FreshersLive Current Affairs
Weekly Edition (8th Mar'21 - 14th Mar'21)

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2nd Week Current Affairs - March 2021

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**INTERNATIONAL**

**Move of OPEC+ to Hit Recovery**

India is the world's third-largest oil importer. India stated that due to rising prices, the decision of major producers to continue to cut production may threaten the recovery of consumption in some countries. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies (known as OPEC+) agreed to increase supplies in April because they are waiting for a further sharp rise in demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. After the announcement, crude oil prices have risen and this year they have risen by 33%.

**OPEC:**

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent intergovernmental organization and it is established by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela at the Baghdad Conference from September 10 to 14, 1960. Five founding members subsequently joined: Qatar (1961)-its membership was terminated in January 2019; Indonesia (1962)-membership was suspended in January 2009, membership was reactivated in January 2016, but it was decided on November 2016 Membership was suspended again in December; Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973)-its membership was suspended in December 1992 and reactivated in October 2007, But decided to pull back its membership from 1st January 2020; Angola (2007); Gabon (1975)-terminated membership in January 1995, but rejoined in July 2016; Equatorial Guinea (2017); and Congo (2018). In the first five years after its establishment, OPEC was headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Moved to Vienna, Austria on September 1, 1965.

The aim of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to coordinate and unify oil policies among member states to ensure fair and stable prices for oil producers; provide effective, economic and regular oil supply to consumer countries; and provide fairness to those who invest in the industry Return on capital.

**Protester Shot Dead UN Security Council**

In a recent round of bloodletting, a protester was shot dead in Myanmar. The UN
Security Council prepares to stage anti-coup demonstrations at escalating meetings crisis.

**United Nations Security Council:**
The Security Council was established in accordance with the United Nations Charter in 1945. The council has 15 members that comprise 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. The members are elected for a two-year term. The 5 permanent members of the are the United States (US), the Russian Federation, France, China and the United Kingdom. The chairmanship of the board of directors rotates once a month among its 15 members. The board of directors is headquartered in New York. The Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining the security of the United Nations. International peace and security. It has 15 members, and each member has one vote. According to the Charter of the United Nations, all member states are obliged to Compliance with the decision of the board of directors.

**Indian Navy Ships Visit Mongla, Bangladesh's Historic Port City For The First Time**

Two Indian Naval Ships are planned for the historic port town of Mongla in Bangladesh from March 8 to 10, 2021 to commemorate the ongoing Swarnim Vijay Varsh and reaffirm the friendship between India and Bangladesh.

**Highlights:**
The two ships are INS Sumedha, which is a indigenously built Offshore Patrol vessel; and INS Kulish, which is a guided missile corvette made by the country. This is the first visit by an Indian Naval Ship to the port of Mongla in Bangladesh. Its purpose is to pay tribute to the Bangladesh and Indian combatants and citizens who lost their lives during the 1971 Liberation War. This move will reaffirm India's firm determination and commitment to maintain peace, stability and good order in the region in accordance with SAGAR principles.

**First Counter-Terrorism Dialogue Between India-Nigeria**

First Strategic and Counter-Terrorism Dialogue was held between Nigeria and India.

**Highlights:**
Discussed the threats and challenges faced by democratic societies such as terrorism, extremism and radicalism. Identified specific areas of cooperation to strengthen the fight against terrorism.

**China Gives Green Light For First Downstream Dams On Brahmaputra**

China's new Five-Year Plan (FYP) 2021-2025 draft gave the green light for the first dam to be built on the lower reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo river, as the Brahmaputra was well known in Tibet before it flowed into India.

**Highlights:**
- The draft outline of the "2025 Five-Year Plan" and the draft long-term goal by 2035 specifically mention the construction of hydropower bases downstream of the river, which is one of the priority energy projects to be carried out in the next five years.
- Downstream refers to the section of the Tibetan river that flows into India.
- The inclusion of these projects in the draft plan indicates that the authorities have approved the first start of excavation downstream.
- This marks a new chapter in river hydropower development.
- Other major projects: the construction of coastal nuclear power plants and power transmission channels.
- All drafts are ready for formal approval.

**Air Strikes on Sanaa**

The Saudi-led military alliance carried out an airstrike on Yemen's capital Sana'a. Saudi Arabia intercepted 10 drones launched by Houthis before the strike.

**Highlights:**
- Sanaa is the largest city in Yemen.
- According to the Constitution, Sanaa is the capital of Yemen.
- After the Houthi occupation, the capital was moved to the former capital of South Yemen, Aden.
- Aden (Aden) is located next to the Sarawat Mountains in Jabal An-Nabi Shu'ayb and Jabal Tiyal. It is considered the highest mountain in the country and the highest mountain in the region.
- Sanaa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Sana'a has distinctive architectural features, notably its multi-storey buildings decorated with geometric patterns.

**Defence Acquisition Councils Plans-US**

The Defense Acquisition Council (DAC) will undertake multi-billion dollar deals for armed drones from the United States and advanced submarines under the Project-75I.

**Highlights:**
- India has been seeking to purchase 30 armed drones from the United States, each serving 10, but this process has been repeatedly delayed in the past few years.
- Although the Navy has urgent requirements for High Altitude Long Endurance (HALE) drones, in view of the high cost of the platform, its practicality in the Army and Air Force is still in doubt.
- The Navy has introduced two MQ-9B Sea Guardian unarmed drones purchased from the United States.

**Project-75I:**
- The 75I-class submarine is the successor to the 75-class Kalvari-class submarine of the Indian Navy.
- This project is being processed through the Strategic Partnership (SP) model of the Defense Procurement Procedure.
- This project is part of a 30-year plan for the construction of indigenous submarines and was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security in 1999.

**About Defence Acquisition Council:**
- The Defense Acquisition Council (DAC) is the highest decision-making body in the Ministry of Defense, responsible for determining new policies and new capital acquisitions for the three services (Army, Navy and Air Force) and the Indian Coast Guard.
- The Minister of Defence is the chairman of the Defense Acquisition Council.
- It was established in 2001 after the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on "Reforming the National Security System", that is, after the Kargil War (1999).

**India-Uzbekistan Military Exercise-Exercise DUSTLIK II**

The India-Uzbekistan joint military exercise "DUSTLIK II" began in Ranikhet.
(Uttarakhand).

**About Ex DUSTLIK:**
This is the second edition of the annual bilateral joint exercise between the two militaries. The first edition was held in Uzbekistan in 2019.

Under the authorization of the United Nations, the two contingents will share their expertise and skills in the field of counter-terrorism operations in mountain/rural/urban scenarios. The exercise will finally be a 36-hour joint verification exercise.

This joint exercise will promote the ever-developing military and diplomatic relations between the two countries, and also reflects the two countries' firm determination to counter terrorism.

**New Five Year Plan of China**

China officially approved the 14th Five-Year Plan for 2021-2025 on March 11, 2021. The draft outline has been adopted by the National People's Congress.

**Highlights:**
The new five-year plan highlights some key strategic projects that the country will prioritize. The project also includes:

- Build Tibet's first hydroelectric dam on the Yarlung Zangbo River or the lower reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo River. This part refers to a river in Tibet before entering India. Construct the Sichuan-Tibet railway line near the border with India.
- The plan also promotes self-sufficiency in emerging industries including artificial intelligence (AI).
- The plan also emphasizes the opening of access to major border highways, including the G219 national highway, which extends along the entire length of the India-China border in Xinjiang and Tibet.
- China has also approved four dams in the upper and middle reaches. The hydropower dam in Tibet will be the first dam on the lower reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo River. However, India is concerned about the four previously announced dams on the upper and middle reaches of the Brahmaputra River.
- The first dam was called Zangmu and it went into operation in 2015. The Indian side also uses hydrological data provided by China to monitor the flow of rivers and the construction of downstream dams in accordance with bilateral arrangements between China, India and India. China. However, officials emphasized that the
Yarlung Zangbo River is not entirely dependent on the upstream water flow. 35% of the base is India. China has announced that it may build dams in the lower reaches of the Brahmaputra River and the Big Bend near the border. This is a cause for concern because the location is on the border of an ecologically sensitive area with Arunachal Pradesh.

Annual Democracy Report- (V-Dem)
The Swedish organisation Institute for Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) has released its fifth annual democracy report entitled "Autocratisation goes viral". The report summarizes the state of world democracies in the context of developments in the past decade.

**Highlights:**

**Regarding India:**

- India's status has been reduced from "the world's largest democracy" to an "electoral autocracy."
- Reasons behind the downgrade: media "muzzling" and excessive use of defamation and sedition laws.
- As far as censorship is concerned, India's current authoritarianism is the same as Pakistan's, and worse than its neighbours Nepal and Bangladesh.
- The use of slander "often silence journalists" and the use of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) constitute restrictions on civil society and violate the Constitution's commitment to secularism.
- The university and the authorities have also punished students and activists who participated in the protest against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA).
- However, the report pointed out that while the organizations allied with the "Hindutva movement" gained freedom, civil society was increasingly restricted.

**Freedom at global level:**

- Over the past ten years, liberal democracies have decreased from 41 countries to 32 countries.
- In the past ten years, the global decline has been large and will continue to decline in 2020, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.
- In 2020, the level of democracy enjoyed by ordinary citizens worldwide has
dropped to the last level around 1990.

"Electoral despotism" is still the most popular type of regime. Like closed despotism, there are 87 states, accounting for 68% of the world's population.

The Group of G20 nations such as Brazil, India, Turkey and the United States of America are part of this transformation.

The number of democratized countries has been reduced by nearly half to 16, accounting for only 4% of the global population.
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Smugglers of Red Sanders Was Arrested

The Kadapa police have arrested an international Red Sanders smuggler from Chennai and seized logs worth about Rs 1 crore.

**Red Sanders:**
Red Sanders (Pterocarpus santalinus) is known for its rich tones and healing properties.
The tree is endemic in several areas of Andhra Pradesh and certain areas of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. This species was listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in 1995, and the export of red sand grinders was banned in 2004.

However, in 2019, the General Administration of Foreign Trade (DGFT) revised its export policy to allow red sand mills (if obtained from cultivated land) to be exported. Red Sanders usually grows on stony, degraded and fallow land, the soil is red, and the climate is hot and dry.
The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has classified it as a near-threatening species in the Red List.

Establishment of Techbharat

The Union Health Minister announces the establishment of Techbharat in 2021

**Highlights:**
This is an e-conference center that brings together stakeholders from the HealthTech and Edutech departments.
This is the second e-conference organized by Laghu Udyog Bharati and the IMS Foundation.
Techbharat promotes interaction and discussion among thousands of domestic and foreign participants, including policy makers, government representatives, industry members, investors, and start-ups to build resource-rich partnerships and boost growth in the sectors.

Announcement of India Science Research Fellowship

The 2021 Indian Scientific Research Fellowship (ISRF) was announced.
**Highlights:**

40 scholars from six countries have won the 2021 Indian Scientific Research Scholarship (ISRF).

40 scholars will now have the opportunity to conduct research in Indian institutes and universities.

The scholars are selected based on research plans, experience, academic achievements and publication records, and recommended to receive ISRF 2021 awards.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no awards last year.

**About ISRF:**

As part of India's initiative to develop scientific and technological partnerships with neighboring countries, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has launched ISRF research program for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand to work in Indian universities and research institutions.

The program was launched in 2015, and approximately 128 researchers from these countries received fellowships.

The ISRF program provides opportunities for young researchers from neighboring countries to use the most advanced facilities provided by Indian research institutes/universities.

**Opening Ceremony of Maitri Setu**

The Prime Minister will hold the opening ceremony of "Maitri Setu" in India and Bangladesh on March 9.

**About Maitri Setu:**

The bridge "Maitri Setu" was built on the Feni River, which flows between the Indian border in Tripura State and Bangladesh.

"Maitri Setu" symbolizes the growing bilateral and friendly relations between Bangladesh and India.

The construction work was undertaken by the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. The project cost was Rs. 133 million. A 1.9 km long bridge connects Sabroom in India and Ramgarh in Bangladesh.

It is expected to open a new chapter in trade and human-to-human mobility between India and Bangladesh.
Through this inauguration ceremony, Tripura is expected to become the "Gateway of North East", leading to the port of Chittagong, Bangladesh, which is only 80 kilometers away from Sabroom.

The Prime Minister will also lay the foundation for the establishment of Integrated Check Points in Sabroom, which will simplify the flow of goods and passengers between the two countries, provides new market opportunities for products from the northeastern states, and helps passengers traveling to and from India and Bangladesh seamlessly travel.

**Initiatives for Women by DST**

The GOI Department of Science and Technology has taken many initiatives to provide support to women from all walks of life to promote their careers in the STEM field. Some of them will be discussed below.

**Highlights:**

- **Vigyan Jyoti:** Since December 2019, the program has been running in 50 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV).
- **Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI):** Start to guide institutional changes to transform them into more inclusive and sensitive methods for women, and to promote gender equity in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine (STEMM) domains.
- **Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE):** aims to improve the infrastructure of women's universities.
- **Women in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine (WISTEMM):** Indian-American fellowships enable women to access some of the best international scientific institutions to improve their abilities and enthusiasm.
- **Knowledge Involvement for Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) programme:** Provide various career opportunities for female scientists and technicians.
- **Women Scientist Scheme (WOS):** addresses the challenges faced by S&T qualified women primarily due to social responsibilities

**Tentative Completion of Polavaram Irrigation Project**

The tentative completion date of the Polavaram Irrigation Project has been changed
to April 2022.

About the Polavaram Irrigation Project:
This is a multifunctional national irrigation project under construction, located on the Godavari River in the West Godavari District and East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.
GOI has granted it a national project status.
The reservoir covers the famous Papikonda National Park.
Although the first conceptual proposal for the project was made in 1941, the foundation stone was laid in 1980.
The project will provide irrigation revenues in the highland areas of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts.
It will also provide drinking water for Vishakhapatnam and other towns and villages on the way, as well as industrial water for steel plants along the Vishakhapatnam coast and other nearby industries.
It is also envisaged to generate Hydel power, provide navigation facilities, develop fish farming, promote urbanization and provide entertainment facilities.
It is located in Polavaram, Andhra Pradesh.
The project is known as the lifeline of Andhra Pradesh.

Mandatory Provision of Airbags

A Gazette notification has been issued, stipulating that airbags must be provided for passengers sitting in the front seats of the vehicle in front of the driver.
Ministry: Ministry of Road Transport and Highway

Highlights:
Vehicles manufactured on and after April 1, 2021 (new model) and August 31, 2021 (existing model) should be equipped with airbags.
This safety feature is based on the recommendations of the Road Safety Committee of the Supreme Court.
Mandatory for all existing models in the M1 category-no more than eight passenger cars except the driver's seat.

About Airbags:
In the event of a collision, the airbag will pop out and act as a protective cushion between the passenger and the car dashboard.
In a moderate to severe frontal collision, the front airbag is designed to be
inflatable to prevent the person's head and chest from contacting the rigid structure in the vehicle.

**HDFC Bank Launches SmartUp Unnati Programme**

HDFC Bank has launched the "SmartUp Unnati Guidance Program". The program was launched to provide support to women entrepreneurs.

**About SmartUp Unnati mentoring Programme:**

The programme was launched on the occasion of International Women's Day. Under this programme, senior female leaders from HDFC Bank will provide guidance on professional knowledge to help female entrepreneurs achieve their goals next year.

The programme is applicable to existing customers of the bank. This programme will initially aimed more than 3,000 women entrepreneurs associated with the bank's SmartUp program.

According to the programme, senior female executive heads will serve as a sounding board for women entrepreneurs. So this is a women's programme for women

**All Women Art Exhibition  Akshya Patra**

On the occasion of International Women's Day, the art exhibition of all women named "Akshya Patra" opened at Lalit Kala Akademi on March 9, 2021.

**Highlights:**

The art exhibition will be held at Rabindra Bhavan Gallery and will end on March 20, 2021. The art exhibition will display approximately 250 artworks from 12 countries.

It also includes artworks created by 29 talented female artists who participated in the three-day all-female art camp in the country held at Garhi Studios.

This is a multi-dimensional art exhibition, showcasing the works of young and senior artists. The art exhibition will bring Indian and international participants to tribal, international, contemporary and Avantgarde art practices across the globe. The theme of this art exhibition is the many faces and interests of nature.

**Lalit Kala Akademi:** Lalit Kala Akademi is also known as the National Academy of Arts and it is the National Academy of Fine Arts in India. The college is an autonomous organization established in New Delhi in 1954. It was established and
established by the United Ministry of Culture. Its headquarters are located in Ravindra Bhawan, New Delhi. The college promotes and disseminates the understanding of Indian art on a global scale. In addition to sponsoring and organizing exhibitions around the world, it also offers scholarships and scholarship programs. The college also publishes bilingual journals. The academy awarded Indian and Asian National Art Awards, providing the winner with a shawl, a plaque and 100,000 rupees.

Five Themes on 75th Independence Day

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that the celebration of the 75th anniversary of independence will be based on public participation and revolve around five themes, namely, freedom struggles and ideas, achievements, actions and determination at the age of 75.

Key Facts:
At the Lahore meeting of the Indian National Assembly in 1929, the Purna Swaraj Declaration or "Indian Declaration of Independence" was promulgated, and it was declared Independence Day on January 26, 1930.
Congress calls on the people to guarantee civil disobedience and implement the instructions issued by the Congress from time to time until India achieves complete independence.
Congress designated January 26 as Independence Day from 1930 to 1946.
The British Parliament has authorized Lord Mountbatten to transfer power before June 30, 1948. Mountbatten therefore moved this date forward to August 1947.
It stipulated the end of British rule in India on August 15, 1947.
After gaining actual independence on August 15, 1947, the Indian Constitution came into effect on January 26, 1950. Since then, January 26 has been designated as "Republic Day."

End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations

The Department of Food and Public Distribution has implemented an End-to-end Computerized scheme for TPDS operations in 31 States/UTs.

Highlights:
The purpose of the implementation of the scheme is to improve the efficiency and
transparency of the food distribution system, and to deal with other challenges, such as food leakage and transfer, and the elimination of counterfeit and counterfeit ration cards.

All States/UT's ration card/beneficiary database has been fully digitized. Transparent portals and online grievance remediation facilities/toll free calls have been implemented in all states/UT.

Online distribution has been implemented in all states/UTs (UT in Chandigarh and Puducherry has adopted the DBT Cash Transfer scheme).

The supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs.

By installing electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) equipment on FPS, Fair Price Shops (FPS) automation has also been realized in all States/UTs.

As of now, more than 92% of Fair Price Shops (FPS) nationwide have ePoS equipment and facilities for beneficiary biometric identification.

### Award for Indian Council of Agricultural Research

ICAR has won the 2020 King Bhumibol World Soil Day Award issued by FAO.

**Highlights:**

In view of the fact that FAO announced international recognition on the eve of World Soil Day last year, that is, on the occasion of World Soil Day 2020, this is because ICAR used the theme of "Soil Health Awareness" to "stop soil erosion and save our future" Made an outstanding contribution.

Celebrate World Soil Day on December 5th every year.

India won the Awareness Initiative Award launched by ICAR in December 2019, which attracted more than 13,000 participants through social media events.

### First Virtual Trade Fair by APEDA

The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA) launched its first virtual trade fair on March 10, 2021, and the fair will end on March 12, 2021.

**Highlights:**

The trade fair is held to promote the export of agricultural products and processed foods. Due to restrictions related to COVID-19, APEDA proposed the concept of virtual trade fairs. It was established to maintain India's agricultural and processed
food exports.
The theme of the exhibition is "Indian Rice and Agricultural Products". This expo will focus on showing the export potential of several agricultural products. Importers and exporters will participate in virtual fairs. These potential buyers or importers and visitors will have the opportunity to explore a wide range of food products. These products will be displayed by exporters through virtual fairs.
The virtual trade fair will showcase several major products such as basmati rice, non-basmati rice, wheat, corn, millet, whole grains and peanuts. Up to now, 135 exhibitors have registered.

In addition, 266 Indian and international buyers from Brazil, France, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Sudan, Afghanistan, Egypt, Bahrain, Philippines, Fiji, Myanmar, Netherlands and Peru have registered for events. Buyers are generated with the help of Indian embassies in these countries.

**Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA):** It is an active organization for Apex export trade promotion. It was established by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the "Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency". It was set by a parliamentary bill passed in December 1985. This agency entered into force on February 13, 1986.

**Cabinet Approved Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi**

The Cabinet approved the creation of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi (PMSSN).

**About Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi:**

The Cabinet has approved Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi as a single non-lapsable reserve fund for the health share of the proceeds from the Health and Education Cess.

It is a non-lapsable reserve fund for health in public accounts.
The health benefits shared in "Health and Education Cess" will be recorded in the PMSSN.
The accrued expenses of PMSSN will be used for the following flagship schemes of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare:

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres
National Health Mission
Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)
Emergency and disaster preparedness and response in health emergencies
Any future schemes/programs aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the goals set in the National Health Policy (NHP) in 2017.
The main benefit of the scheme will be to increase access to universal and affordable health care by providing dedicated resources, while ensuring that this amount is not lost at the end of the financial year.

Anniversary of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) celebrates its 36th anniversary.

About National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB):
NCRB was established in 1986.
The NCRB is formed by the merger of the Inter-State Criminals Data Department, the Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC) and the CBI Central Finger Print Bureau
As part of the evolution of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) was approved in 2009, and the Digital Police Portal was launched in 2017.

Objectives:
To maintain a national database of fingerprints of all criminals in India.
Create, lead and coordinate the development of IT applications for the police.
Collect information and maintain statistics on crimes and offenders at the national level.
Create and maintain a database for law enforcement agencies at the national level

Shramik Kalyan Portal by Indian Railways
Indian Railways uses the Shramik Kalyan Portal electronic application to ensure that 100% of the minimum wage paid to contract workers is in compliance with the regulations.

About Shramik Kalyan Portal:
The Shramik Kalyan electronic application of the National Transportation Corporation was launched in October 2018 to ensure compliance with the
provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. In addition, it has also ensured that contract workers working for Indian Railways are given the due treatment by forcing them to upload wage payment data to electronic applications on a regular basis.

This helps the railway department to be vigilant about the wages paid by contractors to contract workers.

This electronic application is also used by all PSUs under the Ministry of Railways.

In order to ensure that the wages paid by the contractor meet the minimum wage standards set by the government, the portal will check from time to time.

**Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav- India**

The Prime Minister will unveil events related to "Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav" in March 2021.

**About Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav:**

Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav is a series of events organized by the Indian government to commemorate the 75th anniversary of India's independence. Mahotsav will be celebrated as Jan-Utsav in the spirit of Jan-Bhagidari, according to the government.

A National Implementation Committee headed by the Home Minister has been formed to formulate policies and plans for various activities to be carried out during the commemoration.

The 75th anniversary of India's independence is August 15, 2022.

**Agriculture Voltage Technology by Agricultural Ministry**

Union Minister of Agriculture informed Lok Sabha of the Agriculture Voltage Technology

**Highlights:**

The ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Jodhpur has developed an Agri-voltaic system with a capacity of 105 kW.

This technology can increase farmers' income through power generation and the cultivation of cash crops.

In the KUSUM Part I (Kisan Urja Suraksha Utthan Mahabhiyan) scheme, there is a
clause stipulating the installation of agri-voltaic systems in farmland, with capacities ranging from 500 kilowatts to 2 megawatts. The National Solar Energy Federation of India (NSEFI) also recorded 13 agri-voltaic systems in India.

**Report on National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

The Parliament's Standing Committee on Rural Development recently submitted a report to Lok Sabha. According to the report, the center must increase "meagre" pensions for impoverished elderly, widows and disabled persons.

**Highlights:**

The Committee noted that under the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), monthly assistance ranging from 200 to 500 rupees is provided in different components.

The team previously urged the increase of these pensions in the report on the grant requirements of the Department of Rural Development's (DoRD) for 2019-20 and 2020-21.

**About National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

It provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and the disabled in the form of social pensions.

Administered by: Ministry of Rural Development

It contains five sub-schemes:

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
- National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- Annapurna Scheme
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

DRDO conducted Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet (SFDR) Test

DRDO conducted a successful flight test of the Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet.

**Highlights:**
The Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet is a missile propulsion technology jointly developed by India and Russia.

DRDO successfully conducted a flight demonstration of SFDR technology from Integrated Test Range, Chandipur, on the coast of Odisha.

The successful test of SFDR technology has provided Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) with technical advantages, enabling it to enhance long-range air-to-air missiles.

Currently, this type of technology is only available in a few countries in the world.

Google Launched Women Will Web Platform

Google launched a new online platform "Women's Will" on the occasion of "International Women's Day" on March 8, 2021. The platform will provide support for 1 million rural women in India to become entrepreneurs under accelerator programs, business coaching and guidance.

**Highlights:**
The portal can be accessed in English and Hindi. It will provide guidance to aspiring rural women, enabling them to turn their interests or hobbies (such as beauty services, tailoring, home tuition, food processing, etc.) into business. It will also provide guidance for management and promotion of the business. In the starting stage, Google will work with 2,000 Internet Saathis to help women transform into entrepreneurs.

The Internet Saathis project was initiated by Google and Alphabet CEO Sundar Pichai in 2015 to provide digital literacy training for women in various villages.

First Big Vaccination Clinic in New Zealand

New Zealand has opened its first large-scale vaccination clinic to step up efforts to protect people from the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Highlights:**
The clinic opened in southern Auckland and will initially target family members of border workers. The country has eliminated the spread of the coronavirus in the community. It also believes that border workers and their families are most susceptible to any infectious disease travellers.

According to Ashley Bloomfield, Director of Health of New Zealand, the clinic will initially vaccinate about 150 people every day. This number will gradually increase. Health officials also plan to open two more clinics in Auckland in the coming weeks.

New Zealand will use Pfizer vaccine in all vaccinations. The country hopes that it will complete its vaccination plan by the end of 2021.

**Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine:** The vaccine is sold under the trade name Comirnaty. It is a COVID-19 vaccine based on mRNA. The German company BioNTech originally developed the vaccine and later partnered with Pfizer to provide support for clinical trials, logistics and manufacturing. The production license has been granted to Fosun China. The vaccine consists of nucleoside modified mRNA, which encodes a mutant form of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. The spike protein is encapsulated in lipid nanoparticles. It requires two doses, three weeks apart. This is the first COVID-19 vaccine authorized by strict regulatory agencies for emergency use, and the first clearing vaccine for routine use. The vaccine was first authorized for emergency use by the United Kingdom in December 2020. Later follow other countries.

**Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) System-DRDO**

Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has achieved an important milestone in the development of an Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) system by verifying a land-based prototype in March 2021.

**Highlights:**

AIP has a multiplier effect on the lethality of diesel electric submarines, because it can increase the underwater durability of the ship several times. Compared with other technologies, fuel cell-based AIP has advantages in performance.

Although different types of AIP systems are being adopted internationally, the fuel cell-based NMRL AIP (DRDO Naval Materials Research Laboratory) is unique because hydrogen is produced on board.

The technology has been successfully developed and is now mature and can be
installed in the target vessel.

**National Action Plan for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance**

NAP-AMR was launched in April 2017. This programme is coordinated by the National Centers for Disease Control (NCDC). The overall goal of the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) is to effectively combat antimicrobial resistance in India and contribute to global efforts to address this public health threat.

**Objectives:**

- Determine strategic priorities, key actions, outputs, responsibilities, and indicative timetables and budgets to slow the emergence of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in India, and strengthen the organization and management structure to ensure that the "One Health approach" is adopted within and between departments.
- Through a better understanding and understanding of antimicrobial resistance, fighting antimicrobial resistance in India, strengthening infection surveillance, preventing the emergence and spread of drug-resistant bacteria by preventing and controlling infections, and optimizing the use of antibiotics in all sectors, and increase investment in antimicrobial resistance activities, research and innovation; and
- Based on the M&E framework, monitor and evaluate the implementation of NAP-AMR (M&E).

**Cooperation in Earth Observation ISRO And Japan**

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) & the Japan Aeronautics and Space Administration (JAXA) reviewed cooperation in Earth observation, lunar cooperation and satellite navigation.

**Highlights:**

- The space agencies of the two countries also agreed to explore cooperation opportunities in the "Space Situation Awareness and Professional Exchange Program." These institutions signed the "Implementation Arrangement" to use satellite data to cooperate in the monitoring of rice crop area and air quality.
- India and Japan are already conducting a joint Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX)
mission.
LUPEX's goal is to send the lander and rover to the South Pole of the Moon around 2024.

Italy and India have decided to explore opportunities in Earth observation, space science, and robotic and human exploration.
India and Australia signed an amendment to a memorandum of understanding, which will be based on a comprehensive strategic partnership.

**Few Achievements Through International Cooperation:**

**Chandrayaan-1:** ISRO's lunar mission "Chandrayaan-1" is a model of international cooperation for its international payloads. It has also won several national and international laurels, and played a role in ISRO-NASA's joint discovery of water molecules on the moon's surface, which was not possible before any such mission.

**Megha-Tropiques:** The Indian-French joint satellite mission named MEGHA-TROPIQUES was launched in 2011 to study tropical atmosphere and climate related to monsoons and cyclones.

**Saral:** The India-France joint mission called SARAL (satellites of ALTIKA and ARGOS) is used to study the ocean from space using space altimeters. The mission was successfully launched in 2013.

**NISAR:** ISRO and NASA are implementing a joint satellite mission called NISAR (NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) for earth science research. The mission will observe the Earth and measure its changing ecosystems and quality on a global scale. It is the most expensive satellite imaging satellite in the world, and the two space agencies plan to launch the satellite in 2022.

**Biggest Floating Solar Power Plant in India - Telangana**

India's largest national power company (NTPC) is developing India's largest floating solar power plant in terms of power generation (100MW) in Ramagundam in the Peddapalli district of Telangana.

**Highlights:**
The project is in line with India's commitment to achieve the goal of achieving 175 GW of installed renewable energy capacity by 2022, including 100 GW of installed solar capacity.
Floating solar power plants refer to the deployment of photovoltaic panels on the
surface of water bodies. They are a viable alternative to terrestrial solar arrays used in India.

There are a large number of large reservoirs in the southern region, which provides a huge opportunity for using floating solar energy to obtain renewable energy.

The thermal power plant in Ramakundan will be one of the renewable (solar) power plants developed by NTPC, with an installed capacity of 447MW in its southern region, and its full capacity will be put into use in March 2023.

**National Thermal Power Co., Ltd:**

NTPC Ltd. is a central public sector enterprise (PSU) under the Ministry of Electric Power. It is the largest energy group in India, and its roots can be traced back to 1975. It was established to accelerate the development of electricity in India. It aims to provide reliable power supply and related solutions in an economical, efficient and environmentally friendly manner through innovation and agility. It became Maharatna Corporation in May 2010. It is located in New Delhi.

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**Space Hurricanes Was Discovered By Scientists From China**

Scientists from China discovered a space hurricane above the Arctic for the first time. Previously, it was believed that space hurricanes were a theoretical phenomenon.

**Highlights:**

According to their report, the hurricane traversed about 600 miles and caused charged electrons to land for up to 8 hours.

Academic papers report that the space hurricane is rotating counterclockwise at a speed of 4,700 miles per hour.

The hurricane is reported to be in the space directly above the North Pole.

**About space hurricanes**

They are believed to be the result of the interaction between the solar wind and the earth's magnetic field.

This is a huge, funnel-shaped, spiral-shaped geomagnetic storm that occurs above the earth's polar ionosphere and is in extremely quiet conditions.

They are related to the aurora borealis phenomenon, because the electron precipitation in the storm funnel will produce huge cyclone-like aurora.

They are composed of plasma, composed of extremely hot ionized gas, and they rotate at extremely high speeds.
Space hurricanes are caused by plasma released from the sun as a solar wind. These clouds of charged particles propagate in space and excite electromagnetic storms when they interact with magnetic fields.
ENVIRONMENT

GI Tag for Pochampally Ikkat

Pochampally Ikkat has been granted Geographical Indication (GI) Status.

**Pochampally Ikkat:**
Pochampally Ikat or resist dyeing involves a sequence of tying and dyeing the bundled yarn parts into a predetermined color scheme before weaving. During the Nizam era, they were exported to Myanmar (Burma), West Asia and East Africa, where they are called Asian rumors. The word "Ikat" is derived from the Malay-Indonesian mangikat, which means to bind, tie or entangle.

Dumping Inert Waste in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary

The Ridge Management Board authorized by the Supreme Court has decided to form an expert committee to study the proposal to dump inert (non-reactive) waste in the mines of the Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary (Delhi).

**Highlights:**
Inert wastes are neither biologically nor chemically reactive, and inert wastes will not decompose or decompose very slowly.
Inert waste includes: construction and demolition materials such as metal, wood, bricks, masonry and cement concrete; asphalt concrete metal; tree branches; bottom ash from coal-fired boilers; and waste coal powder from air pollution control equipment.

**Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary:**
The 32.71 square kilometer Asola-Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the southern Delhi Ridge of the Aravalli Mountains, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world, on the Delhi-Haryana border.
The Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary in Gurugram and Faridabad is 1 km around and is an ecologically sensitive zone.
Commercial exploitation, establishment of industries and establishment of large-scale hydropower projects are prohibited.
Asola Wildlife Sanctuary has both floral and animal diversity in the form of
A variety of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses.
A large number of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, butterflies and dragonflies.
The Sanctuary includes approximately 200 species of resident and migratory birds. The wildlife habitat in the reserve provides water replenishment areas for Delhi, Faridabad and Gurugram.

**Man-Eater Cub Avni released in Pench Tiger Reserve**

In the "Pench Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra" (PTR), a female "man-eater" cub Avni was released into the wild.

**Highlights:**
- It is located in the Nagpur district of Maharashtra and is named after the original Pench River.
- PTR is the common pride of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- In 1975, the government of Maharashtra declared it a National Park and awarded it the name of a tiger reserve in 1998-1999.
- It is designated as the Important Bird Areas (IBA) of India.

**Flora:**
- The green protective layer is thickly distributed throughout the reserve.
- There is a mixture of Southern dry broadleaf teak forests and tropical deciduous tree forest.
- Shrubs, climbers and trees also frequently appear. Some of them are unique varieties and have medicinal and healing properties.
- There are also bamboo plantations near the waterfront.

**Fauna:**
- Mammals: These include sloth bear, jackal, nilgai, wild dog etc.
- Birds: This include peafowl, magpie robin, pintail, drongo, unia, myna etc.

**Whale Shark Rescued In Odisha**

Fishermen in Odisha rescued a whale shark. Whale sharks are the largest sharks and the largest sharks of all fishes alive today.

**Highlights:**
- Whale sharks are the largest sharks and the largest sharks of all fishes alive today.
- They travel long distances to find enough food to maintain their huge size and reproduce.
- The whale shark is a "filter-feeding shark", which means that it does not eat meat
like other sharks. Whale sharks filter sea water and feed on tiny plankton. The maximum size of the whale shark is unknown, but it may be as high as 20m. Scientific name: Rhincodon typhoid fever. Habitat: Whale sharks have been found in all tropical oceans in the world. Threat: Oil and gas drilling, transportation routes, etc. IUCN Red List: Endangered.

**Nike and Adidas Using Kangaroo Skin in Sneakers**

The Center for Humanities and Economics calls on manufacturers such as Nike and Adidas to stop the world's largest commercial slaughter of terrestrial wild animals. **Kangaroo:** Kangaroos are marsupials of the Macropodidae family. Describe the largest species in the family, namely the red kangaroo, the Antigua kangaroo, the eastern grey kangaroo and the western grey kangaroo. Kangaroos are native to Australia and New Guinea. The Australian Government estimates that in 2011, there were 34.3 million kangaroos living in Australia's commercial harvest areas, up from 25.1 million a year ago. Like the terms "wallaby" and "wallaroo", "kangaroo" refers to a parasitic group of species. All three-term refers to members of the same taxonomic family Macropodidae and are distinguished by size. The largest species in this family is called "kangaroo" and the smallest species is usually called "wallabies". The term "wallaroos" refers to a medium-sized species.

**Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary- Olive Ridley**

A three-person team composed of the Orissa State High Court conducted a field visit to the Gahirmatha Marine Reserve to assess the measures taken to protect the endangered olive ridley sea turtles.

**Highlights:**

According to a report in the Environmental Journal, since January, 800 olive ridley turtles have died due to the negligence of the States Forest and Fisheries department.

Every year, thousands of olive ridley turtles on the coast of the Orissa Sea build large-scale nests.
Gahirmatha beach off the coast of the Bay of Bengal in Odisha is recognized as the world's largest nesting site for these turtles.

**Warming Oceans Affects Metabolism Of Sharks**

Scientists concluded in a recent study that due to climate change, global ocean warming may affect the metabolism of sharks. Scientists have worked at the New England Aquarium and studied "Epaulette sharks" that live near Australia and New Guinea.

**Highlights:**

In a recent study, scientists discovered that warm conditions promote the growth process of sharks. It means; these sharks hatch from their eggs earlier and are exhausted at birth.

Scientists have also discovered that baby sharks are in danger of getting smaller. They will also be born without the energy needed to survive.

Scientists conducted this research using the shark breeding program in the aquarium. Scientists first raised 27 sharks at the average summer temperature or about 27C. They are also maintained at temperatures of about 29C and 31C.

While doing so, it was found that the weight of sharks raised at the highest temperature was lighter than that of sharks raised at average temperature. They also exhibit reduced metabolic performance.

**About Epaulette Shark:** It is a long-tailed carpet shark, belonging to the Hemiscylliidae family. It is found in shallow and tropical waters near Australia and New Guinea. Sharks have a large white-rimmed black spot behind each pectoral fin. The length of the shark is less than 1 m. The shark has a slender body, a short head, and pairs of paddle fins. Sharks have a habit of nocturnal activities. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists sharks as the "least concern" category.

**Olive Ridley Turtles Arrive At Gahirmatha Beach**

Olive Ridley female tortoises have begun to migrate to Gahirmatha beach in the Kendrapara area of Odisha. They arrive at the beach to lay eggs, which is called the "arribada" phenomenon.

**Highlights:**
Arribada is a Spanish term that describes the unique natural heritage of these marine species that converge on nesting grounds to lay eggs. The annual large-scale nesting of marine species will begin on March 10, 2021 on the Nasi-2 beach of the Gahirmatha nesting site. Approximately 2,000 turtles appeared on the ground to lay eggs. The massive nesting process will last at least 10 days. Generally, during 2019-2020, approximately 7.3 million Olive Ridley turtles will gather for large-scale nesting.

Gahirmatha Beach: This is a beach located in Orissa. It separates the Bhitarkanika mangrove forest from the Bay of Bengal. This beach is the most important olive turtle nesting beach in the world. This beach is part of the Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary.

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle: The scientific name of the tortoise is Lepidochelys olivacea. This turtle is also called as the Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle. The tortoise belongs to the Cheloniidae family. It is the second smallest known species in the world. This species is also the most abundant of all sea turtles in the world. It is found in warm tropical waters, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This turtle is also found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Olive Ridley tortoises and Kemp's Ridley tortoises are known for their unique large-scale nesting sites, known as arribadas.

Ridley turtles in Kemp: It is also known as the Atlantic Ridley Sea Turtle. Turtles are the rarest species of sea turtles in the world and the most endangered species of sea turtles.

**Eruption of Sumatra Volcanoes- Indonesia**

Recently, the active volcano of Mt. Sinabung on the Indonesian island of Sumatra erupted. Earlier, other volcanoes in Indonesia-Merapi and Semeru-erupted.

Highlights:

**Mt. Sinabung:**

Mountain. Sinabung (2,600 meters) is located in the Karo Regency District, North Sumatra Province.

Mountain Sinabung is one of more than 120 active volcanoes in Indonesia. It is prone to earthquakes due to its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire. The volcano was dormant for 400 years and then exploded in 2010. It broke out again in 2014, 2016 and 2020.
**Ring of Fire:**

The Ring of Fire, as another name called Circum-Pacific Belt, is a trail along the Pacific Ocean, characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.

It traces the boundaries between several tectonic plates, including the Pacific plate, the Cocos plate, the India-Australia plate, the Nazca plate, the North American plate and the Philippines plate.

The large number of volcanoes and earthquakes along the Ring of Fire are caused by the movement of tectonic plates in the area.

75% of the earth's volcanoes (that is, more than 450 volcanoes) are located along the Ring of Fire. 90% of earthquakes on the earth occur along their path.
Birth Anniversary of Biju Patnaik

March 5 is designated as the birth anniversary of Biju Patnaik. People remember him as a freedom fighter, Indian politician, aviator and businessman.

**Highlights:**
Bijayananda Patnaik was born on March 5, 1916, he is popularly known as Biju Patnaik.
He is an ace pilot and joined the Royal Indian Air Force in 1936.
He was the Chief Minister of Odisha twice.
In 1942, Patnaik started his career as a freedom fighter. He joined the "Quit India Movement" under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to free India.
He became an outstanding leader of Congress and participated in the Quit India Movement with Jay Prakash Narayan and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.
In 1943, he was sentenced to two years in prison for participating in the "Quit India Movement".
He performed secret missions fearlessly, transporting freedom fighters to secret meetings with supporters, and even airdropped flyers to support Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army.
As a pilot of the Indian Air Force, he played an important role in the Second World War and the Kashmir War in 1948.
Role in Kashmir integration: Biju Patnaik fearlessly flew a DC-3 transport plane to Srinagar on October 27, 1947 to transport Sikh soldiers who had invaded from Pakistan's Kashmir tribe.

Birth Anniversary of Udupi Ramachandra Rao  Google Doodle

The technology giant Google will celebrate the 89th birthday of Udupi Ramachandra Rao, a famous Indian professor and scientist, through its "Google Doodle" on March 10, 2021. The graffiti is based on Professor Rao's sketches, with the earth and meteors as the background, to commemorate his contribution to the space field.

**Udupi Ramachandra Rao:**
Udupi Ramachandra Rao is an Indian space scientist. He also served as the
chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization. This scientist is also the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) in Thiruvananthapuram, the Physics Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad and the Nehru Planetarium in Bengaluru (Nehru Planetarium) Chairman. He is remembered as the "satellite of India". He died in 2017. He was born in a village in Karnataka on March 10, 1932. He started his career as a cosmic ray physicist and was regarded as the father of the Indian space program as Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.

**Awards and honors:**
Professor Rao was awarded Padma Bhushan by the Indian government in 1976, and in 2017 he was awarded Padma Vibhushan. In March 2013, at a ceremony organized by the American Society, the professor was selected into the Washington Satellite Hall of Fame. International satellite professionals. Therefore, he became the first Indian to be selected into the Satellite Hall of Fame. The professor was also elected to the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) in May 2016 and once again became the first Indian to receive this honor.
AWARDS AND HONOURS

Amitabh Bachchan to be Honoured in FIFA Award

The International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) and the organization of global film archives and museums will present the prestigious 2021 FIAF Award to Amitabh Bachchan on the virtual showcase on March 19, 2021.

**Highlights:**

The 78-year-old actor was nominated by the FIAF-affiliated Film Heritage Foundation, a non-profit organization founded by filmmaker and archivist Shivendra Singh Dungarpur.

The foundation is dedicated to preserving, restoring, documenting, displaying and researching the Indian film heritage. The award will be awarded by filmmakers Martin Scorsese and Christopher Nolan. Both are previous winners of the award. Amitabh Bachchan will be honored for his dedication and contribution to film heritage protection.

FIAF was established in Paris in 1938 by the Cinematheque Francaise and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It brings together leading institutions working in the field of global film heritage. Its affiliates describe these institutions as "the defenders of their own art forms in the twentieth century."

FIAF is committed to collecting, rescuing, preserving and screening dynamic images that are regarded as artistic and cultural works and historical documents. As of November 2020, it is composed of 172 film heritage institutions in 80 countries. The FIAF Awards are designed to recognize personalities outside the FIAF archive community. It pays tribute to those whose experience in cinemas is in line with federal purposes and goals. The award was created in 2001.
**SPORTS**

**Wrestler Bajrang Punia Regains Top Position**

Indian wrestler Bajrang Punia has regained the No. 1 ranking in the world. He won the ranking after winning the gold medal for the second time in a row in the Matteo Pellicone Ranking Series.

**Highlights:**

In the freestyle final held in Rome on March 7, 2021, the wrestler defeated Mongolia's Tulga Tumur Ochir 2-2 in 65kg. He scored in the last 30 seconds.

Scored 2 points in the game and won the game. This is the first international game of Bajrang Punia since the outbreak of Covid-19.

Wrestler Bajrang Punia was ranked second in the world before the start of the Matteo Pellicone rankings. His victory in the competition helped him regain the top spot in the 65 kg weight class.

His total points are up to 14. Before the 2021 Tokyo Olympics, he made full use of the game.

The wrestler defeated Jordan Oliver of the United States in the 2020 final.

In this game, he won the gold medal. Prior to this, after winning a bronze medal at the World Championships, he reserved his place for the Tokyo Olympics in September 2019.

**Tokyo Olympics**

The 2020 Summer Olympics are officially called the Tokyo Olympics.

It was originally scheduled to be held from July 23 to August 8, 2021. It will be held in Tokyo, Japan.

It was originally scheduled to be held from July 24 to August 9, 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the first time was postponed.

These games retain the name "Tokyo 2020 name", and even for marketing and branding purposes, the game has been rescheduled in 2021.

**First Indian Woman Cricketer To Score 10K International Runs - Mithali Raj**

The veteran Indian female cricket player Mithali Raj became the first Indian female cricket player to complete 10,000 international cricket matches. She also became the second female cricket player to complete 10,000 runs at the international level.
**Highlights:**

Mithali Raj led the Indian One Day International (ODI) team to join the elite club of Charlotte Edwards in England.

In the third ODI match against South Africa, she hit the border of Anne Bosch in 28th place in the Indian round, after which she reached the milestone of 10,2000. However, after reaching the milestone, she took part in the next goal. She hit 36 goals, ran 50 goals, and hit 5 circles in the game.

Before the start of the game, the cricket player ran from 10,000 to 35 underruns. She scored 663 in 10 games and 2,364 in 89 20-second games. She has an average score of 37.53. She has scored the most points in cricket matches in her 50s. As of March 12, 2021, she has scored 6,974 points in ODI.

India and South Africa have organized five ODI games. South Africa won the first game. But with the victory of the second ODI, India will score 1-1 in five games.

Mithali Raj is the highest scorer in women's international cricket matches. She is also the only female cricket player to score more than 6,000 ODI points. This cricketer is the first player to score 50 points in 7 consecutive ODI cricket matches.

Since 2005, Mithali Raj has been the captain of the Indian women's cricket team. She is the only female cricket player and she participated in several ICC ODI World Cup finals in 2005 and 2017. She also became the first 20-year-old woman to complete the 2019 international cricket competition for 30 years.

Cricket players have won many national and international awards. Mithali Raj won the Arjuna Award in 2003 and Padma Shri in 2015.
ARTS & CULTURE

Conservation Project of Singorgarh Fort

The President held a conservation project at Singorgarh Fort in Damoh District (MP).

About Singorgarh Fort:

It is an old hill fortress of the Gondwana dynasty, with hills all over the forested area.

Singorgarh Fort is located in Damoh District, Madhya Pradesh.

The fort is the residence of the ruler of Gond in Central India.

Prior to this, the fort was under the rule of the Chandela rulers in the BundelKhand region.

This fortress has a special connection with Rani Durgavati, Queen of Gondwana from 1550 to 1564.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites-Declaration

UNESCO World Heritage Sites Declaration.

World heritage sites are classified as natural or man-made areas or structures of international importance, as well as spaces that require special protection.

Highlights:

Currently, 42 sites in India are included in the "Tentative List", which is a prerequisite for inclusion in the World Heritage Site.

"Dholavira: Harapan City" has submitted its nomination and will be nominated as a World Heritage Site in 2019-2020.

The nomination files for " Santiniketan, India " and " Sacred Ensemble of Hoysalas " have been submitted to UNESCO for the 2021-22 cycle.

About World Heritage site:

World heritage sites are classified as natural or man-made areas or structures of international importance, as well as spaces that require special protection.

These sites are officially recognized by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (also known as UNESCO).

UNESCO believes that sites listed as World Heritage are very important to mankind and have cultural and material significance.
Conservation of Konark Sun Temple

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is protecting Konark's Sun Temple.

**About the temple:**
The Konark Temple, built in the 13th century, is considered a huge chariot of the sun god, led by 7 horses by 12 pairs of beautifully decorated wheels. It was built by King Narashimadeva I, the great ruler of the Ganges Dynasty. This temple was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1984 and is famous for its outstanding architectural design and rich and abundant sculptures. This temple is a perfect blend of Kalinga architecture, tradition, exotic beaches and natural beauty. It is protected by the Indian National Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Relics (AMASR) Act (1958) and its regulations (1959).

Konark is the 3rd link in the Golden Triangle of Odisha. The first link is Jagannath Puri, and the second link is Bhubaneswar (the capital of Orissa). The temple was called the "Black Pagoda" because of its dark color and was used by ancient sailors as a nautical landmark in Orissa. Similarly, the Jagannath Temple in Puri is called the "White Pagoda". It is still the main pilgrimage site for Hindus. Every year around February, Hindus gather here to participate in the Chandrabhaga Mela.

Lingaraja Temple- Maha Shivaratri

Lingaraja Temple was in news in the view of Maha shivaratri

**About Lingaraja Temple:**
This is a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.
Built by Jajati Keshari, King Soma Vansh.
It is built with red stone and is a classic example of Kalinga architectural style.
Bindusagar Lake located in the north of the temple.
This temple has a portrait of Vishnu, probably due to the rise of the Jagannath sect, which originated from the Ganges ruler who built the Jagannath Monastery in Puri in the 12th century.
SUMMITS & CONFERENCE

India  Sweden Virtual Summit

Prime Ministers of Sweden and India held a summit virtually to discuss bilateral issues and other regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest.

**Highlights:**

The leaders of both countries emphasized that the long-term close relationship between India and Sweden is based on the common values of democracy, rule of law, pluralism, equality, freedom of speech and respect for human rights.

Both the countries reaffirmed their commitment to multilateralism, a rules-based international order, counter-terrorism, and peace and security.

They also acknowledged the increasing importance of India's partnership with the European Union and EU countries.

Sweden's decision to join the International Solar Alliance (ISA) was welcomed.

The two leaders also discussed the Covid-19 situation, including the vaccination campaign, and emphasized the need to achieve vaccine equity by providing urgent and affordable vaccine supply channels in all countries.

National Conference on Economics of Competition Law

6th National Conference on Economics of Competition Law was organised by Competition Commission of India (CCI). The purpose of the conference is to stimulate research and debate on contemporary issues in the field of economics of competition law; to better understand competition issues related to the situation in India; and to draw inferences about the implementation of competition law in India.

**About Competition Commission of India:**

CCI acts as India's competition regulator.

CCI commission was established in 2003, though it was not fully operational until 2009.

It aims to establish a competitive environment in the Indian economy through active cooperation with all stakeholders, governments and international jurisdictions.

**The objectives of the commission are:**

To prevent practices that harm the competition.
To promote and sustain competition in markets.
To protect the interests of consumers.
To ensure freedom of trade.
SCHEMES

Schemes of WCD Ministry- Umbrella Schemes

All major schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are classified as "3 Umbrella Schemes", ie. Mission Poshan 2.0, Mission Vatsalya and Mission Shakti.

**Highlights:**

**Mission Poshan 2.0:**
- The Government is merging the Supplementary Nutrition Program with Poshan Abhiyan to launch the Mission POSHAN 2.0.
- This will include Umbrella ICDS Anganwadi Service, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Creche Scheme

**Mission Shakti:**
- This will include schemes and policies to empower and protect women.
- It will include a One-Stop Centre, Mahila Police Volunteer, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Women's service helpline and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.

**Mission Vatsalya:**
- Will study national child welfare services and child protection services.
IMPORTANT DAYS

International Day of Women is on 8th March

International Women's Day (March 8) is a global day that celebrates women's social, economic, cultural and political achievements. This day also marked a call for action to accelerate gender equality.

Highlights:
International Women's Day (IWD) has been held for more than a century. The first International Women's Day party in 1911 was supported by one million people from Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. Previously, this was called "National Women's Day" and was recognized by the United States on February 28, 1909. The reason for this is that the labor movement began in 1908, when 15,000 female employees went on strike in New York City to protest poor working conditions. After the German women's rights activist Clara Zetkin made recommendations at an international conference, it was not until 1910 that National Women's Day was recognized as International Women's Day. It was on this day that women in Soviet Russia obtained the right to vote in 1917, so March 8 was declared a national holiday. The UN General Assembly invites Member States to declare March 8 as the 1977 UN Women's Rights and World Peace Day. Theme 2021: Women in leadership: Achieving an equal future in a COVID-19 world.

Janaushadhi Diwas is on 7th March

The Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) celebrated the 3rd Janaushadhi Diwas (March 7, 2021) to promote the awareness of high-quality generic medicines at low cost. Janaushadhi Diwas theme is Seva Bhi Rozgar bhi. From March 1st to 7th, 2021, Janaushadhi week is celebrated all over the country. As part of the celebration, the Prime Minister held the unveiling ceremony of the 7,500th Janaushadhi Kendra at NEIGRIHMS, Shillong.

Highlights:
Janaushadhi Kendra:
The Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Units in India (BPPI) supports Janaushadhi Kendras as part of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana. These are centers for providing high-quality generic medicine to everyone. The no. of stores has increased to more than 7,400, and all 734 districts of the country have Janaushadhi Kendras.

Government grants, up to Rs. 2.5 lakhs was provided for the establishment of Pradhan Mantri Janaushadhi Kendras, which can be established by doctors, pharmacists, entrepreneurs, self-help groups (SHGs), Non-Governmental Organizations, charitable groups, etc. in any suitable place or outside the hospital.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP):
PMBJP is a campaign called Jan Aushadhi Campaign initiated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in 2008.
The Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Units of India (BPPI) is the implementing agency of PMBJP.
PMBJP stores have been established to provide generic drugs. The prices of these generic drugs are lower, but the quality and efficacy are comparable to expensive brand-name drugs.

It also intends to expand the coverage of high-quality generic drugs to reduce the out-of-pocket costs of drugs, thereby redefining the unit cost of treatment per person.

National Gestational Diabetes Awareness Day is on 10th March

March 10 was designated as the "National Gestational Diabetes Awareness Day". India held the world's first National Gestational Diabetes Awareness Day on March 10, 2019.

Highlights:
The aim of the day is to raise national awareness of the link between maternal health and diabetes, and invite pregnant women to hospitals and clinics for free screening.

The idea of observing the commemoration dates back to 2016, when the Colombo Declaration was endorsed by more than 300 leaders of South Asian countries.

India's National Health Mission is the first government ministry to make this day official.
To celebrate the day, there were trainings for healthcare professionals, press conferences, awareness-raising activities, seminars for women's groups, and extensive screenings.

Selected as the birthday of Dr V Seshiah, a diabetes expert, on March 10th. He has made great contributions to the research, policy and implementation of gestational diabetes.

**About Gestational Diabetes:**

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is defined as Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT) that begins or is first recognized during pregnancy.

GDM is also called Hyperglycemia in Pregnancy (HIP). Gestational diabetes is a disease in which blood sugar levels rise in the time pregnancy.

Among the 3 million women suffering from GDM, 30% of them tend to develop type 2 diabetes within 5-10 years after pregnancy, which further increases the number of diabetes patients in the country.

India's GDM rate is 26.3%, the highest in the world.

**Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) is on 10th March**

March 10 was designated as the Raising Day of CISF.

**About the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):**

In accordance with the Act of Parliament "Central Industrial Security Force Act 1968", the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was established.

Provide comprehensive security guarantees for Public Sector enterprises, airports and special economic zones according to specific conditions.

Currently, it provides security protection for nuclear facilities, space facilities, airports, seaports, power plants, sensitive government buildings, historical monuments and large special economic zones.

CISF is also responsible for providing protection for persons classified as Z Plus, Z, X, and Y.

CISF is the only unit with customized and dedicated fire wings.

CISF is a compensatory cost force.

**World Kidney Day is on 11th March**

World Kidney Day is celebrated on the second Thursday of March every year. The
kidney is an important organ in our body. The function of the kidney is to remove waste and excess fluid from the body. In 2021 it is on 11th March.

**Highlights:**
In 2006, 66 countries/regions around the world celebrated World Kidney Day for the first time, and an increase of 88 in two years. The World Kidney Day was initiated by the joint committee of the International Society of Nephrology and the International Federation of Kidney Foundations. Every year, the health organization celebrates its prevention of kidney disease and educates people on preventative measures and how to live a healthy life. In addition, the health organization organizes campaigns to disseminate information about kidney diseases, complications, and their prevention and treatment.

Theme: Living Well with Kidney Disease.

**Pi Day is on 14th March**

Pi Day is celebrated on March 14, commemorating Pi (the Greek letter \(\pi\)). This idea originated in the United States. In the United States, it is agreed to write the date in a format that represents March 14th as 3/14. These three numbers match the value of pi to up to two decimal places, which is 3.14.

**Highlights:**
Pi is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter of the circle. Pi is also the area of the circle divided by the square of its radius. The ratio is always constant.

Pi is an irrational number, represented by the symbol "\(\pi\)".

Pi is used in geometry, trigonometry, physics, astronomy, and other sciences. It appears in various formulas. Several important formulas are:

- The area of the circle is \(\pi r^2\).
- The volume of the cylinder is \(\pi r^2h\).
- The surface area of the ball is \(4\pi r^2\).
- The volume of the sphere is \(\frac{4}{3}(\pi r^3)\).
- The volume of the cone is \(\frac{1}{3}(\pi r^2h)\).
AGREEMENTS MOU

MoU signed for Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) Scheme

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare and the Central Silk Board is aimed at implementing a model for the integration of agriculture and forestry in the silk sector under the currently implemented Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) Scheme.

**Highlights:**
The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding aims to encourage farmers to adopt agro-forestry model based on sericulture, thereby contributing to the creation of Indian manufacturing and the Prime Minister's vision of the world.

This connection will add another dimension to agriculture and forestry to enable growers to obtain faster returns and support the production of India's famous series of silks.

The Central Silk Board will promote the development of Agroforestry in the silk industry.

**About Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF):**
The scheme has been implemented since 2016-16 and is part of the 2014 National Agroforestry Policy recommendations.

Implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare in 20 states and 2 UTs.

This sub-mission is under the responsibility of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

SMAF aims to encourage farmers to plant multi-purpose trees together with agricultural crops for:
- Climate resilience
- Additional source of income to the farmers
- Enhanced raw materials for the wood and herbal medicine industry

Therefore, in addition to the long-term use of wood species, a concerted effort is needed to include medicinal, fruit, fodder, tree-borne oil seeds, lac host, etc.

This is aimed at increasing sericulture host plants, such as Mulberry, Asan, Arjuna, Som, Soalu, Kesseru, BadaKesseru, Phanat, etc. will be planted as block plantations and farmland boundaries or surrounding plantations.
Highlights of Food Waste Index Report

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) released the "Food Waste Index Report 2021". According to the UNEP report, an estimated 931 million tons of food was wasted worldwide in 2019. The agency also emphasized that this amount of wasted food may cause the earth to orbit the earth 7 times.

**Highlights:**
- The index report is published by UNEP in cooperation with partner organization WRAP. Of the total waste generation, households accounted for 61% of waste, food services accounted for 26% of food waste, and retail accounted for 13%.
- The report also emphasized that 17% of total global food production was wasted. According to the agency, the weight is approximately equal to 23 million full-loaded 40-ton trucks, enough to make the earth circle seven times.
- The annual per capita possession is 91,646,213 tons. According to the report, every country that measures food waste basically has nothing to do with income levels.
- In addition, household waste accounts for 11% of the total food available at the consumption level. The agency further emphasized that at the global per capita stage, 121 kilograms of food consumed each year are wasted, of which 74 kilograms come from households.

**Food waste in India:** The average household waste in India is 50 kilograms per person per year, which is equivalent to 68,760,163 tons per year. On the other hand, household food waste in the United States is 59 kilograms per capita per year, which is equivalent to 19,359,951 tons per year. The report emphasizes that in China, household waste is 64 kilograms per person per year and 91,646,213 tons per year.

**Hunger worldwide:** The report mentioned that in 2019, over 690 million people were affected by hunger. In the Covid-19 pandemic, the estimate will be further increased. The report estimates that about 3 billion people cannot afford any healthy diet. Therefore, consumers should help reduce food waste at home. The report estimates that about 3 billion people cannot afford any healthy diet. Therefore, consumers should help reduce household food waste.

**UNEP:** The United Nations Environment Program is the world's leading
environmental protection agency, established on June 5, 1972.

**Function:** It has formulated a global environmental agenda, promoted sustainable development within the United Nations system, and is an authoritative advocate of global environmental protection.

**Main reports:** Emissions Gap Report, Global Environmental Outlook, Frontier, Investing in a Healthy Planet. Major campaign: Fight against pollution, UN75, World Environment Day, Wild for life.

**Headquarters:** Nairobi, Kenya.

### Municipal Performance Index by Union Ministry

Municipal Performance Index 2020 has been released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

**Highlights:**

The 2020 Municipal Performance Index (MPI): MPI reviewed the sectoral performance of 111 cities in five verticals (Delhi was evaluated by NDMC and three municipal companies).

These verticals consist of 20 industries and a total of 100 indicators. The five vertical areas under MPI are service, finance, policy, technology and governance.

City ranking:

According to the assessment framework of MPI 2020, cities are classified according to their populations of "million+" (cities with a population of more than one million) and "population of less than one million".

In the "Millionaire" category: Indore has become the highest-ranked municipality, followed by Surat and Bhopal. In the "less than a million" category: The New Delhi Municipal Council has become the leader, followed by Tirupati and Gandhinagar.

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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<td>Population Million+</td>
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<td><strong>Municipality</strong></td>
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Ease of Living Index released by MoHUA

Recently, Ease of Living Index (EoLI) 2020 was released. Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

**Highlights:**

Aim of EoLI: To measure the well-being of Indian citizens in 111 cities under the pillars of Quality of Life, Economic capacity and Sustainability

"Ease of Living Index (EoLI) 2020" also added a "Citizen Perception Survey" to the index, with a weight of 30%.

Published rankings of cities with a population of more than one million and cities with a population of less than one million.

Bangalore placed in the Best performer in the "Million+" category

Shimla placed in the Best performer in the "Less than a Million" category

**Highlights of Economic Freedom Index**

The Heritage Foundation, an American conservative think tank, launched the
"Economic Freedom Index." In the index, Singapore has ranked high in the world for the second consecutive year. The compilation of the index covers 184 countries, from July 2019 to June 2020.

Highlights:
Singapore's overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average.

In the 26 years before this year's index, Hong Kong has been at the top of the list for 25 consecutive years, and Hong Kong is not considered to be the first to compile the index. Hong Kong is excluded because the special administrative region and the country's economic policies are now under the direct control of Beijing.

New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points.

Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.

Economic Freedom Index: This is an annual index and ranking. It was founded in 1995 by the conservative think tank (The Heritage Foundation) and The Wall Street Journal (The Wall Street Journal). The index is inspired by Adam Smith's method in The Wealth of Nations, which states: The basic system that protects the freedom of individuals to pursue their economic interests, in turn, brings about Greater prosperity".
**QUIZ CORNER**

1) When is International Women's Day observed?

A. March 3  
B. March 2  
C. March 8  
D. March 7

**Answer C**

**Explanation** International Women's Day (March 8) is a global day that celebrates women's social, economic, cultural and political achievements. This day also marked a call for action to accelerate gender equality.

2) The first International Women's Day party in ____________ was supported by one million people.

A. 1911  
B. 1912  
C. 1913  
D. 1914

**Answer A**

**Explanation** International Women's Day (IWD) has been held for more than a century. The first International Women's Day party in 1911 was supported by one million people from Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland.

3) International Day of Women previously called National Women's Day and was recognized by the United States on___________.

A. February 28, 1909  
B. February 24, 1909  
C. February 27, 1909  
D. February 25, 1909

**Answer A**
Explaination International Womens Day (IWD) has been held for more than a century. The first International Womens Day party in 1911 was supported by one million people from Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. Previously, this was called "National Women's Day" and was recognized by the United States on February 28, 1909. The reason for this is that the labor movement began in 1908, when 15,000 female employees went on strike in New York City to protest poor working conditions.

4) What is the theme of International Day of women 2021?

A. Achieving an equal future in a COVID-19 world.
C. Women in leadership
D. Due to covid no theme

Answer B

Explaination The UN General Assembly invites Member States to declare March 8 as the 1977 UN Womens Rights and World Peace Day. Theme 2021: Women in leadership: Achieving an equal future in a COVID-19 world.

5) Who released Food Waste Index Report?

A. FAO
B. WHO
C. UNEP
D. UN

Answer C

Explaination The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) released the "Food Waste Index Report 2021". According to the UNEP report, an estimated 931 million tons of food was wasted worldwide in 2019. The agency also emphasized that this amount of wasted food may cause the earth to orbit the earth 7 times.

6) UNEP report: An estimated ____________ million tons of food was wasted worldwide in 2019.

A. 931
B. 1031
C. 821
D.921

Answer A

Explanation The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) released the "Food Waste Index Report 2021". According to the UNEP report, an estimated 931 million tons of food was wasted worldwide in 2019. The agency also emphasized that this amount of wasted food may cause the earth to orbit the earth 7 times.

7) When was UNEP established?
A. June 5, 1972
B. June 5, 1973
C. June 6, 1972
D. June 5, 1971

Answer A

Explanation UNEP: The United Nations Environment Program is the world's leading environmental protection agency, established on June 5, 1972. Function: It has formulated a global environmental agenda, promoted sustainable development within the United Nations system, and is an authoritative advocate of global environmental protection.

8) Where is the headquarters of UNEP?
A. Geneva
B. Paris
C. New York
D. Kenya

Answer D

9) Which of the following are located in Madhya Pradesh?

A. Bandhavgarh National Park  
B. Pench National Park  
C. Kanha National Park  
D. All the above

**Answer D**

**Explanation** With the introduction of night safaris in the three national parks of Madhya Pradesh, wildlife lovers can now experience majestic animals at night. The three parks include Bandhavgarh National Park, Kanha National Park and Pench National Park.

10) When was Bandhavgarh National Park declared as National Park?

A. 1967  
B. 1968  
C. 1969  
D. 1970

**Answer B**

**Explanation** Bandhavgarh National Park: This national park located in the Umaria district (Madhya Pradesh). The park covers an area of 105 square kilometers. The Bandhavgarh park was declared a national park in 1968. It was designated as a tiger reserve in 1993.

11) When was Bandhavgarh National Park declared as Tiger Reserve?

A. 1990  
B. 1991  
C. 1992  
D. 1993

**Answer D**

**Explanation** Bandhavgarh National Park: This national park located in the Umaria district (Madhya Pradesh). The park covers an area of 105 square kilometers. The Bandhavgarh park was declared a national park in 1968. It was designated as a tiger reserve in 1993.

12) When was Pench National Park established as tiger reserve?
A. 1997
B. 1992
C. 1982
D. 1998

Answer B

Explanation: Pench National Park: This national park was established in Madhya Pradesh in 1975. The area is 257.26 square kilometers. The name of the park is taken from Pench River. The park was designated as a refuge in 1965, a national park in 1975, and a tiger reserve in 1992.

13) When was Pench National Park established?
A. 1975
B. 1976
C. 1977
D. 1978

Answer A

Explanation: Pench National Park: This national park was established in Madhya Pradesh in 1975. The area is 257.26 square kilometers. The name of the park is taken from Pench River. The park was designated as a refuge in 1965, a national park in 1975, and a tiger reserve in 1992.

14) Which is the largest National Park in Madhya Pradesh?
A. Bandhavgarh National Park
B. Pench National Park
C. Kanha National Park
D. None of the above

Answer C

Explanation: Kanha National Park: In this park, safari activities will take place between 7:30 and 10:30 in the evening. The park is the seat of Barasingha (Barasingha) and visitors can discover it during night tours. This park is also known as KanhaKisli National Park and it is the largest national park in Madhya Pradesh.

15) When was Biju Patnaik born?
A. March 5, 1916
B. March 5, 1917
C. March 5, 1918
D. March 5, 1919

Answer A

Explanation Bijayananda Patnaik was born on March 5, 1916, he is popularly known as Biju Patnaik. He is an ace pilot and joined the Royal Indian Air Force in 1936. He was the Chief Minister of Odisha twice. In 1942, Patnaik started his career as a freedom fighter. He joined the "Quit India Movement" under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to free India.

16) When Biju Patnaik joined the Royal Indian Air Force?

A. 1936
B. 1935
C. 1963
D. 1953

Answer A

Explanation Bijayananda Patnaik was born on March 5, 1916, he is popularly known as Biju Patnaik. He is an ace pilot and joined the Royal Indian Air Force in 1936. He was the Chief Minister of Odisha twice. In 1942, Patnaik started his career as a freedom fighter. He joined the "Quit India Movement" under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to free India.

17) Where is Pench Tiger Reserve located?

A. Maharashtra
B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Andhra Pradesh
D. Karnataka

Answer A

Explanation In the "Pench Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra" (PTR), a female "man-eater" cub Avni was released into the wild. Highlights: It is located in the Nagpur district of Maharashtra and is named after the original Pench River. PTR is the common pride of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In 1975, the government of Maharashtra declared it a National Park and awarded it the name of a tiger reserve in 1998-1999.
18) Which is the Best performer in the Million+ category?

A. Shimla  
B. Bangalore  
C. Indore  
D. Nagpur

**Answer B**

**Explanation** Ease of Living Index (EoLI) 2020

19) Which is the Best performer in the Less than a Million category?

A. Shimla  
B. Bangalore  
C. Indore  
D. Nagpur

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Ease of Living Index (EoLI) 2020

20) When was Competition Commission of India established?

A. 2003  
B. 2004  
C. 2005  
D. 2006

**Answer A**

**Explanation** CCI acts as India's competition regulator. CCI commission was established in 2003, though it was not fully operational until 2009. It aims to establish a competitive environment in the Indian economy through active cooperation with all stakeholders, governments and international jurisdictions.

21) IUCN Status of Whale Shark is ____________.

A. Endangered
B. Critically Endangered
C. Vulnerable
D. Extinct

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Habitat: Whale sharks have been found in all tropical oceans in the world. Threat: Oil and gas drilling, transportation routes, etc. IUCN Red List: Endangered.

**22) Which of the following took 1st place in Economic Freedom Index?**

A. Singapore
B. New Zealand
C. United Kingdom
D. Germany

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Singapore's overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average.

**23) In Economic Freedom Index, Singapore scores ___________.**

A. 89.7
B. 83.9
C. 82.4
D. 81.9

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Singapore's overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average. New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points.

**24) In Economic Freedom Index, New Zealand scores ___________.**

A. 89.7
Singapores overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average. New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points.

25) In Economic Freedom Index, Australia scores ____________.

A. 89.7
B. 83.9
C. 82.4
D. 81.9

Answer C

Explanation Singapores overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average. New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points.

26) In Economic Freedom Index, Switzerland scores ____________.

A. 89.7
B. 83.9
C. 82.4
D. 81.9

Answer D

Explanation Singapores overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average. New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland
finished came with 81.4 points.

27) In Economic Freedom Index, United Kingdom scores ____________.
   A. 78.4
   B. 83.9
   C. 82.4
   D. 81.4

   **Answer A**

   **Explanation** Singapore's overall score improved by 0.3 points to 89.7. The main reason for the increase in the score is the increase in the government expenditure score. Singapore's score is higher than the regional and world average. New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points.

28) In Economic Freedom Index, United States scores ____________.
   A. 78.4
   B. 83.9
   C. 82.4
   D. 74.8

   **Answer D**

   **Explanation** New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points. Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.

29) In Economic Freedom Index, Japan scores ____________.
   A. 78.4
   B. 83.9
   C. 82.4
   D. 74.1
Answer D

Explanation New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points. Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.

30) In Economic Freedom Index, Germany scores ____________.
A.78.4
B.83.9
C.72.5
D.74.1

Answer C

Explanation New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points. Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.

31) In Economic Freedom Index, China scores ____________.
A.78.4
B.83.9
C.58.4
D.74.1

Answer C

Explanation New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points. Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.
32) In Economic Freedom Index, India scores ____________.

A. 78.4  
B. 83.9  
C. 56.5  
D. 74.1

**Answer C**

**Explanation** New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points. Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.

33) In Economic Freedom Index, United Kingdom scores ____________.

A. 78.4  
B. 83.9  
C. 56.5  
D. 78.4

**Answer D**

**Explanation** New Zealand came second with 83.9 points. Australia came third with 82.4 points. Switzerland scored 81.9 points and came fourth. Ireland finished came with 81.4 points. Among the world's major economies, the United Kingdom ranked seventh with a score of 78.4. The United States ranked 20th with a score of 74.8. Japan ranked 23rd with 74.1 points. Germany scored 72.5 points and ranked 29th. China ranked 107th with 58.4 points. India's score this year is 56.5, ranking 26th among 40 Asia-Pacific countries among the Asia-Pacific countries.

34) When was Economic Freedom Index founded?

A. 1998  
B. 1995  
C. 1996  
D. 1997

**Answer B**
**Explanation** Economic Freedom Index: This is an annual index and ranking. It was founded in 1995 by the conservative think tank (The Heritage Foundation) and The Wall Street Journal (The Wall Street Journal). The index is inspired by Adam Smith’s method in The Wealth of Nations, which states: “The basic system that protects the freedom of individuals to pursue their economic interests, in turn, brings about Greater prosperity”.

**35) When was United Nations Security Council established?**

A. 1945  
B. 1946  
C. 1947  
D. 1948  

**Answer A**

**Explanation** The Security Council was established in accordance with the United Nations Charter in 1945. The council has 15 members that comprise 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. The members are elected for a two-year term. The 5 permanent members of OPEC are the United States (US), the Russian Federation, France, China and the United Kingdom.

**36) Where is the headquarters of OPEC before 1965?**

A. Geneva  
B. Paris  
C. Vienna  
D. London  

**Answer A**

**Explanation** In the first five years after its establishment, OPEC was headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Moved to Vienna, Austria on September 1, 1965.

**37) Where is the headquarters of OPEC after 1965?**

A. Geneva  
B. Paris  
C. Vienna  
D. London  

**Answer C**
Explanation In the first five years after its establishment, OPEC was headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Moved to Vienna, Austria on September 1, 1965.

38) Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary is located in ____________.

A. West Bengal  
B. Madhya Pradesh  
C. Odisha  
D. Goa  

Answer A

Explanation A three-person team composed of the Orissa State High Court conducted a field visit to the Gahirmatha Marine Reserve to assess the measures taken to protect the endangered olive ridley sea turtles.

39) Where is Singorgarh Fort located?

A. Maharashtra  
B. Madhya Pradesh  
C. Gujarat  
D. Delhi  

Answer B

Explanation Singorgarh Fort is located in Damoh District, Madhya Pradesh. The fort is the residence of the ruler of Gond in Central India.

40) The Internet Saathis project was initiated by Google and Alphabet CEO Sundar Pichai in ____________.

A. 2015  
B. 2016  
C. 2017  
D. 2018  

Answer A

Explanation The Internet Saathis project was initiated by Google and Alphabet CEO Sundar...
Pichai in 2015 to provide digital literacy training for women in various villages.

41) Purna Swaraj Declaration was promulgated on ____________.
   A. 1929  
   B. 1930  
   C. 1931  
   D. 1932  

   **Answer A**

   **Explanation** At the Lahore meeting of the Indian National Assembly in 1929, the Purna Swaraj Declaration or "Indian Declaration of Independence" was promulgated, and it was declared Independence Day on January 26, 1930.

42) From which year Jan 26 declared as Independence day?
   A. 1930  
   B. 1931  
   C. 1932  
   D. 1933  

   **Answer A**

   **Explanation** At the Lahore meeting of the Indian National Assembly in 1929, the Purna Swaraj Declaration or "Indian Declaration of Independence" was promulgated, and it was declared Independence Day on January 26, 1930.

43) ____________ designated January 26 as Independence Day from 1930 to 1946.
   A. Congress  
   B. British  
   C. Constituent Assembly  
   D. Both A and C  

   **Answer A**

   **Explanation** Congress calls on the people to guarantee civil disobedience and implement the instructions issued by the Congress from time to time until India achieves complete
Congress designated January 26 as Independence Day from 1930 to 1946.

44) The British Parliament has authorized Lord Mountbatten to transfer power before ____________

A. June 30, 1946.
C. June 30, 1941.
D. June 30, 1948.

Answer D

Explanation The British Parliament has authorized Lord Mountbatten to transfer power before June 30, 1948. Mountbatten therefore moved this date forward to August 1947.

45) When was the British Rule ended in India?

A. August 15, 1947
B. August 13, 1947
C. August 14, 1947
D. August 12, 1947

Answer A

Explanation The British Parliament has authorized Lord Mountbatten to transfer power before June 30, 1948. Mountbatten therefore moved this date forward to August 1947. It stipulated the end of British rule in India on August 15, 1947.

46) The year 2021 holds ____________ Independence Day of India.

A. 74th
B. 75th
C. 76th
D. 78th

Answer B

Explanation Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that the celebration of the 75th anniversary of independence will be based on public participation and revolve around five themes, namely, freedom struggles and ideas, achievements, actions and determination at the age of 75.
47) Which of the following themes are to be celebrated in 75th Independence day?

A. Freedom struggles  
B. Achievements  
C. Determination  
D. All the above

Answer D

Explanation Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that the celebration of the 75th anniversary of independence will be based on public participation and revolve around five themes, namely, freedom struggles and ideas, achievements, actions and determination at the age of 75.

48) Which of the following is true regarding UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

A. World heritage sites are classified as natural or man-made areas or structures of international importance, as well as spaces that require special protection.  
B. UNESCO believes that sites listed as World Heritage are very important to mankind and have cultural and material significance.

A. Only A  
B. Only B  
C. Both A and B  
D. Neither A nor B

Answer C

Explanation World heritage sites are classified as natural or man-made areas or structures of international importance, as well as spaces that require special protection. These sites are officially recognized by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (also known as UNESCO). UNESCO believes that sites listed as World Heritage are very important to mankind and have cultural and material significance.

49) Lalit Kala Akademi is established in ____________.

A. 1952  
B. 1954  
C. 1956  
D. 1958
Answer B

Explanation Lalit Kala Akademi is also known as the National Academy of Arts and it is the National Academy of Fine Arts in India. The college is an autonomous organization established in New Delhi in 1954.

50) Where is the headquarters of Lalit Kala Akademi?

A. New Delhi  
B. Kolkata  
C. Mumbai  
D. Chennai

Answer A

Explanation Lalit Kala Akademi is also known as the National Academy of Arts and it is the National Academy of Fine Arts in India. The college is an autonomous organization established in New Delhi in 1954.

51) Where is Ravindra Bhawan?

A. Chennai  
B. New Delhi  
C. Mumbai  
D. Kolkata

Answer B

Explanation Lalit Kala Akademi is also known as the National Academy of Arts and it is the National Academy of Fine Arts in India. The college is an autonomous organization established in New Delhi in 1954. It was established and established by the United Ministry of Culture. Its headquarters are located in Ravindra Bhawan, New Delhi. The college promotes and disseminates the understanding of Indian art on a global scale.

52) When was FIAF established?

A. 1938  
B. 1940  
C. 1942
FIAF was established in Paris in 1938 by the Cinematheque Francaise and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It brings together leading institutions working in the field of global film heritage. Its affiliates describe these institutions as "the defenders of their own art forms in the twentieth century."

53) When FIAF Awards created?
A. 2000
B. 2001
C. 2002
D. 2003

Answer B

Explaination The FIAF Awards are designed to recognize personalities outside the FIAF archive community. It pays tribute to those whose experience in cinemas is in line with federal purposes and goals. The award was created in 2001.

54) Where was FIAF established?
A. Paris
B. London
C. Geneva
D. New York

Answer A

Explaination FIAF was established in Paris in 1938 by the Cinematheque Francaise and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It brings together leading institutions working in the field of global film heritage. Its affiliates describe these institutions as "the defenders of their own art forms in the twentieth century."

55) Udupi Ramachandra Rao was born on ____________.
A. 1932
B. 1934
C. 1933
D. 1935

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Udupi Ramachandra Rao is an Indian space scientist. He also served as the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization. This scientist is also the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) in Thiruvananthapuram, the Physics Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad and the Nehru Planetarium in Bengaluru (Nehru Planetarium) Chairman. He is remembered as the "satellite of India". He died in 2017. He was born in a village in Karnataka on March 10, 1932.

56) Epaulette Shark found in Shallow water near ____________.  
A. Australia  
B. New Guinea  
C. Both A and B  
D. Switzerland

**Answer C**

**Explanation** About Epaulette Shark: It is a long-tailed carpet shark, belonging to the Hemiscylliidae family. It is found in shallow and tropical waters near Australia and New Guinea. Sharks have a large white-rimmed black spot behind each pectoral fin. The length of the shark is less than 1 m. The shark has a slender body, a short head, and pairs of paddle fins. Sharks have a habit of nocturnal activities.

57) IUCN Status of Epaulette Shark is ____________.  
A. least concern  
B. Endangered  
C. Critically Endangered  
D. Vulnerable

**Answer A**

**Explanation** About Epaulette Shark: It is a long-tailed carpet shark, belonging to the Hemiscylliidae family. It is found in shallow and tropical waters near Australia and New Guinea. Sharks have a large white-rimmed black spot behind each pectoral fin. The length of the shark is less than 1 m. The shark has a slender body, a short head, and pairs of paddle fins. Sharks have a habit of nocturnal activities. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists
sharks as the "least concern" category.

58) The length of Epaulette Shark is less than ______________.

A. 1m  
B. 10m  
C. 15m  
D. 2m

Answer A

Explanation About Epaulette Shark: It is a long-tailed carpet shark, belonging to the Hemiscylliidae family. It is found in shallow and tropical waters near Australia and New Guinea. Sharks have a large white-rimmed black spot behind each pectoral fin. The length of the shark is less than 1 m. The shark has a slender body, a short head, and pairs of paddle fins. Sharks have a habit of nocturnal activities. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists sharks as the "least concern" category.

59) Which of the following is correct regarding Epaulette Shark?

A. It is a long-tailed carpet shark, belonging to the Hemiscylliidae family.  
B. It is found in shallow and tropical waters near Australia and New Guinea.  
C. Sharks have a large white-rimmed black spot behind each pectoral fin. The length of the shark is less than 1 m.  
D. All the above

Answer D

Explanation About Epaulette Shark: It is a long-tailed carpet shark, belonging to the Hemiscylliidae family. It is found in shallow and tropical waters near Australia and New Guinea. Sharks have a large white-rimmed black spot behind each pectoral fin. The length of the shark is less than 1 m. The shark has a slender body, a short head, and pairs of paddle fins. Sharks have a habit of nocturnal activities. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists sharks as the "least concern" category.

60) Arjuna Sahayak Irrigation Project is in ____________.

A. Uttar Pradesh  
B. Andhra Pradesh  
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Madhya Pradesh

**Answer A**

**Explanation** The "Arjuna Sahayak Irrigation Project" will be completed or launched in Uttar Pradesh for one or two months. The project will be unveiled by the honourable prime minister.

**61) The Arjuna Sahayak project is an irrigation project worth ____________ rupees.**

A. 560 billion  
B. 460 billion  
C. 360 billion  
D. 260 billion

**Answer D**

**Explanation** The Arjuna Sahayak project is an irrigation project worth 260 billion rupees. It is being built on the Dhasan River. The project will provide irrigation facilities for 150,000 farmers in 168 villages in Banda, Mahoba and Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh.

**62) Where was Dhasan River originated?**

A. Madhya Pradesh  
B. Uttar Pradesh  
C. Andhra Pradesh  
D. Gujarat

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Dhasan River: This river is a tributary of the right bank of the Betwa River. It originated in Begumganj tehsil in Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh. Its southeastern border is the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The river is 365 kilometers long. In the total length, the total flow of Madhya Pradesh is 240 kilometers, the total length between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is 54 kilometers, and Uttar Pradesh is 71 kilometers long.

**63) What is the length of Dhasan river?**

A. 365 kilometers  
B. 364 kilometers
C.355 kilometers
D.305 kilometers

Answer A

Explanation Dhasan River: This river is a tributary of the right bank of the Betwa River. It originated in Begumganj tehsil in Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh. Its southeastern border is the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The river is 365 kilometers long. In the total length, the total flow of Madhya Pradesh is 240 kilometers, the total length between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is 54 kilometers, and Uttar Pradesh is 71 kilometers long.

64) The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA) launched its first virtual trade fair on ____________.

A. March 12, 2021
B. March 20, 2021
C. March 11, 2021
D. March 10, 2021

Answer D

Explanation The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA) launched its first virtual trade fair on March 10, 2021, and the fair will end on March 12, 2021.

65) The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency's (APEDA) first virtual trade will end on ____________.

A. March 12, 2021
B. March 13, 2021
C. March 14, 2021
D. March 15, 2021

Answer A

Explanation The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA) launched its first virtual trade fair on March 10, 2021, and the fair will end on March 12, 2021.

66) Bill for Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency was passed on ____________.
A. December 1985  
B. December 1986  
C. December 1987  
D. December 1988

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA): It is an active organization for Apex export trade promotion. It was established by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the "Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency". It was set by a parliamentary bill passed in December 1985. This agency entered into force on February 13, 1986.

67) When was Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency came into force?

A. February 14, 1986  
B. February 12, 1986  
C. February 13, 1987  
D. February 13, 1986

**Answer D**

**Explanation** Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency (APEDA): It is an active organization for Apex export trade promotion. It was established by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the "Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Agency". It was set by a parliamentary bill passed in December 1985. This agency entered into force on February 13, 1986.

68) Gahirmatha Beach is located in _____________.

A. West Bengal  
B. Odisha  
C. Gujarat  
D. Andhra Pradesh

**Answer B**

**Explanation** Olive Ridley female tortoises have begun to migrate to Gahirmatha beach in the Kendrapara area of Odisha. They arrive at the beach to lay eggs, which is called the "arribada"
phenomenon.

69) Which of the following is true regarding Olive Ridley Turtle?

A. The scientific name of the tortoise is Lepidochelys olivacea. This turtle is also called as the Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle.
B. This turtle is also found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Olive Ridley tortoises and Kemp's Ridley tortoises are known for their unique large-scale nesting sites, known as arribadas.
C. It is found in warm tropical waters, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
D. All the above

Answer D

Explanation Olive Ridley Sea Turtle: The scientific name of the tortoise is Lepidochelys olivacea. This turtle is also called as the Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle. The tortoise belongs to the Cheloniidae family. It is the second smallest known species in the world. This species is also the most abundant of all sea turtles in the world. It is found in warm tropical waters, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This turtle is also found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Olive Ridley tortoises and Kemp's Ridley tortoises are known for their unique large-scale nesting sites, known as arribadas.

70) The massive nesting process of Olive Ridley Turtle will last at least ______________.

A. 13 days
B. 12 days
C. 11 days
D. 10 days

Answer D

Explanation Arribada is a Spanish term that describes the unique natural heritage of these marine species that converge on nesting grounds to lay eggs. The annual large-scale nesting of marine species will begin on March 10, 2021 on the Nasi-2 beach of the Gahirmatha nesting site. Approximately 2,000 turtles appeared on the ground to lay eggs. The massive nesting process will last at least 10 days.

71) When was World Kidney celebrated in 2021?

A. March 11
**B. March 10**

**C. March 12**

**D. March 13**

**Answer A**

**Explanation** World Kidney Day is celebrated on the second Thursday of March every year. The kidney is an important organ in our body. The function of the kidney is to remove waste and excess fluid from the body.

**72) When is World Kidney Day celebrated for the 1st time?**

A. 2005  
B. 2006  
C. 2007  
D. 2008  

**Answer B**

**Explanation** In 2006, 66 countries/regions around the world celebrated World Kidney Day for the first time, and an increase of 88 in two years. The World Kidney Day was initiated by the joint committee of the International Society of Nephrology and the International Federation of Kidney Foundations.

**73) National Action Plan for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance was launched in ____________**.

A. April 2017  
B. April 2018  
C. April 2016  
D. April 2015  

**Answer A**

**Explanation** NAP-AMR was launched in April 2017. This programme is coordinated by the National Centers for Disease Control (NCDC). The overall goal of the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) is to effectively combat antimicrobial resistance in India and contribute to global efforts to address this public health threat.

**74) National Gestational Diabetes Awareness Day is on ____________**.
A.10th March
B.11th March
C.12th March
D.13th March

Answer A

Explanation March 10 was designated as the "National Gestational Diabetes Awareness Day". India held the world's first National Gestational Diabetes Awareness Day on March 10, 2019.

75) Raising Day of Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) is on ____________.
A.10th March
B.11th March
C.12th March
D.13th March

Answer A

Explanation March 10 was designated as the Raising Day of CISF. In accordance with the Act of Parliament "Central Industrial Security Force Act 1968", the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was established.

76) Mountain Sinabung is located in ____________.
A. Indonesia
B. India
C. Australia
D. Japan

Answer A

Explanation Mountain Sinabung is one of more than 120 active volcanoes in Indonesia. It is prone to earthquakes due to its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

77) For how many years does Volcano Mt. Sinabung was dormant?
A. 100 Years
B.200 Years  
C.300 Years  
D.400 Years  

**Answer D**

**Explanation** Mountain Sinabung (2,600 meters) is located in the Karo Regency District, North Sumatra Province. Mountain Sinabung is one of more than 120 active volcanoes in Indonesia. It is prone to earthquakes due to its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire. The volcano was dormant for 400 years and then exploded in 2010. It broke out again in 2014, 2016 and 2020.

**78) In which of the following year Mountain Sinabung exploded?**

A.2010  
B.2012  
C.2014  
D.Both A and C  

**Answer D**

**Explanation** Mountain Sinabung is one of more than 120 active volcanoes in Indonesia. It is prone to earthquakes due to its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire. The volcano was dormant for 400 years and then exploded in 2010. It broke out again in 2014, 2016 and 2020.

**79) What is the height of Mountain Sinabung?**

A.2600m  
B.1600m  
C.600m  
D.3600m  

**Answer A**

**Explanation** Mountain Sinabung (2,600 meters) is located in the Karo Regency District, North Sumatra Province. Mountain Sinabung is one of more than 120 active volcanoes in Indonesia. It is prone to earthquakes due to its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

**80) Which is true regarding lingaraja temple?**

A. This is a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. Built by Jajati Keshari, King Soma Vansh.
B. Bindusagar Lake located in the north of the temple.
C. It is built with red stone and is a classic example of Kalinga architectural style.
D. All the above

**Answer D**

**Explanation** This is a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. Built by Jajati Keshari, King Soma Vansh. It is built with red stone and is a classic example of Kalinga architectural style. Bindusagar Lake located in the north of the temple.

81) **Volume of the cone is _____________**.
   A. r²
   B. r²h
   C. 4r²
   D. 1/3 (r²h)

**Answer D**

**Explanation** The area of the circle is r². The volume of the cylinder is r²h. The surface area of the ball is 4r². The volume of the sphere is 4/3 (r³). The volume of the cone is 1/3 (r²h).

82) **Volume of the sphere is _____________**.
   A. r²
   B. r²h
   C. 4r²
   D. 4/3 (r³)

**Answer D**

**Explanation** The area of the circle is r². The volume of the cylinder is r²h. The surface area of the ball is 4r². The volume of the sphere is 4/3 (r³). The volume of the cone is 1/3 (r²h).

83) **Surface area of the ball is _____________**.
   A. r²
   B. r²h
   C. 4r²
   D. 4/3 (r³)
The area of the circle is $r^2$. The volume of the cylinder is $r^2h$. The surface area of the ball is $4r^2$. The volume of the sphere is $\frac{4}{3}r^3$. The volume of the cone is $\frac{1}{3}r^2h$.

84) Volume of the cylinder is _____________.

A. $r^2$
B. $r^2h$
C. $4r^2$
D. $\frac{4}{3}r^3$

Answer B

Explanation The area of the circle is $r^2$. The volume of the cylinder is $r^2h$. The surface area of the ball is $4r^2$. The volume of the sphere is $\frac{4}{3}r^3$. The volume of the cone is $\frac{1}{3}r^2h$.

85) Area of Circle is _____________.

A. $r^2$
B. $r^2h$
C. $4r^2$
D. $\frac{4}{3}r^3$

Answer A

Explanation The area of the circle is $r^2$. The volume of the cylinder is $r^2h$. The surface area of the ball is $4r^2$. The volume of the sphere is $\frac{4}{3}r^3$. The volume of the cone is $\frac{1}{3}r^2h$.

86) When was Pi Day was observed?

A. March 14
B. March 13
C. March 12
D. March 11

Answer A

Explanation Pi Day is celebrated on March 14, commemorating Pi (the Greek letter $\pi$). This idea
originated in the United States. In the United States, it is agreed to write the date in a format that represents March 14th as 3/14.

87) What is the value of pi?
A. 3.14
B. 2.14
C. 1.14
D. 0.14

Answer A

Explanation Pi Day is celebrated on March 14, commemorating Pi (the Greek letter ). This idea originated in the United States. In the United States, it is agreed to write the date in a format that represents March 14th as 3/14. These three numbers match the value of pi to up to two decimal places, which is 3.14.

88) When was National Thermal Power Co., Ltd established?
A. 1975
B. 1974
C. 1976
D. 1977

Answer A

Explanation NTPC Ltd. is a central public sector enterprise (PSU) under the Ministry of Electric Power. It is the largest energy group in India, and its roots can be traced back to 1975. It was established to accelerate the development of electricity in India.

89) Where was National Thermal Power Co., Ltd located?
A. New Delhi
B. Mumbai
C. Kolkata
D. Chennai

Answer A

Explanation NTPC Ltd. is a central public sector enterprise (PSU) under the Ministry of Electric
Power. It is the largest energy group in India, and its roots can be traced back to 1975. It was established to accelerate the development of electricity in India. It aims to provide reliable power supply and related solutions in an economical, efficient and environmentally friendly manner through innovation and agility. It became Maharatna Corporation in May 2010. It is located in New Delhi.

90) When was NTPC became Maharatna Corporation?
A. May 2019
B. May 2015
C. May 2010
D. May 2013

Answer C

Explanation NTPC Ltd. is a central public sector enterprise (PSU) under the Ministry of Electric Power. It is the largest energy group in India, and its roots can be traced back to 1975. It was established to accelerate the development of electricity in India. It aims to provide reliable power supply and related solutions in an economical, efficient and environmentally friendly manner through innovation and agility. It became Maharatna Corporation in May 2010. It is located in New Delhi.

91) NISAR to be launched in ____________.
A. 2011
B. 2013
C. 2022
D. 2023

Answer C

Explanation NISAR: ISRO and NASA are implementing a joint satellite mission called NISAR (NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) for earth science research. The mission will observe the Earth and measure its changing ecosystems and quality on a global scale. It is the most expensive satellite imaging satellite in the world, and the two space agencies plan to launch the satellite in 2022.

92) SARAL was launched in ____________.
A. 2011
93) Megha-Tropiques was launched in ____________.

A. 2011
B. 2013
C. 2022
D. 2023

Answer A

Explanation Megha-Tropiques: The Indian-French joint satellite mission named MEGHA-TROPIQUES was launched in 2011 to study tropical atmosphere and climate related to monsoons and cyclones.

94) Mithali Raj won the Arjuna Award in ____________.

A. 2003
B. 2015
C. 2007
D. 2020

Answer A

Explanation Cricket players have won many national and international awards. Mithali Raj won the Arjuna Award in 2003 and Padma Shri in 2015.

95) Mithali Raj won the Padma Shri in ____________.

A. 2003
B. 2015
C. 2007
D.2020

**Answer B**

**Explanation** Cricket players have won many national and international awards. Mithali Raj won the Arjuna Award in 2003 and Padma Shri in 2015.
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