



Daily Current Affairs Prelims Quiz 20-11-2021 - (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements:

1. Jhansi was the last princely state to be annexed by Dalhousie using Doctrine of Lapse.
2. The first female unit of Indian National Army was named after Rani Laxmibai.
3. The princely state of Jhansi is in the present day state of Bihar.

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

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

Answer : a

Rani Laxmibai

- She was also called the Rani of Jhansi was pivotal figure in the 1857 revolt.
- She was born on 19th November 1828 in the town of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.
- Her original name was Manikarnika Tombe and after her marriage to the Maharaja of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao she was called Laxmibai.
- Her son Damodar Rao was born in 1851. But he died after four months.
- Gangadhar Rao died in 1853. Before his death, he adopted his cousin's son Anand Rao, who was renamed Damodar Rao.
- In 1857 the revolt broke out in Meerut and the Rani was ruling over Jhansi as regent for her minor son.
- Jhansi was annexed using the doctrine of lapse principle by Dalhousie.
- Along with Tantia Tope and other rebel soldiers, the Rani captured the fort of Gwalior.
- She dies while fighting in Gwalior on 18th June 1858.
- The Princely state of Jhansi is in the present day state of Uttar Pradesh.
- Princely States annexed by doctrine of lapse principle: Satara (1848); Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849); Baghat (1850); Udaipur (1852); Jhansi (1853); Nagpur (1854).
- The Indian National Army started its first female unit in 1943 and named it after Rani Laxmibai.

2) Consider the following statements:

1. The power to repeal a law is explicitly mentioned in the constitution of India.
2. A law can be repealed only through legislation passed in the parliament.
3. A law can be repealed either in its entirety, in part, or even just to the extent that it is in contravention of other laws.

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

- a. 2 and 3 only

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

Answer : c

The process of repealing a law

- Article 245: gives Parliament the power to make laws also gives the legislative body the power to repeal them through the Repealing and Amending Act.
- Repealing a law is one of the ways to nullify a law.
- A law is reversed when Parliament thinks there is no longer a need for the law to exist.
- Legislation can also have a “sunset” clause, a particular date after which they cease to exist.
 - Example: the anti-terror legislation Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act 1987, commonly known as TADA, had a sunset clause, and was allowed to lapse in 1995.
- For laws that do not have a sunset clause, Parliament has to pass another legislation to repeal the law.
- A law can be repealed either in its entirety, in part, or even just to the extent that it is in contravention of other laws.
- Laws can be repealed in two ways — either through an ordinance, or through legislation.
- In case an ordinance is used, it would need to be replaced by a law passed by Parliament within six months.
- If the ordinance lapses because it is not approved by Parliament, the repealed law can be revived.
- The government can also bring legislation to repeal the laws.
- It will have to be passed by both Houses of Parliament, and receive the President’s assent before it comes into effect.
- Usually, Bills titled Repealing and Amendment are introduced for this purpose.

Information is Empowering

3) Consider the following statements with respect to Minimum Support Price (MSP):

1. MSP is announced during the harvest season for certain crops as recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
2. MSP also includes procurement of perishable and horticulture commodities in the event of fall in market price.
3. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the designated central nodal agency for price support operations for cereals, pulses and oilseeds.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are **incorrect**?

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

Answer : a

Minimum Support Price (MSP)

- It’s a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices.
- They are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs

and Prices (CACP).

- They are announced for cereals, pulses, oilseeds, copra, raw cotton, raw jute and Virginia flue cured (VFC) tobacco.
- CACP takes into account the cost of production, changes in input prices, input-output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on cost of living, effect on general price level, international price situation, parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers and effect on issue prices and implications for subsidy while fixing the MSP.
- Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the designated central nodal agency for price support operations for cereals, pulses and oilseeds.
- Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is the central nodal agency for undertaking price support operations for cotton.
- Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), implemented on the request of State Governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of fall in market prices.

4) Consider the following statements:

1. India is the third largest producer of Bamboo after China and Sri Lanka.
2. In India, the Barack Valley region is best suited for bamboo cultivation due to best soil and perfect climate conditions.
3. The bamboo plantation grows well in hot to warm temperate climatic conditions.

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

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

Answer : d



Bamboo Cultivation

- Bamboo is a flowering, permanent and evergreen plant, which belongs to the grass family of Poaceae.
- Bamboo is also considered the fastest growing woody plant on earth.
- Bamboo is one of the commercially cultivated crops in India and it is also considered as 'a poor man's timber'.
- India is the second largest producer of Bamboo in the world after China.
- The bamboo shoots are consumed as food and are considered good source of nutrition.
- The northeastern states are the major bamboo producing states in the country.
- The bamboo plantation grows well in hot to warm temperate climatic conditions.
- It doesn't require temperature below 15 degree Celsius in the summers.
- Since the bamboo has thin roots as well as ample growth, it must be protected from strong winds.
- Bamboos can be grown and cultivated on a wide variety of soils except for rock-strewn soils.
- Bamboo plantation also requires well drained sandy soil to clay soil.
- In India, the Barack Valley region is best suited for bamboo cultivation due to best soil and perfect climate conditions.

5) Identify the conditions favorable for the formation of a cyclone:

1. The temperature of the surface layer of ocean water must be 26.5 degree Celsius or warmer and must be at least 50 meters deep.
2. A preexisting atmospheric circulation must be located near the surface warm layer.
3. The wind speed must change slowly with the height through the troposphere.

4. The developing system must be closer to the equator.

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

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

Answer : a

Conditions favorable for the formation of a cyclone

- The temperature of the surface layer of ocean water must be 26.5 °C (80 °F) or warmer, and this warm layer must be at least 50 metres (150 feet) deep.
- A preexisting atmospheric circulation must be located near the surface warm layer.
- The atmosphere must cool quickly enough with height to support the formation of deep convective clouds.
- The middle atmosphere must be relatively humid at a height of about 5,000 metres (16,000 feet) above the surface.
- The developing system must be at least 500 km (300 miles) away from the Equator.
- The wind speed must change slowly with height through the troposphere—no more than 10 metres (33 feet) per second between the surface and an altitude of about 10,000 metres (33,000 feet).

