

Daily Mcqs- April 7th 2021

1. Consider the following statements about Lake Baikal

- 1) Lake Baikal is completely enclosed in Russia.
- 2) Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake by volume in the world and the world's deepest lake.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

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

Answer: C

Explanation;

- Lake Baikal is the **largest freshwater** lake in the world (by volume) and the **world's deepest lake. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It is crescent shaped, and it is in the **southern Siberia area which is completely enclosed in Russia.**
- In 1996 it was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site.**
- Lake Baikal is the **oldest lake** in the world.
- It is home to approximately 1,700 to 1,800 endemic plant and animal species.
- It holds **20 percent of the world's fresh water**, due to the lake's depth.
- It represents the unspoiled beauty of Russia and is sometimes referred to as the **Sacred Sea.**
- There are **27 mostly uninhabited islands** in Lake Baikal.
- The **Selenga River** is the largest source of water coming into Lake Baikal. Flowing north from Mongolia, it contributes nearly **50 percent of the lake's water.** Like Lake Baikal, the Selenga Delta is internationally recognized for its biodiversity and importance, according to the Ramsar Convention.
- Lake Baikal is the **only very deep lake to have oxygenated water** at its lowest depths, like the ocean, according to a 2009 article in BioScience.



2. With reference to the Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), consider the following statements :

1. In India, FPI is allowed upto 50% of the paid up capital of a company
2. FPIs are considered to be more stable than FDIs
3. RBI continues to be the primary regulator of FPI in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. None of them are correct

Answer: D

Explanation:

What is Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)?

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- It is the investment made by a person or a company in one country into businesses located in another country. It is similar to FDI but here, the investor holds only passive financial assets of a foreign company.
- The investor may simply hold equities or securities of foreign-based companies.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In India, according to the SEBI (FPI) Regulations, 2014, a particular FII is allowed to invest upto 10% of the paid up capital of a company, which implies that **any investment above 10% will be construed as FDI.**
- FDI involves establishing a direct business interest in a foreign country, while FPI refers to investing in financial assets such as stocks or bonds in a foreign country.
- FDI usually aims to take control of the company in which investment is made whereas FPI aims to reap profits by investing in shares and bonds of the invested entity without taking part in the management of the company.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** FPI can enter the stock market easily and also withdraw from it easily. For this reason **FPI is also known as hot money**, as the investors have the liberty to sell it and take it back. But FDI cannot enter and exit that easily. This difference is what makes nations prefer FDIs more than FPIs as **FDIs are more stable.**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** SEBI is the primary regulator of FPI in India and it has released SEBI (FPI) Regulations, 2014.

3. Consider the following about an Indian river:

- 1.It is the largest tributary of the Indus.
- 2.This is also known as 'Chandrabhaga'.
- 3.It is formed by joining of two streams at Tandi near Keylong.

Which of the following rivers is best described by the above features?

- A. Jhelum
- B. Ravi
- C. Chenab
- D. Satluj

Answer : C

Explanation :

Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus. It forms in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of Punjab, Pakistan. The waters of the Chenab are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Waters Treaty.

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It is also known as Chandrabhaga because the two streams Chandra and Bhaga meet at Keylong.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

1. It is the only international convention which stipulates a framework for state jurisdiction in maritime spaces.
2. It defines High seas as the ocean surface and the water column beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which is considered as "the common heritage of all mankind" and is beyond any national jurisdiction

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

Ans: C

Explanation

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982, also known as Law of the Sea divides marine areas into five main zones namely- Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the High Seas
- UNCLOS is the only international convention which stipulates a framework for state jurisdiction in maritime spaces. It provides a different legal status to different maritime zones.
- It provides the backbone for offshore governance by coastal states and those navigating the oceans.

FIVE MARITIME ZONES

Baseline: It is the low-water line along the coast as officially recognized by the coastal state

Internal Waters

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∅ Internal waters are waters on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Territorial Sea

∅ The territorial sea extends seaward up to 12 nautical miles (nm) from its baselines.

∅ The coastal states have sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territorial sea. These rights extend not only on the surface but also to the seabed, subsoil, and even airspace

Contiguous Zone

∅ The contiguous zone extends seaward up to 24 nm from its baselines.

∅ It is an intermediary zone between the territorial sea and the high seas.

∅ Unlike the territorial sea, the contiguous zone only gives jurisdiction to a state on the ocean's surface and floor. It does not provide air and space rights

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

∅ Each coastal State may claim an EEZ beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea that extends seaward up to 200 nm from its baselines

∅ It provides Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, whether living or nonliving, of the seabed and subsoil

High Seas

∅ The ocean surface and the water column beyond the EEZ are referred to as the high seas.

∅ It is considered as "the common heritage of all mankind" and is beyond any national jurisdiction.

∅ States can conduct activities in these areas as long as they are for peaceful purposes, such as transit, marine science, and undersea exploration

5. It is a tiger reserve in Rajasthan. It comprises scrub-thorn arid forests, dry deciduous forests, grasslands, and rocky hills. It was given the status of a tiger reserve making it a part of India's Project Tiger in 1978. It is the first tiger reserve in the world to have successfully relocated tigers. It is a part of the Aravalli Range and the Kathiawar-Gir dry deciduous forests ecoregion.

The above description refers to?

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- a) Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve
- b) Sariska Tiger Reserve
- c) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve
- d) Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Ans: B

Explanation

- Sariska Tiger Reserve is a **tiger reserve in Alwar district, Rajasthan**. It stretches over an area of 881 km² **comprising scrub-thorn arid forests, dry deciduous forests, grasslands, and rocky hills**.
- This area was a **hunting preserve of the Alwar state** and was declared a wildlife reserve in 1955. It was given the **status of a tiger reserve making it a part of India's Project Tiger in 1978**. The wildlife sanctuary was declared a national park in 1990, with a total area of about 273.8 km².
- It is the **first tiger reserve in the world to have successfully relocated tigers**. It is an **important biodiversity area** in the Northern Aravalli leopard and wildlife corridor
- It is a **part of the Aravalli Range** and the Kathiawar-Gir dry deciduous forests ecoregion
- It is **rich in mineral resources**, such as copper. In spite of the Supreme Court's 1991 ban on mining in the area, marble mining continues to threaten the environment