

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Daily Mcqs- December 28th

1. Consider the following statements about Inner Line Permit (ILP)

- 1) It is a special permit required by “outsiders” from other regions of the country to enter the four northeastern states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.
- 2) It is based on the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act (BEFR), 1873.
- 3) It can be issued by both the central government and state government concerned.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** An Inner Line Permit is a document/**special permit that allows an Indian citizen to visit or stay in a state that is protected under the ILP system.** The system is in force today in **four Northeastern states — Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram and Manipur** and no Indian citizen can visit any of these states unless he or she belongs to that state, nor can he or she overstay beyond the period specified in the ILP
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Inner Line Permit (ILP) regulates visit of Indians to States where ILP regime is **prevalent under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.**
- In terms of **Section 2** of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873, the **Inner Line Permit system is prevalent in the three North Eastern States**, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. Citizens of other States require ILP for visiting these three States.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** An ILP is **issued by the state government concerned** (not by the central government). It can be **obtained after applying either online or physically.** It states the **dates of travel and also specifies the particular areas** in the state which the ILP holder can travel to.

Background

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- Under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act, 1873, the **British framed regulations restricting the entry and regulating the stay of outsiders** in designated areas. This was to protect the **Crown's own commercial interests** by preventing "British subjects" (Indians) from trading within these regions.
- In 1950, the **Indian government replaced "British subjects" with "Citizen of India"**. This was to **address concerns about protecting the interests of the indigenous people** from outsiders belonging to other Indian states.

2. Consider the Following Statements

- 1) The Constitution entrusts the Centre with a duty to ensure that every State Government is run according to the provisions of the Constitution.
- 2) In case of failure of such conditions, the Centre can impose President's Rule in the State.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation -

- It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, according to article 355.
- It is this responsibility of the Centre which enables it to take over, once the Constitutional Machinery breaks down in a State- known as State Emergency or President's Rule. The President, by proclamation, can assume all of the functions of the Government of the State and declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State to be exercisable under the authority of Parliament

Both the Statements are correct.

3. Consider the following statements about Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)

- 1) It is the third generation launch vehicle of India.
- 2) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages.
- 3) Chandrayaan 1 and Mangalyaan were launched using PSLV.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

All the statements are correct.

- Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is the **third generation launch vehicle** of India.
- It is the **first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages**.
- After its first successful launch in October 1994, PSLV emerged as the reliable and versatile workhorse launch vehicle of India with 39 consecutively successful missions by June 2017.
- Besides, the vehicle successfully launched two spacecraft – **Chandrayaan-1 in 2008** and **Mars Orbiter Spacecraft (Mangalyaan) in 2013** – that later traveled to Moon and Mars respectively.
- The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle was developed to launch **Low Earth Orbit satellites** into **Polar and Sun Synchronous Orbits** (*These orbits allow a satellite to pass over a section of the Earth at the same time of day*).

Note:

Launchers or Launch Vehicles are used to carry spacecraft to space. India has two operational launchers: **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)** and **Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)**. GSLV with indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage has enabled the launching up to 2 tonne class of communication satellites. The next variant of GSLV is **GSLV Mk III, with indigenous high thrust cryogenic engine** and stage, having the capability of launching 4 tonne class of communication satellites.

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4. Arrange the following Islands in Indian Ocean as one proceeds from north to south?

1. Seychelles
2. Mauritius
3. Comoros

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: A

Explanation



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- India launched **Mission Sagar** as part of **the government's outreach initiative** towards five Island nations in the Indian Ocean amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic
- **Indian Naval Ship Kesari** has departed for **Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros**, to provide Food Items, **COVID related Medicines** and Special Ayurvedic Medicines as part of the Government of India outreach amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic
- The operation is being progressed in close coordination with the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs, and other agencies of the Government of India
- **Mission Sagar** is inspired by Prime Minister's vision of **SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region)**
- **INS Kiltan** arrived at **Nha Rong port** of Vietnam under "**Mission Sagar-III**", part of India's humanitarian assistance and disaster relief assistance to friendly foreign countries during the pandemic.
- Mission Sagar-III was launched in line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of SAGAR or security and growth for all in the region, and "reiterates India's position as a dependable partner and the Indian Navy as the preferred security partner and first responder

SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region)

- Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) **was launched in 2015**. It is India's strategic vision for the Indian Ocean Region (IOR)
- Through SAGAR, India **seeks to deepen economic and security cooperation** with its maritime neighbours and assist in building their maritime security capabilities
- Further, **India seeks to safeguard its national interests and ensure Indian Ocean region to become inclusive, collaborative and respect international law**

5. Consider the following statements with respect to the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

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1. While the Western Ghats are continuous, the Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular
2. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from south to north
3. The Anai Mudi and the Mahendragiri are the highest peaks in the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats respectively.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer : D

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats **mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively**. Western Ghats lie parallel to the western coast. **They are continuous** and can be crossed through passes only.
 - The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nigiris in the south. The **Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular** and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Western Ghats **are higher than the Eastern Ghats**. Their average elevation is 900– 1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The **height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south**
- The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats.
- **Statement 3 is correct** The highest peaks in **Western Ghats include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres)** and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres). **Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.**

Why in the news?

- Botanists have discovered a new species of **wild Sun Rose from the Eastern Ghats** in India.
- The new species, named **Portulaca laljii**, discovered from Prakasam district of **Andhra Pradesh** has unique features such as a tuberous root, no hair in its leaf axils, a reddish pink flower, prolate-shaped fruits, and copper brown seeds without lustre. These morphological features distinguish the species from other species of genus Portulaca.

