಿಎಂಗಳು. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕೇತರ ಎಟಿಎಂ ಆಪರೇಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ ನಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2007ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

484. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂನ ಆಡಳಿತಾರೂಢ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ (ಸಿಪಿವಿ) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂನ ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ (2018-2021) ನ್ಗುಯೆನ್ ಪು ಟ್ರಾಂಗ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ 80ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂನ ಹನೋಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾದರು.
- ಇವರು 1944ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 14ರಂದು ಹನೋಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. 2024ರ ಜುಲೈ 18ರಂದು ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಲ್ಯಾಂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಿ.ಪಿ.ವಿ ಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ (ಯುಎಸ್‌ಎ) ಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ವಿಯೆಟ್ನಾಂ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

485. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- 16 ಜುಲೈ 2024 ರಂದು, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಧಿ (ಐ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್) ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮುನ್ನೋಟ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಇ.ಓ.) ಅಪ್ಡೇಟ್, ಜುಲೈ 2024 ಅನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಅಸ್ಥಿರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಭಾರತದ ಜಿ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ (ಒಟ್ಟು ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ) ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು 20 ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ (ಬಿಪಿಎಸ್) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಶೇಕಡಾ 6.8ರಿಂದ (ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷ 25ಕ್ಕೆ (2024-25) ಶೇಕಡಾ 7ಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 'ಎ' ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಐ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್ ತನ್ನ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷ 26ರ ಭಾರತದ ಜಿ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು (<ಐ. ಡಿ. 1>) ಶೇಕಡಾ 6.5ರಷ್ಟು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2024ರ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಇ.ಓ ಮುನ್ನೋಟನೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ 2024ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ 3.2ರಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಇದು 2025ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದರವನ್ನು 10 ಬಿಪಿಎಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 3.3ಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಅಂತರವು ಮುಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

486. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಬರ್ಲಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಫೈನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು (2-1) ಸೋಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ 'ಯುಇಎಫ್‌ಎ ಯುರೋ 2024 ಅಥವಾ ಯುರೋ ಕಪ್' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಆಫ್ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ಸ್ (ಯುಇಎಫ್‌ಎ) ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ನ 17ನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇನ್ ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಜರ್ಮನಿ ಆತಿಥ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಯುಇಎಫ್‌ಎ ಯುರೋ 2024 ಜೂನ್ 14ರಿಂದ ಜುಲೈ 14,2024ರವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
- ಸ್ಟೇನ್ ದಾಖಲೆಯ 4ನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಯುರೋ ಕಪ್ ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಸ್ಟೇನ್ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ 1964, 2008 ಮತ್ತು 2012ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದಿತ್ತು.
- ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಥಾಮಸ್ ಮುಲ್ಲರ್ (34 ವರ್ಷದ) ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರು ಜರ್ಮನಿ ಪರ 131 ಬಾರಿ ಆಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು 45 ಗೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಸಾರ್ವಕಾಲಿಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಗೋಲ್ ಸ್ಕೋರರ್ ಒಲಿವಿಯರ್ ಗಿರೌಡ್ (37 ವರ್ಷ) ಯುರೋ 2024 ರ ನಂತರ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು.
- ಇವರು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಪರ 137 ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 57 ಗೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾಜಿ ಬೇಯರ್ನ್ ಮ್ಯೂನಿಚ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿವರ್ಪೂಲ್ ವಿಂಗರ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಟಿಫ್ಟರ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನ ಶೆರ್ಡಾನ್ ಶಾಕಿರಿ (32 ವರ್ಷ) ತಮ್ಮ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವೃತ್ತಿಜೀವನದ ನಂತರ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು.
- ಇವರು ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪರ 125 ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು 32 ಗೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

487. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನವ ಮನುಜಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಿಚಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.
- ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ : ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆವರ್ತನ : ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ 2 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಾದಗಳು (ತಲಾ 40 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ 3 ಅವಧಿಗಳು). ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ 1 ಅವಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಕೆಲಸದ (ಎಸ್. ಯು. ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ) 2 ಅವಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು : ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿತು. ಈ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಗೆ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಗಮನ : ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಜಾನಪದ ಆಟಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು. ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಕರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಡಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು.
- ಪರಮಾಣು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾಣು ಕುಟುಂಬವಲ್ಲದ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆ, ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವದಂತಹ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು.

ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ

- ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು. ಮನೆಮದ್ದುಗಳು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು.
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆ : ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಊಟ, ಸಮುದಾಯ ಉಪಾಹಾರ (ಸಹಭೋಜ) ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲಾ ಉದ್ಯಾನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು.
- ಒಳಾಂಗಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಾಂಗಣ ಆಟಗಳು, ದೇಶಿ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.

488. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬೃಹತ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ (ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯ) ಎಸ್ಪೆಟ್ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2024ರ ಕರಡು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳು-ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿ, 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳು-ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳು-ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ-ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ-5 ರಿಂದ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು-ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ-15 ರಿಂದ 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು- ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದು ಅತಿಯಾದ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, 99 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳು) ಮಾರಾಟ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳು-ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾದ ಮಾರಾಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ, ನಿಷೇಧಿತ ಮಾರಾಟ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾರಾಟವಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ : ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾರಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮೋದನೆ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮೀಸಲು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ
- ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಗಳು (ಎಸ್ಸಿ) : 17 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ
- ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳು (ಎಸ್ಪಿ) : 7 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ
- ಅಂಗವಿಕಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು : 2 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ (ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 40 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರು) ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನ
- ಮುಕ್ತ ಹರಾಜು ಗುರಿಗಳು; ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ : ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.
- ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ : ಈ ಮೀಸಲು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

489. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬೇಳೆಕಾಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಕಲಬುರಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವತ್ತ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಿ 'ಭೀಮಾ ಪಲ್ಸ್' ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರಿಗಳು-ಗುರಿ

- ಈ ವರ್ಷ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ 900 ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ (ಎಂಟಿ) ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ.
- ಭೀಮಾ ಪಲ್ಸ್ ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 18 ಟನ್ ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೋಟ್ಯೂರ್ (ಡಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ರೈತರನ್ನು ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಗುರಿ.
- ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ - ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 1 ಕೆಜಿ ಪ್ಯಾಕೆಟ್ಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 2 ಕೆಜಿ, 5 ಕೆಜಿ ಮತ್ತು 30 ಕೆಜಿ ಪ್ಯಾಕೆಟ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು.
- ಖಾಸಗಿ ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲೆಸೆಯಲು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿ.
- ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆ : ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆಜಿಗೆ 200 ರೂ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆಜಿಗೆ <Lr1 ರೂ.
- ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು-ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು : ಬರ, ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ರೋಗಗಳಿಂದಾದ ಬೆಲೆ ನಷ್ಟದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆಜಿಗೆ ರೂ. 180-200. ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆಜಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 110 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಕ್ಯಾಲಿನಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಟ್ಯಾಸಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶದ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರುಚಿ.
- ರೈತ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೇರ ಖರೀದಿ. ರೈತರು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಲು ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದು.
- ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಪಾವತಿ. ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಕಲಬುರಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಕಳೆದ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿನಿಂದ ಆರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿದೆ.

- ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದ ಗುರಿ : 69 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಗರಿಬೇಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತುವುದು.
- ಅಂದಾಜು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ : 5.5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಘಟಕವು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ತೊಗರಿಬೇಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಬೆಳೆ ಖರೀದಿಗಾಗಿ ರೈತ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ.
- ರೈತರು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ.

490. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತೆ, ಖ್ಯಾತ ಲೇಖಕಿ, ಕಥೆಗಾರ್ತಿ ಮಾಲ್ವಿ ಜೋಶಿ ಇವರು 90 ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಧನರಾದರು.
- ಜೋಶಿ ಅವರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ 'ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ' ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇವರು ಶಿಖರ್ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ (2006), ದುಶ್ಯಂತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ (2011), ಓಜಸ್ವಿನಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ (2011), ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮೈಥಾಲಿಶರಣ್ ಗುಪ್ತ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ (2013-2014), ಕಮಲೇಶ್ವರ್ ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ (2016), ಸೇವಿ ಸಮ್ಮಾನ್ (2018) ಅನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪಡೆದರು.
- ಮಾಲ್ವಿ ಜೋಶಿ ಅವರು ಜೂನ್ 4, 1934 ರಂದು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಔರಂಗಾಬಾದ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ 'ಮಾಲ್ವಾ ಕಿ ಮೀರಾ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

491. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು (MoHUA) "ಸಫಾಯಿ ಅಪ್ನಾವೋ, ಬಿಮಾರಿ ಭಾಗೋ" ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು 1 ಜುಲೈ 2024 ರಿಂದ 31 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು (ULBs) ಮಾನ್ಯನ್ ಋತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.
 - ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ 'STOP ಅತಿಸಾರ ಅಭಿಯಾನ'ದ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯನ್ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅತಿಸಾರವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
 - ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ ಡ್ರೈವ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.
- ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

492. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಶುಗರ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ ಲಂಡನ್ ಮೂಲದ ಅಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು 1968 ರ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಭಾರತವು 2024ರ ಜೂನ್ 25ರಿಂದ 27ರವರೆಗೆ 64ನೇ ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಓ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾರತವು ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2024ರ ಜೂನ್ 25ರಿಂದ 27ರವರೆಗೆ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ವಲಯದ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ 'ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಓ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಸಭೆ' ಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ವಲಯದ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು 30ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಭಾರತವು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಓ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು 2024ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ, ಜೈವಿಕ ಇಂಧನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಉಪ-ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಭಾರತವು 2024ರ ಜೂನ್ 24ರಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮುಜಾಫರ್‌ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲರಿಗೆ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರವಾಸದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಣಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

493. ಉತ್ತರ: ಎ

- 30ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಬುಲಿ ಚನಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚನಾ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಸ್ಪಾಕ್ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಎ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಊಹಾಪೋಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಮತ್ತು ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚನಾಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸರಪಳಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಗಿರಣಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವ ಬೇಳೆಕಾಳುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಆಮದುದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳು, ಸ್ಪಾಕ್ ಮಿತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ (ತಿದ್ಧಿಪಡಿ) ಆದೇಶ, 2024 ರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚಲನೆಯ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದು ಇಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ **21ನೇ ಜೂನ್, 2024 ರಿಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಈ ಆದೇಶದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ 2024 ರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 30 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಬುಲಿ ಚನಾ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚನಾಗೆ ಸ್ಪಾಕ್ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಸ್ಪಾಕ್ ಮಿತಿಗಳು ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 200 MT ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ; ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 5 MT; ಪ್ರತಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 5 MT ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸರಪಳಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಿಪೋದಲ್ಲಿ 200 MT; ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಿಂಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ 25%, ಯಾವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು, ಗಿರಣಿದಾರರಿಗೆ. ಆಮದುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಆಮದುದಾರರು ಕಸ್ಪಮ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಿಯರೆನ್ಸ್ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ 45 ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸ್ಪಾಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಾರದು.

494. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024-25 ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹೇರಳವಾದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆದ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ 'ವಿಕ್ಷಿತ್ ಭಾರತ್' ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನದತ್ತ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಲು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ
- ಇಮೇಜ್ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ & ಸ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಿಂಗ್
- ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ
- ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳು
- ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
- ಶಕ್ತಿ ಭದ್ರತೆ
- ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ
- ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು

495. ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ

- ಭಾನುವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ 10 ಮೀಟರ್ ಏರ್ ಪಿಸ್ತೂಲ್ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದ ಮನು ಭಾಕರ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ ಪದಕ ಗೆದ್ದ ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಶೂಟರ್ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಇದು ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ 2024 ರ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಪದಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

- ಜುಲೈ 26 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 11, 2024 ರವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಈವೆಂಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಬೆಳಕಿನ ನಗರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ, ದೃಢತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು : ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ 2024 ರ 3 ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ ಭಾರತ ತಂಡವು 2 ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಮನು ಭಾಕರ್ ಅವರ 2 ನೇ ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಬ್ಜೋತ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅವರು ಶೂಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಕಂಚಿನ ಪದಕವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು.

MISSION 1000 MCQ CHALLENGE PART - 02

Name	Events	Date	Medal
Manu Bhakar	10-meter Air Pistol	28 July	Bronze
Manu Bhakar and Sarabjot Singh	10-meter Air Pistol Mixed Doubles	30 July	Bronze
Swapnil Kusale	50m rifle		Bronze

496. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮುರ್ಮು ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಭವನದ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ ಹಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಶೋಕ್ ಹಾಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 'ಗಣತಂತ್ರ ಮಂಟಪ' (ಗಣತಂತ್ರ ಸಭಾಂಗಣ) ಮತ್ತು 'ಅಶೋಕ್ ಮಂಟಪ' ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರದಾನದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 'ಗಣತಂತ್ರ' ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದೆ, 'ಗಣತಂತ್ರ ಮಂಟಪ'ವು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದೆ.
- 'ಅಶೋಕ್' ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದುಃಖಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಏಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾದ ಅಶೋಕ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

497. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (FAO) ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ದಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಫಾರಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್ 2024 (SOFO 2024) : ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ-ವಲಯ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳು", ಭಾರತವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಗ್ರ 3 ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3 ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತವು 2010 ರಿಂದ 2020 ರವರೆಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ 2.66 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ (ಹೆ) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
- 19.37 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚೀನಾ ಅಗ್ರ 10 ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, 4.46 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯವು ಸುಮಾರು 4.1 ಶತಕೋಟಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅಥವಾ 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಪ್ರದೇಶದ 31% ನಷ್ಟಿದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು 14.8 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.
- ಈ ವರದಿ 1990 ಮತ್ತು 2020 ರ ನಡುವೆ ಸುಮಾರು 420 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಭೂ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿದೆ.

498. ಉತ್ತರ: ಬಿ

- ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನವನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಜುಲೈ 26 ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಇದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು "ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, ವಿಶೇಷ ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್‌ಗಳ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಇದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಬಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ದಿನವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?

- UN ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (UNESCO) 2015 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಈ ದಿನವು ಗ್ರೀನ್‌ಪೀಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ಹೇಪ್ ಡೇನಿಯಲ್ ನೊನೊಟೊ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜುಲೈ 26, 1998 ರಂದು, ಈಕ್ವಡಾರ್‌ನ ಮುಯಿಸೆನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್ರೋವ್ ಜೌಗು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮರು-ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ಹೈದಯಾಫಾತದಿಂದ ನಿಧನರಾದರು.

499. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಅಬುದಾಬಿ (ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಎಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಯುಎಇ)) ಮೂಲದ AI ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ BAI ಹೋಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀತಾ ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ಕೇರ್ (SML) ಭಾರತವು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಕೃತಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ (GenAI) ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮ್ 'ಹನೂಮಾನ್ ಅಲ್' ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾದರಿ (LLM) ಪಠ್ಯ ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 12 ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 98 ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- 12 ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿ, ಮರಾಠಿ, ಗುಜರಾತಿ, ಬೆಂಗಾಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ, ಒಡಿಯಾ, ಪಂಜಾಬಿ, ಅಸ್ಸಾಮಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ತೆಲುಗು, ಮಲಯಾಳಂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಂಧಿ.
- ಈ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

500. ಉತ್ತರ: ಡಿ

- ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಲೇಖಕಿ ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅವರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಫೆಲೋಶಿಪ್ ಪಡೆದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ d ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಾಧವ್ ಕೌಶಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಡಾ.ಕೆ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸರಾವ್ ಅವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಮಸ್ಕೂರಿ, ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ) ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಫಲಕವನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿದರು.
- ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅವರ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ "ಅವರ್ ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟಿಲ್ ಗ್ರೋ ಇನ್ ಡೆಹ್ರಾ" ಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ (1992) ಪಡೆದರು.
- ರಸ್ಕಿನ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವವರೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವರು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

- 10ನೇ ಜನವರಿ 2024 ರಂದು ಕುವೆಂಪು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ
- ಬಂಗಾಳಿ ಬರಹಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರ, ಶಿಷ್ಯೋದ ಮುಖೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ (87) ಅವರಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಕುವೆಂಪು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ 2023 ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಜನವರಿ 13, 2024 ರಂದು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ, ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಮುರ್ಮು ಅವರು, ದೆಹಲಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡ್ವೆಂಚರ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ 2023 ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 2022 ರ ತೇನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ನಾರ್ಗ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಹಸ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ (TNNAA) ನಾಲ್ವರು ವಿಜೇತರನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿದರು.
- TNNAA 2022 ರ 4 ವಿಜೇತರು : ಸವಿತಾ ಕಾನ್ವಾಲ್ (ಮರಣೋತ್ತರ), ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಸಿಂಗ್, ತುಳಸಿ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಮೋತುಕುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಶು ಕುಮಾರ್ ತಿವಾರಿ.

CREATIVE IAS
INSPIRING CREATIVITY

Please make corrections for part - 01 questions

13. Arrange the following receipts in increasing order(with respect to Karnataka)

1. State tax revenue
2. Borrowings
3. Share of central taxes
4. Grants from central government

Codes

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

Ans: B.4 3 2 1

How the Rupees comes?

State tax revenue	52 paise
Borrowings	28 paise
Share of central taxes	12 paise
Grants from central government	4 paise
State Non- tax revenue	4 paise

How the rupee goes?

Debt Serving	18 paise
Other general services	17 paise
Social welfare	15 paise
Other economic activites	15 paise
Agriculture, Irrigation and RDPR	14 paise
Education	11 paise
Health	4 paise
Other social services	3 paise
Water supply and sanitation	3 paise

13. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರೋಹಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)

1. ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ
 2. ಸಾಲಗಳು
 3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಪಾಲು
 4. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅನುದಾನ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು
- ಎ) 1 2 3 4
ಬಿ) 4 3 2 1
ಸಿ) 3 2 1 4
ಡಿ) 2 1 3 4

Ans: B.4 3 2 1

ಜಮೆ-ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ (2024-25 ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು)

ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ	52 paise
ಸಾಲದಿಂದ	28 paise
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿನಿಂದ	12 paise
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯಾನುದಾನ	4 paise
ರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯೇತರ ರಾಜಸ್ವದಿಂದ	4 paise

ಯಾವ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟಷ್ಟು?

ಸಾಲ ತೀರಿಕೆ	18 paise
ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	17 paise
ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	15 paise
ಇತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	15 paise
ಕೃಷಿ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	14 paise
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	11 paise
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ	4 paise
ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	3 paise
ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	3 paise

76. What is the percentage of reservation for sport persons in recruitment of Police and Forest Departments.

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

Ans: C. 2%

Currently, a **2% reservation** is provided to sportspersons in the police and forest departments.

76. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

- ಎ) 4%
- ಬಿ) 1%
- ಸಿ) 2%
- ಡಿ) 3%

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ.2ರಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

470. Recently Karnataka gets five ministers in new NDA government, which of the following not correctly matched with Ministry allocated to them?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman - Finance Minister (Rajya Sabha member)
- b) Shobha Karandlaje - Minister of State for Agriculture (Bengaluru North)
- c) H. D. Kumaraswamy - Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel (Mandya)
- d) Pralhad Joshi - Minister of State for Rural Development (Hubballi-Dharwad)

Ans : d. Pralhad Joshi - Minister of State for Rural Development (Hubballi-Dharwad)

1. Karnataka gets five ministers in new NDA govt:

- Five Parliamentarians from Karnataka including,
- In the 2024 Lok Sabha, several leaders from Karnataka have been allocated key ministries in the Modi 3.0 Cabinet:
- 1) Nirmala Sitharaman - Finance Minister (Rajya Sabha member)
- 2) Shobha Karandlaje - Minister of State for Agriculture (Bengaluru North)
- 3) V. Somanna - Minister of State for Rural Development (Tumakuru)
- 4) Pralhad Joshi - Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Food and Public Distribution and New and Renewable Energy (Hubballi-Dharwad).
- 1) H. D. Kumaraswamy - Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel (Mandya)

470. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಹೊಸ ಎನ್‌ಡಿಎ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಜೋಡಿಯು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

- ಎ) ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ - ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಂತ್ರಿ (ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ)
- ಬಿ) ಶೋಭಾ ಕರಂದ್ಲಾಜೆ - ಕೃಷಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ)
- ಸಿ) ಎಚ್.ಡಿ.ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ - ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕು ಸಚಿವ (ಮಂಡ್ಯ)
- ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಲ್ಹಾದ ಜೋಶಿ - ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು (ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಧಾರವಾಡ)

ಉತ್ತರ: ಸಿ)

1. ಹೊಸ NDA ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದ ಐದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹಲವಾರು ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಮೋದಿ 3.0 ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ:

- 1) ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್ - ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಂತ್ರಿ (ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ)
- 2) ಶೋಭಾ ಕರಂದ್ಲಾಜೆ - ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ)
- 3) ವಿ.ಸೋಮಣ್ಣ - ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು (ತುಮಕೂರು)
- 4) ಪ್ರಲ್ಹಾದ್ ಜೋಶಿ - ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಮತ್ತು ನವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಚಿವರು (ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಧಾರವಾಡ)

5) ಎಚ್.ಡಿ.ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ - ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕು ಸಚಿವ (ಮಂಡ್ಯ)

485. Which of the following are correctly matched, according Budget 2024-25 of Karnataka State

	Initiative		Location
1.	Fishery Research Centre	:	Alamatti
2.	Modern fish market	:	Bhadravati
3.	Inland fisheries skill development centre	:	Honnavar

Choose the correct code

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- All 1,2 and 3

Answer: Grace (correct answer is 2 only)

	Initiative	Location
1.	Fishery Research Centre	Honnavar
2.	Modern fish market	Bhadravati
3.	Inland fisheries skill development centre	Alamatti

485. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಜೆಟ್ 2024-25 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

	ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್		ಸ್ಥಳ
1.	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	:	ಆಲಮಟ್ಟಿ
2.	ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮೀನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ	:	ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ
3.	ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	:	ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

- 1 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
- 1, 2 ಮತ್ತು 3

ಉತ್ತರ: ಗ್ರೇಸ್ (ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ 2 ಮಾತ್ರ)

	ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್	ಸ್ಥಳ
1.	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ
2.	ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮೀನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ
3.	ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	ಆಲಮಟ್ಟಿ

213. With reference to the "Amrutha Sports Adoption Scheme" which of the following statements is/are correct?

- It facilitate sportspersons from the State to compete in top sports platforms.
- Under this scheme, 100 selected athletes will be selected keeping in view the 2024 Paris Olympics.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: (a)

- Karnataka is implementing **Amrutha Sports Adoption Scheme** from 2021-22 to facilitate sportspersons from the State to compete in top sports platforms. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Under this scheme, 75 selected athletes with the potential to become medal winners will be selected keeping in view the 2024 Paris Olympics. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

213. "ಅಮೃತಾ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಡಾಪ್ಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆ" ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ?

1. ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, 2024 ರ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು 100 ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.
- ಎ) 1 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಬಿ) 2 ಮಾತ್ರ
 - ಸಿ) 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಎರಡೂ
 - ಡಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

Ans: (a)

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು 2021-22 ರಿಂದ ಅಮೃತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ದತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಪಟುಗಳು ಉನ್ನತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 1 ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.**
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, 2024 ರ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ಒಲಿಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪದಕ ವಿಜೇತರಾಗುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ 75 ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. **ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ 2 ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ.**

